

SETTLEMENT

REPORT

OF

SAHARANPUR

सत्यमेव जयते

DISTRICT

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT.

No. 970 A. OF 1874.

RESOLUTION.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Allahabad, the 8th April, 1874.

READ :—

Board's letter No. 795, dated the 18th of August, 1871, forwarding the Seharunpore Settlement Report.

THIS Report has a special interest, as it contains an account of the first Settlement in the North-Western Provinces made after the expiry of the 30 years' Settlement under Regulation IX. of 1833. In 1854, when the term of the old Settlements drew to a close, the late Mr. J. R. Colvin, then Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces, caused a manual for re-settlement (known as the "Seharunpore Instructions") to be drawn up, containing orders on measurements, records, and assessments; and this manual, with some subsequent modifications, has since been the guide to Settlement Officers in the operations of revision, now drawing to a close, throughout these Provinces. The instructions contained in this manual were received with approval by the superior authorities to whom they were submitted both in India and in England. One of the main alterations introduced was the reduction of the standard of assessment from two-thirds of the calculated assets to one-half; another, the adoption of the plane-table survey, in lieu of the rough chain survey previously in use.

2. The reduction of the standard of assessment from two-thirds to one-half of the assets was the act of the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. J. R. Colvin, himself. The order was passed on his own authority, but it was in conformity with the growing opinion of Revenue Officers, that a greater degree of moderation in assessment than had previously been shewn was needed, and that the former assessment at two-thirds of the assets had pressed in some quarters with too great severity on the proprietary bodies and stripped the landowners of the surplus profit necessary for a successful management of their estates. No separate resolution was recorded introducing this change, but the "Seharunpore Rules," in which it was ordered, were submitted to the Government of India and the Court of Directors, and by them reviewed and approved.

3. The employment of the plane-table has since increased the precision and clearness of the later Settlements as compared with their predecessors. The maps were formerly sketched in by the eye; with the plane-table they were drawn to scale, and represent the features of a village with such accuracy that it can never be difficult to find any field that may be sought for. The later system, first borrowed by Mr. Thomason from the Punjab for the Settlement in Jaloun in 1852, has been brought to much greater perfection since those days; and has now, in its turn, been superseded by the Cadastral Survey, under which maps are

produced which are not only correct internally, but which fulfill all scientific requirements, and, when fitted together, make up a complete map of a district.

4. The Board, in their review, have given a sketch of the chief characteristics of the district: and the census of 1872 shews the distribution of population to vary but little from that stated in paragraph 11 of their letter. On the figures of the census of 1865, it is shewn as 866,483, or 389 to the square mile; the agricultural population being 36 per cent. of the whole. In 1872 it was 883,782, of whom 312,846, or 35 per cent., are recorded as agriculturists. It is very improbable that the small proportion of agriculturists appearing in the last census can be correct. The district is a rural one, and though it has several small

Para. 18 of Board's
review, page 7.

towns, it has no large cities. The cultivated area being 732,031 acres, the number of adult agricultural males (taken at one-fifth of the whole number) would give only one cultivator to every 12 cultivated acres, or less than one man to each plough, which is impossible. It may safely be assumed that there has been a large under-estimate in classifying the population under these main heads of occupation.

5. The Scharunpore Settlement has been in several respects unfortunate, from circumstances altogether beyond control. The measurements commenced in 1854 under the careful supervision of Mr. A. Ross, and were drawing to a close under Mr. R. Spankie's equally vigorous administration, when they were suddenly arrested by the mutiny in 1857. They were, however, resumed at the close of that year and completed in April, 1858. But the state of things throughout the country was still so disturbed that further operations were suspended for a year.

6. In 1859, Mr. Vans Agnew, the Collector, an officer of some Revenue experience acquired in the Punjab, re-commenced the work of Settlement. He accepted the village maps on the whole, and considered them to have been well executed, and the papers to be an accurate record of the state of things existing at the time of measurement. Mr. Wynne also testified to the accuracy of the measurement, though he rejected the soil entries. But throughout the district 107 villages had to be

Report, page 82, para. 24.

Report, page 28, para. 63.

re-measured; 68 of these were in Mr. Wynne's three talsuhs, and were rejected as differing from the Revenue Survey maps by more than 5 per cent; and the 39 villages re-measured in the Scharunpore Taluhs are understood to have been condemned for the same reason. The standard of accuracy in more recent Settlement measurements has been much higher than this, a difference of 2 per cent between the areas measured by the Settlement and Survey Department being the utmost that is now allowed. There can be little doubt that although the Scharunpore maps do not reach the degree of perfection subsequently attained, they were still accurate enough to form a sound basis for assessment.

7. The record shewing the names of the occupants of fields and the proprietors of villages required considerable correction, partly owing to the changes which had necessarily occurred through lapse of time, and

partly because of the very serious effects of the rebellion of 1857-58 and the famine of 1860-61, both of which caused great alterations in the distribution of population. These corrections were effected and the record made as far as possible to tally with the actual facts of 1862-63. The assessment was brought to a conclusion and reported on by Mr. Vans Agnew in January, 1863.

8. Mr. Vans Agnew worked on a system which was not very intelligible to others, but so far as it could be understood it is explained in the note which His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, then Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, recorded on the 2nd April, 1864. Mr. V. Agnew used a great variety of information, including estimates by the Local Officers ; a calculation of the value of the average produce of the crops recorded in the year of measurement, in which the produce was taken from the tables drawn up by Mr. Thornton, and the value was based on the average prices of the last 20 years ; rates on ploughs ; rates deduced from money rents where such were found to prevail ; and the recorded rentals of the village papers. Information on all these points was brought together in Mr. V. Agnew's tabular form, and the assessments were worked out therefrom. But his system had one radical defect. He had framed no average revenue or rent-rates by which to compare the figures for any particular village with the average figures of similar villages in the same part of the district ; and it was only towards the close of his operations, and after his assessments had been made, that he drew out such rates for entry in the village statements. Being *ex post facto* rates, they could be of no use to Mr. Vans Agnew in the formation of his assessments. The system subsequently enforced by the Board of requiring the submission, for their previous approval, of the scales of rent and revenue rates on which the Settlement Officer proposes to work, has made the commission of such an error impossible for the future.

9. From the repeated opportunities which His Honor enjoyed, as Member of the Board, of seeing Mr. Vans Agnew's work, he felt assured that although that officer was able to work only on his own somewhat empirical system, he had still devoted great labour and pains to the business before him, and upon the whole had worked out his results fairly. But, as stated by the Commissioner (in his Memo. dated the 16th March, 1864, quoted by the Board in the 25th para. of their review), Mr. Vans Agnew was of a vacillating turn of mind, and frequently changed his assessments when appealed to by the zemindars, and that without placing on record the grounds of his action.

10. For all these reasons, and especially in consequence of his having recorded no sufficient explanation of his plan of procedure, it was found that when he left the district, in the beginning of 1863, the materials for testing or accepting his assessments were altogether insufficient. He had worked on data of a nature to satisfy his own mind, but not of a nature to be appreciated or properly understood by others ; and both his general reports and the detailed remarks purporting to describe the character of each village and the grounds on which he had fixed its assessment, were for the most part of a stereotyped and formal

character. There was reason to believe that although, as a whole, the majority of the assessments were tolerably fair, yet many were unequal and inadequate. The Tuhseelee of Seharunpore was generally acknowledged to be under-assessed, while in other parts of the district, as in Pergunnah Gungoh, pressure was complained of, and, it was understood, complained of not without reason.

11. These conclusions, the result of a careful and minute inspection by Mr. Williams, the Commissioner, and by Sir William Muir, as Member of the Revenue Board, were embodied in their Minutes respectively dated the 16th March and 2nd April, 1864, and

Vide Appendices to the Report. pp.

it was recommended to Government that the whole work should be subjected to review by a competent Settlement staff. The revision was conducted on a plan concerted in conference with the Commissioner and Senior Member of the Board at Seharunpore in June, 1864, and laid down in a Minute of July 5th of that year. The proceedings were to embrace an enquiry into the adequacy and moderation of the system of assessment in general, and the actual assessment of each village in detail; and were to include the correction of the Vernacular records and completion of the English records on the recognized system. Opportunity was also to be given to all parties to sue for commutation of rents in kind, into money rents under the Act then recently passed (XIV. of 1863); and the procedure in certain malikana cases was to be examined afresh.

12. The revision in the Seharunpore Tuhseel was carried out by the late Mr. H. D. Robertson, Collector of the District, and we have on record his report (27th July, 1866) on the rent rates he proposed to use in assessing, and Mr. Webster's report (3rd February, 1870) narrating the completion of the work.

13. Mr. Robertson's assessment was based on soil rates. He classified the soils, as Mr. Vans Agnew had done, into *meesun*, *rouslee*, *dakur*, and *bhooda*: but he convinced himself that *rouslee* and *dakur* were soils of equal value, and thus reduced his classes to three. It is to be regretted that he did not leave on record the grounds which satisfied him of the identity of these soils, since other officers who preceded and followed him have not agreed in this view. These three classes, again, he treated as "irrigated" and "unirrigated," thus making six. But the *rouslee-dakur* is much the most important class, its area being about 75 per cent. of the whole. The *meesun* or manured area is about 17 per cent., and the *bhooda* or sand about 8 per cent., of the entire area. He accepted as a rule the classification of soils which he found in the *khusra*, and which he considered

Note on page 18 of Report.

to be very accurate.

14. In each of these six classes of soils, in the different circles of the four pergunnahs of the Seharunpore Tuhseel, he drew up a set of average rent rates based on (1) cash rents; (2) rates framed on an estimate of the average value of the average produce of the crops; and (3) the village rent rolls, giving (where rent was paid in kind) the value of the zemindar's share of the crops in a given year. Of these guides, that resting on cash rents is the one that he followed

Report, page 32, para. 4.

most closely, though he allows that these were generally paid on inferior soils, and also that the amounts recorded in the jum-mabundeeds are below the amount actually paid, and were not very trust-

Report, page 40, para. 8.

	Acres.
Seharunpore ...	13,537
Hurourah ...	11,470
Fyzabad ...	10,551
Mozuffarabad ...	8,885
Total acres ...	39,444

Report, pages 20, 22, 24,
26; paras. 22, 32, 45, 53.

worthy. Further, though he does not give for each circle the area in which cash rents were paid, he states that in the whole talu-seel they were paid in only 16,000 acres out of 208,435 acres, an area too small to be a safe guide to the generally prevailing rent-rate. Mr. Webster's report, however, gives a much larger area* of land as paying cash rents.

15. The following table shews, for Pergunnah Seharunpore, what the cash rates on each soil were, and what the average rent rates Mr. Robertson assumed. The area in which cash rents were paid is not given, but it amounts altogether to 13,537 acres out of 58,691 acres, being unusually large in this pergunnah :—

	Irrigated.			Unirrigated.			General rate per Acre on cultivation.
	Meesun.	Rouslee-Dakur.	Bhooda.	Meesun.	Rouslee-Dakur.	Bhooda.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1st Circle.							
Cash rates ...	6 7 1	4 2 8	2 1 0	4 2 6	3 0 10	2 2 1	...
Proposed rates ...	6 0 0	4 0 0	2 4 0	4 2 0	3 0 0	2 1 0	2 0 11
{ Actual assessment rate Rs. 2-2-4 (page 18, para. 14).							
2nd Circle.							
Cash rates ...	4 15 7	3 5 3	2 10 0	...	2 12 4	...	...
Average rates ...	6 0 0	4 0 0	2 4 0	4 2 0	3 0 0	2 1 0	2 4 3
{ Ditto Rs. 2-5-5 (page 18, para. 15).							
3rd Circle.							
Cash rates ...	...	3 10 6	...	...	2 10 0	...	...
Proposed rates ...	6 0 0	3 12 0	2 4 0	4 0 0	2 10 0	2 0 0	1 13 0
{ Ditto Rs. 1-14-0 (page 19, para. 18).							
4th Circle.							
Cash rates ...	11 1 8	4 14 8	2 12 9	6 14 4	3 4 5	2 8 9	...
Proposed rates ...	8 0 0	5 0 0	2 4 0	6 0 0	3 6 0	2 2 0	2 7 0
{ Ditto Rs. 2-5-3 (page 19, para. 20).							
Whole Pergunnah.							
Cash rates ...	7 8 1	4 0 3	2 7 11	5 8 5	2 14 11	2 5 5	...
Average proposed rates.	6 8 0	4 3 0	2 4 0	4 9 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 1 9
{ Actual rate is Rs. 2-2-11½ (page 12), Rs. 2-3-10 (page 20, para. 22).							

N. B.—These figures are taken from Tables A. and B., (pages 152, 160).

The accepted rent rates are often below the cash rates, especially in *meesun* and *bhooda*, but in *rouslee-dakur*, the preponderating soil, they are almost always above the cash rates. The agreement and disagreement with the cash rates is alike unexplained.

16. In Pergunnah Hurourah the average rates (whether the cash rates or those taken from the village papers) were a good deal below the assumed rates, irrigated *meesun*, for instance, paying a cash rate of Rs. 5-8-0, and the assumed rate being Rs. 6 per acre; irrigated *rouslee-dakur* paying Rs. 3-0-7, the assumed rate being Rs. 3-12-0. It is noticeable that there is one rate only, *viz.* Rs. 3-12-0, for *rouslee-dakur* in all three circles of Hurourah, though the rates, whether by experiment or the village papers, differ largely. And so in Fyzabad Behut. In Fyzabad Behut and Mozufferabad, however, the actual and assumed rates agreed more closely. But in the *rouslee-dakur* area of Mozufferabad a large increase is taken on cash rents, thus :—

	<i>Cash rents.</i>			<i>Assumed rents.</i>		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Circle I.	2	3	9	2	8
Ditto II.	2	10	7	3	0

the rates in the second circle being apparently based on the average of all rates, and in the first on village papers. From the statement given in paragraph 8 of his report, it appears that on the whole the demand at assumed rent rates, *viz.*, Rs. 3,38,726, approximated more to the demand at the recorded village rentals, *viz.*, Rs. 3,38,645 than to the result of any of the other methods adopted.

Page 39.

This is at 55 per cent
i. e., it includes local cess.

<i>Pergunnah.</i>	<i>Revenue at assumed rates.</i>		<i>Revenue assessed.</i>
	Rs.		Rs.
Seharunpore ...	1,14,279		1,17,398
Hurourah ...	79,657		83,278
Fyzabad ...	63,780		66,667
Mozufferabad ...	50,220		51,900
Total ...	3,07,936		3,19,243

The revenue actually assessed is therefore, Rs. 11,307 or 3·8 per cent. in excess of the revenue at assumed rent rates.

17. The Tuhseel had paid Rs. 2,69,897 under Mr. Thornton's assessment. Mr. Vans Agnew lowered this to Rs. 2,48,806, (para. 23 of his MS. report), and Mr. Robertson's ultimate revision fixed it at Rs. 3,19,243; the local cess further amounting to Rs. 31,893. Of the increase, Rs. 19,505 is attributed by him to the benefits of canal irrigation in 28,071 acres.*

Para. 80 of Board's letter,
page 11.
Table on page 10 of Re-
port.
Do., Do., page 51.
Do., Do., page 41.

*NOTE.—There is some obscurity about these figures. The assessment at the close of the last period is stated in the text to have been Rs. 2,69,897, on the authority of a table compiled by Mr. Court (page 10 of Report); but Mr. Webster records it as Rs. 2,60,764, including cesses (page 27), and Mr. Vans Agnew (para. 23 of his Report) puts it (without cesses probably) at Rs. 2,44,630, so that his revision gave a slight increase, not a decrease as in the text. There is some doubt as to what Mr. Vans Agnew's assessment really was. In the printed report it is shown (with cesses probably) to have been Rs. 2,78,066 (page 16), Rs. 2,80,039 (page 10), Rs. 2,74,224 (page 27), or Rs. 2,74,802 (page 39), and the statement appended to Mr. Vans Agnew's report gives it as Rs. 2,68,920. The discrepancies are probably due to the fact that in many cases progressive assessment were imposed, the amount of which differed in different years.

18. To Mr. H. LePoer Wynne fell the task of assessing the three Tuhseels of Deobund, Nukoor, and Roorkee. He submitted a rent rate report, shewing how he proposed to assess these, on September 4th, 1866, and a completion report on 17th May, 1867.

19. Mr. Wynne rejected rates based on calculations of the average value of average produce, or on experiments made in cutting the crops of certain areas, for the reasons given by him on pages 144-45. They are briefly that the appraisements or the experiments that can be made by any European officer embrace too small an area to afford a sound basis of induction; that the work cannot be trusted to native officials; that it is impossible to make fair allowances for the failure of seasons and the falling off in unproductive plots of land, and that such calculations would not affect the cash rents which prevail over a large portion of the area, and are pitched at lower rates than those of "*metayers*," so as to meet the vicissitudes of the seasons. These reasons appear to the Lieutenant-Governor to be sound and adequate. Figures based on estimates of production may be used with advantage to test the incidence of an assessment over a large area; but they are liable to many errors, and cannot be trusted in fixing the assessment of single villages.

20. Mr. Wynne also rejected soil rates, on the ground of the extreme inaccuracy with which the soils had been classified (pages 146-47). In this respect his decision as to the value of the records before him is opposed to that of Mr. Robertson. He did indeed take much pains to correct the soil entries. At first he began by recording after inspection his opinion of the whole area of each class of soil, and that under irrigation, in the village; but afterwards he corrected for each field the name of the soil, though not whether it was manured or irrigated or not; as to these points he only recorded his impression in respect of the total area manured and irrigated in the village. But these facts had no bearing on the assessment.

21. The first system of check Mr. Wynne invented for his guidance was a singular and complicated one. Having divided the country into homogeneous circles or "*chuks*" he calculated for each "*chuk*" six percentages:—(1) the proportion between the cultivated and culturable area; (2) the proportion between irrigated and cultivated area; (3) the proportion between the manured and cultivated area; (4) that between "*bhooda*" (sand) and cultivated area; (5) the number of the agricultural population to 100 acres of cultivation; (6) the number of the entire population to 100 acres of cultivation. He then assigned to each "*chuk*" its order of merit by each of these tests; reckoning as first the *chuk* which had most cultivation as compared with the culturable area; most irrigation and manure and least "*bhooda*" as compared with the cultivated area, and most people to the 100 acres. Lastly, he added up the figures representing the order of merit of each "*chuk*" under each of these tests and arranged the "*chuks*" in order according to their total marks.

22. The evident objection to this arithmetical calculation is that

Report, page 151, table 4, and pages 152 and 153, table 5.

Name of Pergunnah and number of Chuk.		Order by aver- age of 6 tests.	Order by cash rates.	Order by Mr. Wynne's va- luation.
Deobun	III.	1	9	9
Gungoh	I.	2	1	1
Deobun	V.	3	10	10
Rampore	...	4	2	2
Nukoor	I.	5	4	4
Nagul	II.	6	5	5
Ditto	III.	7	8	8
Sooltanpore	I.	8	3	3
Ditto	II.	9	11	11
Jowalapore	II.	10	15	15
Munglour	I.	11	6	6
Sirsawah	I.	12	7	7
Deobun	I.	13	12	12
Munglour	IV.	14	14	14
Gungoh	IV.	15	32	32
Nukoor	II.	16	15	15
Roorkee	II.	17	23	23
Gungoh	II.	18	24	29
Sirsawah	II.	19	19	19
Nagul	IV.	20	17	17
Roorkee	I.	21	13	13
Bhagwanpore	I.	22	18	18
Jowalapore	I.	23	27	27
Sirsawah	III.	24	25	25
Nukoor	III.	25	30	30
Bhagwanpore	III.	26	21	21
Nagul	I.	27	22	22
Munglour	II.	28	33	33
Deobun	IV.	29	37	37
Sooltanpore	IV.	30	20	20
Deobun	II.	31	26	26
Sooltanpore	III.	32	24	24
Nukoor	IV.	33	34	34
Roorkee	IV.	34	28	28
Gungoh	III.	35	35	35
Bhagwanpore	II.	36	38	38
Munglour	III.	37	31	31
Bhagwanpore	IV.	38	41	41
Roorkee	III.	39	30	30
Sirsawah	IV.	40	36	36
Jowalapore	III.	41	40	40

it ranks as of equal value all the six considerations, although they are very different in importance. To have an exceptionally large amount of irrigation and manure is a sign of a first class village, but not always to have very little culturable waste; on the contrary, the possession of much waste may be a good reason for adding to the assessment on the score of future expectations. Moreover, some of the considerations are hardly commensurable: it is impossible to say whether, having most population or least *bhoo*da is the greatest advantage, or whether it is better to have much *bhoo*da and much manure, or little *bhoo*da and little manure. However it does not appear that this elaborate system was put to any practical use. The table in the margin shows the order in which the "chuks" came out by this calculation, compared with the order in which they were actually put by Mr. Wynne's independent valuation; and there is nothing to show that the latter was in the least degree influenced by the former.

23. A good instance of this will be found in the classification of the

Test	Rank.
I.	25
II.	30
III.	29
IV.	31
V.	27
VI.	15
Average rank...	30
Rank adopted...	20

fourth chuk of Sooltanpore, a khadir tract, *i. e.*, consisting of low alluvial soil in the old bed of the Ganges. The classification of the chuk by the six tests is given in the margin. The chuk stands low as to irrigation (II.), because it is khadir, and does not want irrigation; as to manure (III.), because manure is never much used in low land liable to flood and percolation; as to culturable waste (I.), because in khadir villages there is always a tendency to grazing; as to *bhoo*da (IV.), because the soil is light; as to general population (V.), because nobody, not agricultural, lives in low-lying villages if they can help it. Yet it pays high rent-rates in comparison with its soil, which all villages protected from drought and total failure of the crop by moisture do. These elaborate calculations were consequently irrelevant, and in point of fact were thrown over by the Settlement Officer, who places the estate in the rank fixed by its cash rates.

24. The guide really followed by Mr. Wynne was the general rate obtained by dividing the cash-paying area by the cash rents actually paid for it. Out of 558,553 acres, 139,605 paid cash rates. Table 5 shows what these rates were, and arranges the chuks in order from the highest to the lowest rate, and this is the order which Mr. Wynne accepted, as showing the relative value of

Report, pages 152 to 157.

the chuks ; in other words, Mr. Wynne's assumed rates were simply the average of the money rents paid by all cash-paying lands in each circle.

He says that he omitted exceptionally low rents, but Report, page 146, para. 7.

he makes no reference to the extra dues which, according to Mr. Robertson, the cultivators pay to make up for the lightness of their rents, and apparently he made no allowance for these.

25. Having fixed the average rate on all cultivated land in a chuk, Mr. Wynne proceeded to select an average village as representative of the chuk, and to graduate all other villages above or below this according to their value. In doing this he must have been guided by the impressions received at the time of inspection, and have formed his own judgment as to the amount to be added to, or deducted from, the standard rate in each case. He then made an addition for old and new fallow (valuing them respectively at one-third and two-thirds of the rate on cultivation after deducting 10 per cent. of the cultivated area for pasturage), and so worked out the assessment of the village. If he thought that assessment or its rate of incidence too high as compared with the other villages in the graduated list of the chuk, he lowered it summarily so as to agree with them.

26. The rental estimated on this system amounted to Rs. 16,17,066 ; the proportion of it due to cultivation and to fallow are shown in the margin, and the revenue, with cesses, which has been imposed was Rs. 8,99,873.

	Rent.
Cultivated .. Rs.	16,50,449
Fallow	66,617
	<u>Rs. 16,17,066</u>

Report, page 148, para. 14.
Table of, Mr. Wynne's
Report.
Board's para. 11.

27. There are the same discrepancies as to the amounts of the different assessments here as in the case of the Seharunpore Tuhseel. The revenue of the expiring Settlement was Rs. 8,26,243 according to Mr. Court's table (page 11, and see also Board's letter, page 11), but by Mr. Vans Agnew (para. 23 of his report) it was Rs. 7,91,836. His assessment is reckoned by himself, in his 23rd paragraph, as Rs. 8,01,754. But by the statement attached to the same report it was Rs. 8,37,473. Mr. Court's table puts it as Rs. 8,51,376. Mr. Wynne states it variously as Rs. 8,29,155 (page 148) and Rs. 8,46,044 (page 150). These discrepancies are no doubt due to progressive assessment, to the calculation of cesses in different ways at different periods of the Settlement, and to the inclusion or exclusion of the cesses on maafee estates. Mr. Wynne's assessment amounted to Rs. 8,19,337 ; including cesses, to Rs. 8,99,873.*

28. Turning now to the aggregate assessment of the whole district, as contrasted with the former Settlement, a comparison between the two is somewhat difficult, because of the changes in area, and the inclusion of cesses, which varied in amount at different times. The old Settlement is stated by the Board (page 11) and by Mr. Court (page 11), to have amounted to Rs. 10,93,946, but Mr. Webster (paragraph 16) places

* N. B.—This is by p. 56. The Board (p. 11) place the final jumma with cesses as it will stand at close of Settlement at Rs. 8,97,283. But the revenue, Rs. 8,19,337, with the local cesses at 10 per cent. alone amounts to Rs. 9,01,271, besides the amount imposed as cess on revenue paying estates.

it at Rs. 10,47,971, and Mr. Vans Agnew (paragraph 23 of his report) at Rs. 10,47,952 including 14 estates not assessed by him, but excluding jungle grants, the addition of which raised it to Rs. 10,85,568; Mr. Vans Agnew's assessment is variously stated by himself at Rs. 10,50,560 (minus 14 estates not assessed by him), and Rs. 11,06,396, which is perhaps the ultimate amount which it was to rise to by gradual increments. Mr. Webster (probably including the 14 villages) places it at Rs. 10,64,885. The revised assessment by Messrs. Wynne and Robertson fixed the land-revenue at Rs. 11,38,580. Including cesses and jungle grants, the total payments are by the Board (page 12) Rs. 12,97,313.

29. If it is difficult to state accurately what the past assessments were, it is still more difficult to be precise as to the cultivated area on which they were based. Mr. Thornton's report nowhere gives the total cultivated area; but Mr. Bird's note on the North-Western Provinces Settlements records it as 606,847 acres. In the year 1841 estates paying Rs. 1,06,092 were transferred to Moozuffernuggur, and estates paying Rs. 78,048 (paragraph 5 of Mr. Vans Agnew's report) received from that district, leaving a net decrease in revenue and presumably in area. The village papers of 1853 showed the cultivated area as 683,567 acres, but little reliance can be placed on this figure. Mr. Vans Agnew (in statement F. appended to his report) gives the "former" area as 655,846 acres and the present cultivated area as 717,832 acres; in another statement (H.) he returns the present area as 755,419 acres. This probably includes the jungle tracts; excluding them and also the revenue-free estates, the Board (page 7) report the cultivated area as 732,031 acres.

30. It is impossible therefore to be perfectly certain as to the figures of the former assessment or the rate of rental which they represent; but the following calculation is probably a tolerable approximation to the truth. In the past Settlement Mr. Vans Agnew's figures may be followed, the revenue being put, after allowing for the exchanges with Moozuffernuggur, at Rs. 10,47,952, and the cultivated area at 655,846 acres. The revenue rate on cultivation was then Re. 1-9-6, and assuming that the assessment was made by Mr. Thornton at two-thirds of the assets, these amounted to Rs. 15,71,938; his average rent-rate was Rs. 2-6-6.

31. In 1866 the cultivated area of the District was Rs. 732,031 acres, the revenue Rs. 11,38,580, or Re. 1-8-10 per acre, and the rental was Rs. 22,76,155, or Rs. 3-1-9 per acre. The increase in the rental was, therefore, Rs. 7,04,217; in the cultivated area, 76,190 acres, and in the rent rate, Re. 0-11-3, or 29 per cent. of the increase of rental of the rental increase Rs. 2,36,904 ($\text{Rs. } 76,190 \times \text{Rs. } 3-1-9$) is due to enlarged cultivation, leaving Rs. 4,67,313 to be accounted for by other causes. The Settlement Officers attribute Rs. 79,369 of revenue, or Rs. 1,58,738 of rent, to canal irrigation, so that only Rs. 3,08,575, or a rise of Re. 0-6-9 per acre, or 22-8 per cent., remains as due to the increased competition for land and the rise in prices, a rise which the Board of Revenue have shewn to have been about 18 per cent. Thus, as is natural in a district where so much of the rent is paid in produce, the rent-roll advanced *pari passu* with the heightened price of the produce.

32. It is worthy of record that in 1842, 314 estates were round to have reached a state of cultivation which obtained from Government a guarantee that the revenue upon them should not be increased until the revenue rate on the cultivable area of all contiguous villages exceeded the incidence of the revenue rate in these estates. This subject is not

referred to in any report except Mr. Vans Agnew's,*
 * See para. 42. though its peculiarity might have drawn attention to it. He says; "this pledge has been acted up to in the present revision, although the jummas of a good many villages would but for it have been raised." It seems doubtful, however, whether in the subsequent revision the guarantee was not overlooked. A return received from the Collector shows that the assessment of many of these villages has been reduced. The Board are now requested to ascertain and report whether the guarantee was in every case observed, whether it had any material effect in stimulating industry and increasing the rental value of these estates. They should also call for a statement from the district officer, and should place on record the names of these villages, their revenue, area and rates, along with those of the surrounding villages, or the chuks in which they are situate, to serve as a reference on the occasion of a future Settlement.

33. The character of the cultivation in the district has, on the whole, remained singularly unchanged, as is shewn in the following table, which gives the percentage of area occupied by some of the crops, respecting which information is extant :—

		1836.	1866.
Mr. Thornton's Settlement report, para. 14.	Sugar-cane ...	5.	4.8
Board's p. 9, para. 22.	Cotton ...	3.	8.1
	Wheat ...	30.	31.7

The only great change is in cotton, which had in 1866 felt the full influence of the American war.

34. Respecting the irrigated area at the time of Mr. Thornton's settlement no information is procurable, except that
 Mr. Vans Agnew's report, para. 41. Board's p. 7. Mr. Vans Agnew states that 5,030 acres were irrigated from canals in 1838. In 1854-58 the measurement papers recorded it as 164,911 acres, or 21.9 per cent. of the total cultivated area. Most of this was from wells, but the separate figures were not given then ; in
 Para. 18 of (Board's review, page 7.) 1865-6, however, canal irrigation reached 48,546 acres. In 1870-71, 87,996 acres, in 1871-72, 67,880 acres, and in 1872-73, 72,515 acres were watered by the canals. How much of this water was distributed to land previously dry, and how much of it only superseded well irrigation, is not stated.

35. It has been mentioned that Mr. Robertson attributed Rs. 19,505 of his assessment to the action of canals. He does not explain the method by which he calculated it, but it was probably based on the difference between wet and dry rates for the area affected (28,071 acres). Mr. Wynne, in the 211th paragraph of his report, states that in calculating what part

of his assessment was due to canal irrigation, he gathered his data from the rates actually paid in villages in the neighbourhood, the circumstances and natural capabilities of which are the same, but which have no irrigation. Assuming, in other words, the irrigation to be derivable only from canals, he applied to the area so irrigated the rate of similar unirrigated villages, thus working out a revenue, the difference between which and the sum actually assessed he assumed as the amount due to the canal ; the amount thus assessed was Rs. 59,864. This calculation can only be correct if it were assumed that all the irrigation is from canals, and that there was no well irrigation previously which canals have superseded. No information is given on these points.

36. The introduction of canal irrigation has had a civilising and beneficial effect on the rude and lawless tribes inhabiting the district, the value of which cannot be estimated in figures. "All accounts agree that since the recent revision of Settlement by which the burden of land-revenue has been more equitably adjusted, and since the rapid extension of irrigation, the character of the hitherto unruly communities who inhabit the district is undergoing an extraordinary change, and the increase of prosperity is marked" (para. 35, Board's letter). So, too, Mr. Wynne

writes in para. 232 : "I came continually upon villages in which the proprietors had been relieved from the heaviest embarrassments, and had been reclaimed from persistent habits of crime by the introduction of canal water." And again in para. 89, he says of the Goojurs of Gungoh and Rampore that they have been "reclaimed from the improvident habits and the tendency to cattle-lifting which characterize their brethren.

This happy result is due to the canal. The reward which the use of canal water held out to industry was so great, so immediate, and so certain, that all the traditions of the caste succumbed to the prospects of wealth, so that the Goojurs throughout the region watered by the canal are the most orderly, contented and well-to-do of men." These testimonies to the great administrative value of Canal irrigation, apart altogether from its financial effect, are highly satisfactory.

37. Some statements were compiled by Messrs. Robertson and Webster, which have been printed as Appendices C., D., and K., and which profess to show the rental in the year 1272 and 1273 Fuslee (1865-6), and the rental of certain canal-irrigated villages in 1276 Fuslee (1869) ; but it is doubtful if any dependence at all can be placed upon these. The first two statements contain an elaborate calculation of the value of the produce in *seer* lands and in land paying in kind, according to which the zemindar's rents in cash and produce amounted to Rs. 46,70,216 in the first year, and Rs. 46,03,962 in the second, or four and a half times the Government revenue. But it is not stated how this was worked out, or what the prices were on which the value of the produce was calculated. Appendix K. records for 242 canal-irrigated villages the rental of 1273 Fuslee and of 1276 Fuslee, and an enormous increase is exhibited. But the

	<i>Rental of 1276 F. as shown in Appendix K.</i>	<i>Rental of 1276 F. as entered in village papers.</i>
	Rs.	Rs.
155 Namkhera,	12,278	6,140
184. Rampore ...	18,716	7,273
198. Nanoutah ...	28,080	14,818
209. Dukrawul Khoord.	3,165	1,414
220. Jhubeerun,	3,293	1,647
228. Boudakhara,	3,899	1,950

rental of 1273 Fuslee is an imaginary sum obtained by calculating it as $\frac{100}{50}$ ths of the revenue; and the figures for 1276 Fuslee have in several instances (some of which are quoted in the margin) been tested by the real village papers and found incorrect. The Board again, on page 16 (para. 39), have drawn up a statement, compiled probably from the village papers, which professes to show the rent-roll of 1869-70; but here again the way in which the value of rent paid in kind is calculated is not shown, and the proportion between the amount of rent paid in cash and in kind differs altogether from that described to exist in the district reports. Such as it is, however, this statement shows the rent-roll of the district as Rs. 23,51,218 in 1869-70, so that the revenue was by that calculation 49 per cent. of the assets at that time.

38. One cause which has helped to keep down the tendency to enhancement of rent has been the high status hitherto enjoyed by the non-proprietary cultivator. The passages quoted in the Board's 44th paragraph show that he was frequently allowed by the proprietary body to pay at the same rates as themselves, *i. e.*, at revenue rates, and seldom more than 25 or 50 per cent. above these rates. The figures given on pages 43 and 47 show that about 41,000 beegahs (about 23,500 acres) were held on this tenure. This is exactly the state of things which was found to exist generally when, 50 years ago, inquiry was made into the rights of cultivators. It differs very considerably from the usages and prescriptions as to property in the land that prevail in the more eastern districts. But the nature of our Settlement will eventually change this, and with increasing demand for land, the non-proprietary cultivator will fall to a lower level and pay a higher rent.

39. A remarkable peculiarity in the Seharunpore District was the status of cash-paying cultivators. These were very rare when Mr. Vans Agnew wrote his report, and he says of them that "the tenure only prevails under exceptional circumstances, and where the cultivator has some claim to consideration and to easy terms, either from being a kinsman of the zemindar or from (wherever derived) some unfixed but understood right to a share in the proprietor's dues. One proof of the favorable nature of the money rents here is the great struggle always going on for them on the part of the tenants, and for payment in kind on the part of the zemindars. All the tenants in this district wish for the former, and, it appears to me, consider them to convey a *quasi*-proprietary title" (para. 39 of his report).

40. As to the extent of land held by the different classes of cultivators, the former figures are very inexact. Mr. Vans Agnew (page 9) states that in his time, in 172 villages, the zemindars are the sole cultivators; in 680 villages all the rents are paid in kind; in 760 they are paid partly in kind and partly in cash; and in 169 cash rents only are paid. He does not however shew the areas in any of his statements. Mr.

Robertson, as has been seen, found 16,000 acres, out of 208,435 acres, paying cash rates, and Mr. Wynne found 139,605 out of 558,553 acres, altogether about 20 per cent., under cash rates. It was, however, after Mr. Vans Agnew's time that Act XIV. of 1863 provided a legal method for commuting produce rents into cash rents, and this was taken advantage of by the cultivators to a great extent. Statements C. and D. show for 1272 Fuslee 221,774 acres as held by cultivators paying in kind, against 251,350 acres held by those paying in money : and for 1273 Fuslee the figures are 187,628 acres against 270,596 acres, respectively. Finally, the Board's statement (page 16) for 1869-70 shews that villages with a rental of Rs. 15,70,700 paid rents in cash only, while a rental of Rs. 7,80,518 was paid in villages where rents are in cash and kind. Thus the tables have been turned, and payment in cash has become the rule instead of payment in kind.

41. These comparisons illustrate the fact, which is generally known, that the Settlement was carried out during a transition period, at the time when old rates and prices were becoming obsolete, but before the effects of the new state of things was generally felt, before the zemindars had thoroughly found out the power of enhancement given them, by Act X. of 1859 (the Rent Act), and before confidence was felt in the stability of the higher scale of prices which set in with the cotton famine, and the reduced value of silver. The zemindars' receipts had, indeed, risen with the rise in prices, but there had been little or no change in the staples grown, or in the rates of money rents paid by the cultivators. Since this time the new tendency towards cash rents and enhancements has set in ; the competition for land has become keener, and irrigation has been more widely diffused. The process is still going on. The non-proprietary cultivator is losing the distinction which has hitherto in the district placed him nearly in the level of a proprietary cultivator. When these influences have had their full effect, and their result on the economic condition of the district become fairly settled and thoroughly known, it will be time enough to address ourselves to the question of the permanency of the assessment.

42. These considerations abundantly justify the statements made at the beginning of this review, that Seharunpore came under Settlement at an unfortunate time. The district, as is shown in the Board's report, was greatly depressed by the effects of the mutiny of 1857-58 and by the famine of 1860-61. There was no trained staff of Settlement Officers, and the want of skill shewn at first in securing an assessment which was based on intelligible grounds, and could fairly be accepted by Government, was so strongly felt that the work (as explained above) had to be revised, and, in fact, done over again. The consequence was that the district was under Settlement from 1854 to 1867, a period of 13 years, and this delay cannot but have proved highly prejudicial to its improvement. At length, however, Government is in a position to review the assessments as finally revised and reported, and to pronounce them to be on the whole fairly equal and adequate. The reports indeed are very deficient in all the qualities which go to make up a good Settlement Report. Mr. Wynne's completion report is elaborately written and in many respects highly

interesting ; but the Lieutenant-Governor misses in all the reports the mention of many important subjects regarding which information should have been given ; such as a comparison between the present and former state of each tnhseel ; the changes in canal and well irrigation ; the effect of the canals on the crops and the mode of the cultivations ; the changes in proprietorship, as to castes and classes, and the changes as to area held and kind of rents paid by the different cultivating classes. Above all, the reports are remarkable for their want of accuracy and precision as to figures. These points have been commented on, and an attempt has been made to supply some of the deficiencies in this review. Looking, however, only to the amount and incidence of the assessments, they have been for seven years actually at work, and have lasted successfully through some bad seasons. The Lieutenant-Governor is accordingly pleased to confirm the settlement for 30 years from 1st July, 1860, to 30th June, 1890.

43. In conclusion, His Honor desires to place on record his sense of the service performed by the late Mr. Robertson, and by Mr. Wynne in the laborious and successful work of revision, the results of which have been well summed up by Mr. Webster. The Deputy Collector, Nund Kishore, also deserves the acknowledgments of Government. Of Mr. Vans Agnew it may be said that though his work was not carried out in the systematic manner required by Government, he gave to it much honest labour, and his work, if subjected to considerable correction, yet served, on the whole, as the starting point for subsequent operations.

No. 971 A.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, for the information and guidance of the Board.

C. A. ELLIOTT,

Secretary to Government, N.-W. P.

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REPORT
OF THE
SETTLEMENT OF SAHARUNPORE.

No. OF 1871.

FROM

A. COLVIN, Esq.,
Secy. to the Board of Revenue, N.-W. Provinces,

TO

C. A. ELLIOTT, Esq.,
Offg. Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces.

SIR,

DATED ALLAHABAD, THE

1871.

Present:

HON'BLE J. F. D. INGLIS.
F. O. MAYNE, Esq., C.B.

I AM directed to forward, for the orders of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Reports of the progress and completion of the Saharunpore Settlement.

These Reports, with their Statistical Statements, occupy 26 volumes, 25 of which are in Manuscript. It will be convenient, and will aid in following the remarks about to be made, if enumeration is made of the several reports and documents which will be alluded to in this letter, and are forwarded with it. They are as follows:—

- (1) Five MS. volumes, marked from "No. 1A." to "No. 5A.," containing Mr. Vans Agnew's Settlement Report of the District, with Statistical Tables, and his Pergunnah Settlement Reports.
- (2) A Memorandum by the then Commissioner, Mr. Williams, dated 16th March, 1864, on the advisability of reviewing the assessment of the District, as effected and reported by Mr. Vans Agnew.
- (3) A Note by the Senior Member, Revenue Board (Mr. Muir), without date, on Mr. Williams's Memorandum.
- (4) Letter from Revenue Board to Government, No. 213, dated 7th April, 1864, and Government reply No. 351A., dated 14th April, 1864, approving the proposals of the Commissioner and the Senior Member, regarding revision of Mr. Vans Agnew's assessment.
- (5) A Note by the Senior Member of points connected with the revision of the Settlement determined at Saharunpore, in conference with the Commissioner, Collector, and Settlement Assistant, dated 5th July, 1864.
- (6) A printed volume, called "Report of the Settlement of Saharunpore," containing:—
 - (a) Letter from Mr. Court, Commissioner, forwarding and reviewing the District Officers' Settlement Reports.
 - (b) Report of the Settlement of Tehseel Saharunpore, by Mr. Webster, Collector.
 - (c) Report on the Revenue-rates proposed for Tehseel Saharunpore, by Mr. H. Robertson.
 - (d) Report of the Settlement of Tehseels Nukoor, Deobund, and Roorkee, by Mr. Wynne, Assistant Settlement Officer.
- (7) Fifteen volumes of Nos. II. and III. Statements.

Enumeration of
reports and Memoranda
referred to.

(8) Five volumes of statistical statements marked A., B., C., D., E., prepared by Messrs. Webster and Wynne.

(9) Report on the Revenue-rates proposed for Tehseels Nukoor, Deobund, and Roorkee, by Mr. Wynne, Assistant Settlement Officer.

Sketch of Settlement operations in the District.

2. The Saharunpore District was one of the first to come under resettlement, on expiry of the term of Settlement fixed by Act VIII., 1846, viz., 1st July, 1857. The careful instructions drawn up for the guidance of the officers entrusted with resettlement were reprinted with the edition of the Directions to Settlement Officers, subsequently published, and are too well known to be recapitulated here. The work commenced in 1854, under the care of Mr. A. Ross. He continued in charge till March, 1856, when he was replaced by Mr. Spankie; and the Mutinies of 1857 found that officer engaged in carrying out the measurement of the District, which was then drawing to a close.

Temporary suspension of work in 1857.

3. But the outbreak of the mutinies put a stop to all ordinary District work, and to Settlement work with the rest. In December the attention of the Government was turned to the subject; and by Order No. 339, dated 4th December, 1857, it was resolved that the assessment of the District should be suspended for a year. Measurement operations, however, were carried on, and were concluded in April, 1858.

Renewal in 1859.

4. On the expiry of the appointed year, in the commencement, that is to say, of 1859, operations were re-opened by Mr. Vans Agnew, who was the then Collector. The second stage of the Settlement was thus entered on, viz., the Assessments; the Measurements and preparation of papers, which had previously taken place, being accepted, subject to such changes as might be found necessary, owing to the events of 1857, and, subsequently, to the pressure of the famine of 1860-61.

Progress, and completion in 1862.

5. In 1860, Mr. Charles Grant was deputed to assist Mr. Vans Agnew in the Settlement; and the assessment of the District, commenced in the period of depression following on the Mutinies, and carried on through the famine year 1860-61, was in 1862 brought to a close.

Submission in 1863 of report by Mr. Vans Agnew, Collector and Settlement Officer.

6. On January 28th, 1863, Mr. Vans Agnew submitted his Settlement report of the whole District, with maps and statistical statements. These are embodied in the five MS. Volumes marked from "No. 1A." to "No. 5A.," spoken of in the first paragraph of this letter.

Conference in 1863 on Mr. Vans Agnew's report, resulting in further rating of the assessments, and in submission of present reports.

7. In December, 1863, a conference of local officers was held at Saharunpore, on the subject of Mr. Vans Agnew's assessments and Report; and in March, 1864, the Commissioner, Mr. Williams, who, during the past year, had anxiously scrutinized the details of the proposed Settlement, declared himself unable to accept it, and reported to that effect. In the following month, April, Government sanctioned the revision, or, to use a word which more accurately expresses the decision arrived at, the "overhauling" of Mr. Vans Agnew's Settlement, by the then Collector, Mr. H. D. Robertson. The then Senior Member of the Revenue Board, in consultation with the Commissioner and Collector, laid down the points to be kept most prominently in view during the ensuing operations. The work entrusted to Mr. Robertson, and very largely shared by his Assistant in the Settlement Department, Mr. Wynne, was concluded by the commencement of 1867. On 17th May, 1867, Mr. Wynne completed his Report on the three Tehseels assessed by him. Mr. H. Robertson died in 1867, leaving the Report of his work unwritten. But the Collector who succeeded him, Mr. H. Webster, aided by the Deputy Collector, Nund Kishore, who had been in Saharunpore ever since the commencement of Settlement operations, furnished, on February 3rd, 1870, a report on the work concluded by Mr. Robertson. Mr. Court, the Commissioner, on 31st May, 1870, forwarded with his own letter the reports of the revised Settlement, and the Board now forward to Government for sanction the results of the assessment, as finally placed before them.

8. The District of Saharunpore lies between latitude $29^{\circ} 28'$ — $30^{\circ} 26'$ and $77^{\circ} 13'$ — $78^{\circ} 15'$ longitude. It covers 2,227 square miles, and comprises 1,926 villages or townships. The population in 1865 amounted to 866,483 souls.

Description of the district.

It is bounded on the North by the Sewalik range of hills, which divide it from the Dehra Doon; on the East by Ganges; on the West by Jumna; and on the South by the District of Moozuffernuggur. Between the main boundary rivers, are the Kirsunnee, Hindun, the Kalee Nuddee, the Kathee, the Solanee, and other smaller streams. The District slopes gradually from the foot of the Sewaliks to the Southern boundary—Hurdwar, on the extreme North-east of the District, being 1,024 feet above the sea-level; Padshah Mehal, on the extreme North-west, 1,276; while the town of Saharunpore itself, lying in latitude $29^{\circ} 58'$, longitude $77^{\circ} 36'$, is at a height of 1,013 feet.

9. The District divides itself naturally into four main portions:—1st,—Is the Sub-Sewalik tract, in which lie the Northern parts of the Pergunnahs of Faizabad, Moozuffernabad, Bhugwanpore, Roorkee, and Jawallapore. This tract is distinguished by a considerable growth of forest, though the timber is comparatively of but little value; by a rain-fall some 18 inches in excess of the rest of the District; and by the great depth of water from the surface. Cultivation generally in this tract is backward; the surface of the country being cut into ravines by innumerable small streams and channels issuing from the Sewaliks, and making their way to one or other of the principal streams which traverse the District. Boulders and stony debris lie thick along the tract immediately to the foot of the hills. Population here is very scanty. The mean depth of this tract is about 6 miles.

Natural divisions of district.

2nd,—To the south of this tract, and flanked on East and West by broad alluvial plains, lie the central uplands of the District, similar in all respects to those of the rest of the Upper Doab; populous, with fertile soil, and good natural supply of water. The Kirsunnee and other above-mentioned streams, fed and formed by numerous small tributaries from the Sewaliks, divide this portion into parallel tracts, while the Eastern Jumna and the Ganges Canals, issuing from its North-West and North-East corners, cover the district with a network of irrigation-channels.

Finally, to the West and East of the District, running along its whole border length from the Sewaliks to the Moozuffernuggur boundary, lie the alluvial lands of the Jumna and the Ganges. On the Jumna these lowlands extend "on an average four miles inward from the river bank. Then there comes a very marked and steep bank (sometimes cut up by ravines, but more often sufficiently sloping to be cultivated after a fashion), which marks the line of division between the alluvial and the upper lands." Behind this bank, at a short distance, runs a range of sand-hills, parallel throughout its course. On the Ganges, the depth of the lower plain is far greater. The high bank of the uplands runs across the District from a North-westerly direction towards the South-east, the wide-spreading tract of country between it and the River Ganges being occupied in part by the lowlands around and along the course of the Solanee River, by undergrowth of timber and scrub, interspersed with cultivation, and by detached mounds, standing above the plain, crowned by villages, and encircled by ravines. Further towards the East lies the alluvial plain of the Ganges itself—cultivated in some directions, in others covered with Terai grass, wild, with sparse population and difficult communications. The level of this large tract varies, the extreme difference between its level and that of the uplands being about 84 feet. It comprises part of the Moozuffernabad, Bhugwanpore, Roorkee, and Jawallapore Pergunnahs. The town of Roorkee, situated in the centre, and on the edge of the upland, overlooks towards the North and North-east wide stretches of the alluvial plain. The annexed plan of the District, reduced on scale from the survey map, and being 8 miles to the inch, exhibits the characteristics above described: the boundaries of the several tracts being indicated by separate washes of colour.

10. This tract of country, known in the later years of the Mogul Empire as the "Bhawance Mehal," was, during those years under the Governorship of the well-known

Previous history.

Afghan chief Nujeeb Khan, who held a large jugheer therein, and whose principal residence was across the Ganges at Nujibabad, of the Bijnour District. What with the Wazcer of Delhi (Ghazi-ud-din), the Mahrattas, Ahmed Shah and his irruptions, and at a later date the Sikhs, Nujeeb Khan had but a troubled time of it. He died in 1770 A.D., and was succeeded by his son, Zabita Khan. Zabita Khan had scarcely succeeded, before he and his family were taken prisoner by the Emperor Shah Alum, and compelled to pay a heavy ransom. After various vicissitudes, Zabita Khan died in 1785, and was succeeded by his son, Gulam Kadir, notorious for having blinded his former captor, the Emperor Shah Alum, and temporarily deposed him from the throne of Delhi. Gulam Kadir was in turn defeated and ruined, and with him ended the power of the family, and the "Bhawanee Mehal." The district fell into the hands of the Mahrattas, but was for a time occupied by the adventurer George Thomas, under whom it remained till his death in 1802. It was overrun subsequently by Sikhs, Mahrattas, Pathans, and ruffianly freebooters of all kinds, till in 1804 it passed under British rule.

There were then 34 pergunnahs comprised in the district of Saharunpore proper, or, as it was called, Northern Saharunpore. In 1823 the Sub-Collectorate of Moozuffernugger was formed, and ten pergunnahs were partly severed from Saharunpore. In 1826 the separation between the Collectorate and Sub-Collectorate became complete, and the District of Saharunpore was reduced to 24 pergunnahs. Matters remained in this state till the settlement of 1838, when further modifications, presently to be mentioned, were made.

Population and towns.

11. The population of the District in 1865 was, as has been stated, 864,483, or 389 to the square mile: of whom 592,038 were Hindoos, and 274,445 Mahomedans or other than Hindoos; the agricultural population being 36·04 per cent. of the whole. The average number to a house is 4·66. The largest towns are Saharunpore (44,119), Deobund (21,714), Gungoh (10,899), Jawallapore (9,665), Rampore (8,464), Roorkee (7,588), Umbehta (6,336). At the Census of 1853 the population numbered 801,325, the relative number in such of the above towns as appear in the report of either Census being as follows :—

		1853.	1865.
Saharunpore,	...	37,968	44,119
Deobund,	...	18,638	21,714
Gungoh,	...	9,902	10,899
Jawallapore,	...	12,162	9,665
Rampore,	...	6,566	8,464
Roorkee,	...	8,592	7,588
Umbehta,	...	6,311	6,336

Mr. Wynn describes the six latter towns on the above list, severally, as follows :—

Deobund.—"The *gara*" (coarse strong cotton-cloth) "manufactured here is much prized in this and the neighbouring Districts. The town lands are infinitely sub-divided, there being no less than 1,736 co-parceners."

Gungoh.—"It is a hot bed of Wahabecism, and is owned and mainly inhabited by a population of Musulmans (Peerzâdas chiefly) in the most miserable circumstances. How the inhabitants live is a marvel. There are 1,255 co-parceners, and, except a few Goojurs, none of them work their own lands. There is no trade to speak of, and there is no evidence of prosperity, except in the houses of the bankers."

Jawallapore.—"Owned by Musulman Rajpoots, is dilapidated, but far less so than the old Mahomedan towns in the West of the District."

Rampore.—"Is a tolerably thriving town, with a considerable trade in grain, and with not too overgrown a body of proprietors."

Roorkee.—"Having sprung up almost wholly since the formation of the civil and military station, has been laid out on a more orderly plan than usual. The zemindars, who have been enriched by the growth of the civil station so much that the rent from houses in the bazaar almost suffices to pay the large jumma, have yet the reputation of

being extremely bad characters, and harbour a number of thieves, who make the duty of the police in the civil lines and cantonments very difficult."

Umbehta.—"Is in rather better circumstances than is usual in the large towns of the District. The grain-trade of the whole neighbourhood, for a considerable distance, enters this bazaar."

Besides the above, are the smaller towns of Nanoutah and Luknoutee in the West, miserably impoverished, and inhabited chiefly by numerous Musulman landowners in the last stage of poverty; Sirsawah, the seat of some trade; and to the East, Munglour, Landhaura, and Liburheree. "The inhabitants of the towns," Mr. Wynne writes, "present a painful contrast to the rural population. Sub-division of shares has been carried to the extreme, and every man, however small his share, disdains personal labour. How the majority of the population in the towns lives is to me a matter of never-ending wonder. Most wretched this style of living is, especially in the towns of Guugoh, Luknoutee, and Nanoutah."

12. In the centre of the District the population consists chiefly of Musulmans and Rajpoots, with a considerable sprinkling of Tuggas.* In this tract lies the old Pergunnah of Katah, once celebrated for its breed of horses, and now noted for the cattle-lifting propensities of the Rajpoots, "hardly less distinguished by pride than by lawlessness," and prone to infanticide. Towards the West, the population is chiefly composed of Goojurs: stalwart, and handsome men; notorious cattle-stealers, but susceptible here, as in the next District of Moozuffernuggur, to the influences of canal-water. "The reward," writes the Settlement Officer, "which the use of canal-water holds out to industry is so great that all the traditions of the caste succumbed to the prospects of wealth, so that the Goojurs throughout the region watered by the canal are the most orderly, contented, and well-to-do men." Similarly, in the adjoining District of Moozuffernuggur, the Settlement Officer wrote:—"The chief caste in the trans-Hindun villages are Goojurs, wonderfully transformed by the canal, and in some degree respectable themselves, though not the cause of respectability in others. They find agriculture more profitable than thieving; but they harbour Kahars and others who live by roguery, and are always ready to pass on a stolen buffalo, or foil the inquiries of a police officer."

Races and castes.

On the East, the soil is largely occupied by the class known as "Rangurs"—Rajpoots, who have become Musulman—a quarrelsome, peace-breaking race; cattle-lifters equally with the Goojurs, but lacking the *physique* and the naive spirit of lawlessness which distinguish their rivals on the Jumna.

13. There is not much to say regarding the trade of the district. Grain, sugar, and timber are its chief exports. Manufactures, except that already alluded to of the cloth called *gara*, it has little or none. The annual fair at Hurdwar is essentially a religious gathering. The Government Workshops at Roorkee lend that town some importance. Communications are abundant. The railway traverses the district, and the Ganges Canal offers means of carriage, which are, however, but little used. Metalled roads exist on the main lines of thoroughfare, and good unmetalled roads traverse the district in all directions.

Trade and communications. Health.

The District has of late years become notorious for the prevalence of fever, commonly said to be caused by the canals. This need not be dwelt on here, having formed the subject of much separate correspondence.

14. In reviewing the settlement operations, the ordinary progress of the work will be adhered to. Of Measurements there is not much to be said. But the result of Mr. Vans Agnew's Assessments, the reasons for which they were considered defective, the main points on which the revising officers were desired to fix their attention, the result of the revised assessments, and the deductions which may be drawn regarding the economical progress and status of the District will be successively considered. Under

Order in which the settlement operations are discussed in the present letter.

* A class of *Oop Brahmins* (extra Brahmins), similar to, or perhaps synonymous with, the Bhoenhars of Benares. They are believed to be the offspring of a Brahmin by a low-caste woman. (See Kour Luchmun Singh's Memoir: Census Report, 1865, App. B., p. 32).

the Record of Rights will be noticed such points connected therewith as require comment.

Measurements.

15. It has been already said that the original measurement of this District, carried out in 1854-8, and the attendant preparation of papers, was accepted, subject to any modification which the changes caused by lapse of time, by the exodus and confiscations consequent on the disturbances of 1857, and by the severe famine of 1860-61, might render necessary.

"During the disturbances of 1857," writes the Commissioner, in his Memorandum of March, 1864, "many landholders and cultivators disappeared. Much land was consequently uncultivated."

"Again, during the subsequent Settlement" (*viz.*, Mr. Vans Agnew's) "the famine occurred. More people disappeared, and more land fell out of cultivation."

Their accuracy.

All inquiries and tests, Mr. Vans Agnew states, in para. 25 of his report, proved incontestably the measurements to have been exceedingly well executed : and the papers to have been excellent records of the *status quo* when they were prepared.

Extent to which they were revised.

Mr. Wynne reports to the same effect :—"I must here, however, remark that, as a rule, the measurements were found to be most accurate. The precision attained even in the largest villages [and in Saharunpore villages of 2,000 and 3,000 acres are frequent one of 6,000 existing] with many thousand separate fields, was not to be surpassed" (page 82, para. 24). In 104 villages only was it considered necessary to effect a remeasurement.*

Modifications found necessary in field-books and record of holdings.

16. There was more difficulty about the record of holdings and soils prepared *pari passu* with the measurement. Great changes had taken place. Three per cent. of the landed property of the District had been confiscated for rebellion. In 1858, fear of punishment, and in 1860 fear of famine, had driven thousands from their fields. It was resolved, however, that the field-books and papers might be accepted as representing the normal state of proprietary and cultivating occupation. All that was abnormal would subside ; where necessary, corrections were to be made. The preparation during 1859-62 of the khuteoncs, or register of cultivating holdings, abstracted as they were from the original khusrab, or field-books, provided a ready means of detecting and checking errors in the latter paper. "The people generally admitted the correctness of the papers, and distributed their quotas of rent accordingly."

Method of modification adopted.

17. The entries in the field-books (khusrab) were, however, in some instances discredited by Mr. Wynne. He found them defective in their classification of the characters of soil and the extent of irrigation. In the Nukoor Tehseel, and in three Pergunnahs of the Roorkee Tehseel, Mr. Wynne, while leaving the khusrab intact, contented himself with recording the corrected totals in the Statements Nos. II. and III., basing his revision partly on his own testing, partly on estimate. This, however, was disapproved by the Commissioner ; the original entries were restored, while in the rest of the Tehseels settled by him, Mr. Wynne corrected erroneous entries regarding classification of soil in the khusrab itself. Entries of irrigation and of manured land, however, were not altered ; the Settlement Officer in framing his assessments being guided by his own observation as to the approximate difference between the existing amount, and the amount recorded ; and noting them, in every pergunnah, whether in the Nukoor and Roorkee or other Tehseels, in the miscellaneous remarks embodied in each No. II. Statement and in a general Tehseel statement. Discrepancies in these items, though of considerable importance, were not absolutely vital, in consequence of the method of framing rates adopted by the Settlement Officer, *viz.*, of assuming an average rent-rate per acre of cultivation, and not according to soils. The result of these corrections is shown in para. 23 of this letter.

* In Tehseel Saharunpore, 36 : in the other Tehseels, 68.

18. The results shown by the measurement of the District in 1854-8, as subsequently checked, including villages held revenue-free, but excluding, apparently, the Sub-Scwalik forest-tracts, are as follows, in acres :—

Results shown by
measurements.

	Total area.	Barren.	Revenue-free- par- tches.	Cultiva- ble.	Fallow.	CULTIVATED.		Total cultivated.	Total cultiva- ble.
						Irriga- ted.	Unirri- gated.		
	1,081,763	129,477	12,788	170,120	24,200	164,911	580,267	745,178	939,498
Deduct revenue-free estates,...	16,934	1,570	...	1,833	824	4,177	8,970	13,147	15,364
Balance revenue-paying estates,	1,064,829	127,907	12,788	168,227	23,876	160,734	571,297	732,081	924,134

Expressed in parts of 100, the area of revenue-paying estates is as follows :—

Total area.	Barren.	Revenue-free.	Cultivable.	Fallow.	Cultivated.
100	12.0	1.2	15.8	2.3	68.7

Cultivation, again, is divided into :—

Irrigated,	...	...	...	...	21.9
Unirrigated,	...	...	...	...	78.1

The classification of soil in revenue-free estates is as follows :—

Total area.	Barren.	Revenue-free.	Cultivable.	Fallow.	Cultivated.
100	9.5	...	11.1	1.8	77.6

Cultivation being divided into :—

Irrigated,	...	...	...	...	31.7
Unirrigated,	...	...	...	...	68.3

The Canal Irrigation returns of the Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals were in 1865-66 and 1870-71 respectively as follows :—

		1865-66.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Eastern Jumna Canal,	...	26,355	68,134	41,779	...	...
Ganges Canal,	...	22,191	19,862	...	2,329	...
		48,546	87,996	41,779	2,329	39,450

19. The area of the last survey is not given in any of the present Settlement Reports; nor is it published with Mr. Thornton's printed report of the last Settlement. There are two records of the former area, but neither of them tally with the area as now given, and in the absence of explanation by the Settlement Officers, the reasons for the discrepancies remain unaccounted for. Mr. Bird's Note on the Settlement of the North-Western Provinces shows the chain survey area of 1838: while the census of 1853, gives the revenue survey total areas of 1838, with the details filled in from the village papers as they stood in 1853.

Comparative results
former and present
measurements.

In all the three surveys, forest tracts, gorges, and hills within the Sub-Himalayan range, have been excluded; settled villages only being entered. The results are these:—

Chain survey.	Total.	Revenue-free.	Barren.	Cultivable.	Cultivated.
1838,	1,018,705	27,035	100,982	283,841	606,847
1853,	1,188,109	54,597	147,810	211,449	774,253
1866,	1,081,763	12,788	129,477	194,320	745,178

Remarks on the results
comparison.

20. There have been modifications of the boundaries since 1838, exchanges having taken place with the adjoining district of Moozuffernuggur. Comparison with 1838 is on that account impossible. These modifications were allowed for in 1853; and alluvion or diluvion may account partly for the difference of area, but the exact causes are not known.

However, in para. 150, p. 102, of the Census Report of 1853, it is stated that cultivation in 1838 amounted to 683,567 acres. It amounted in 1866 to 745,178: an increase of 9 per cent. The slight falling-off from 1853 is probably due to the mutinies and the famine of 1860. The actual measurements, it is true, took place before those events, but the areas were subsequently checked by the assessing officers. The large amount of "revenue-free" in 1853, is due to lands appropriated for public purposes having in that year been entered under this head. Of the whole cultivable area, 79 per cent. is now under cultivation.

Changes in boundaries.

21. In Mr. Vans Agnew's report, the changes in the District boundaries above alluded to are described. The changes, effected by G. O. No. 796, dated 11th January, 1842, were as follows:—

*Transferred
to Moozuffernuggur.*

*Received
from Moozuffernuggur.*

135 estates (Rs. 10,339 revenue).

93 estates (Rs. 69,781 revenue).

There were internal changes, also, made in that year, and again in 1853-4, but these need not be dwelt on here.

Enumeration and relative area of Tehseels.

22. The District is now divided into the four Tehseels of Saharunpore, Nukoor, Deobund, and Roorkee, comprising fifteen Pergunnahs. The relative area of these Tehseels is as follows:—

		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
Saharunpore,	...	272,223	25·1
Nukoor, ...	...	274,231	25·3
Deobund, ...	...	246,880	22·8
Roorkee, ...	...	288,429	26·8
		<hr/> 1,081,763	<hr/> 100

Percentages of irrigation and cultivation.

The percentage of cultivated and irrigated area to the cultivable and cultivated areas severally (including revenue-free lands) were, at time of measurement in each tehseel:—

		<i>Percentage of cultivated on total cultivable.</i>	<i>Percentage of irrigation on cultivation.</i>
Saharunpore, ...	...	82·5	22·04
Nukoor, ...	...	75·1	30·5
Deobund, ...	...	87·6	31·1
Roorkee, ...	...	73·2	4·04

The detail of crops is not given for the whole district, but in the three Tehseels settled by him Mr. Wynne gives the area occupied by the better classes of crops as follows :—

Principal crops.

			<i>Percentage of cultivated area.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Sugar-cane,	...	...	4·8	28,025
Cotton,	...	...	8·1	45,727
Rice,	...	...	12·05	67,356
Wheat,	...	...	31·7	177,054

In 1870-71 the cotton-crop was estimated to occupy 46,435 acres, or 6 per cent. only of the cultivated area of the District.

In the statistical tables for the year 1869-70, the area under cultivation and the distribution of crops is as follows :—

<i>Crop.</i>				<i>Area.</i>	
Rice,	...	...	...	72,644	} Khurreef.
Cotton,	...	...	...	46,992	
Jowar and Bajra,	...	...	...	63,316	
Oil-seeds,	...	...	...	4,017	
Others,	...	...	...	211,578	
				398,547	
Wheat and Barley,	...	...	...	262,652	} Rubbee.
Pulse,	...	...	...	43,629	
Oil-seeds,	...	...	...	2,885	
Others,	...	...	...	60,440	
				369,606	
Sugar,	...	...	...	24,421	
Vegetables,	...	...	...	8,988	
Fruit-trees,	...	...	...	11,095	
				44,504	
Grand Total,	...	...	...	812,657	

But of this total 33,940 acres are land cropped in both harvests, leaving an area actually cultivated of 778,717 acres.

23. The classification of soils as effected at measurement was imperfect, and did not form the basis of assessment. It would be profitless to follow out the classification; and it is unnecessary to dwell on the subject of measurements, further than to point out the differences exhibited by Mr. Wynne (as mentioned in para. 17 of this letter) between the results of the measurements effected in 1854-8 and the results arrived at by him.

Results of partial revision of measurements.

			Irrigated from wells.	Irrigated from Canals.	Unirrigated.	Total cultivated.
By measurements 1854-8,	...	...	85,146	33,783	421,827	540,756
By Mr. Wynne's estimate,	...	...	67,831	71,486	419,236	558,553
Difference,	...	...	-17,315	+37,703	-2,591	+17,797

24. It should be added that the total areas given in paras. 18 and 19 have been taken from the manuscript General Statements. The areas shown by the Commissioner in his several statements could not be made to agree with each other. The figures as given in this review are correct, and an accurate printed pergunnah statement of area is appended to this letter.

Total areas taken from MS. statements.

Mr. Vans Agnew's assessments.

25. *Assessments.*—The Board will not at this date enter at any length into the causes which led to the revision of Mr. Vans Agnew's Settlements. The exceptional time at which they were undertaken, following upon Rebellion and Famine: the press of other extraordinary work at that period, consequent on the successive calamities under which the District was suffering; the novelty of the work (for it was the first attempt at resettlement in the "Regulation Provinces" of the North-Western Provinces, by a generation which had grown up in ignorance of the work of settlement);—these causes alone were sufficient to make success doubtful, even in the hands of one of the best Revenue Officers of the Provinces. To such excellence Mr. Vans Agnew laid no claim, but carried out the work according to his lights, and in addition to his heavy District duties; trusting much to the estimates furnished him by Native subordinates, or arrived at by arithmetical processes adopted from time to time; and submitting the results of his efforts to the inspection of superior officers. "During the progress of the settlement," says Mr. Williams, "it was difficult to check Mr Vans Agnew's work. He was constantly revising his assessments; and it was impossible to arrive at any conclusions with incomplete data. The Senior Member of the Board was, I believe, satisfied with Mr. Vans Agnew's proceedings so far as they could be gleaned from his papers and his explanations; and it was understood that the final report and remarks would supply all that was wanting." The Senior Member adds that in 1859, 1860, and 1861, he "went over portions of the work, as it proceeded; and found that, with one or two exceptions, Mr. Vans Agnew had provided himself with the various points of information bearing upon the history and capabilities of the several estates." "From all I can ascertain," he added, "the assessments are in the generality of cases fairly pitched. But there is an absence of recorded data to prove that they are so."

Extent to which it was determined to review them.

26. It was accordingly arranged—

- (1) That the data on which the rent-rates had been assumed should be examined and tested for each Pergunnah, corrections being made where necessary.
- (2) That the assessment papers of each village should be gone over. It was thought that the great majority would be accepted; but additional remarks were needed to elucidate the propriety of the assessments proposed.
- (3) Where necessary, the demand fixed by Mr. Vans Agnew would be modified.
- (4) Special attention was to be given to the extent to which the several assessments fixed were adapted to the case of Permanent Settlement.

Other minor points, which need not at present be recapitulated, were indicated to the Settlement Officers.

Summary of the result of the review.

27. The effects of the revision of Settlement on Mr. Vans Agnew's proposals may be briefly noticed, and the subject of his assessments may be dismissed. There are in Saharunpore 1,793 villages paying revenue. In 1233 the demand fixed by Mr. Vans Agnew was raised; in 557 it was lowered; in three only it was left undisturbed.

The demand of the 1838 settlement had been Rs. 10,93,946.

Mr. Vans Agnew proposed a gross demand of Rs. 11,29,442.

The gross demand now proposed is Rs. 12,47,657—an increase of 10 per cent. on Mr. Vans Agnew's demand.

But it will be seen from the appendix to the Commissioner's letter that the difference varies largely in different pergunnahs: ranging from an increase of 5 per cent. in Tehseel Roorkee, to an increase of 26 per cent. in Tehseel Saharunpore. In considerable

* See page 28, para. 60. measure the difference is owing to changes in the amount of cesses. Imperfect as Mr. Vans Agnew's Settlement undoubtedly was, the subsequent increase in revenue is not a criterion of his shortcomings. This much was gained to the Settlement Officers succeeding him by the delay those

shortcomings necessitated, that advantage could be taken of the improved condition of the country consequent on the return of absentees, and of its recovery from the paralyzing effects of 1857 and 1860-61. The increase of assets caused by the rapidly extending irrigation on the Ganges Canal were also made available to Government. Mr. Vans Agnew's assessment—taken the time at which he made it—was faulty, not so much because it was inadequate, as because it was unequal.

During the years 1864-67 (inclusive), during which the revision of Mr. Vans Agnew's Settlement was in progress, the cost of the Saharunpore Settlement amounted to Rs. 64,574-7-0. This cost was in part also necessitated by the Secretary of State's orders regarding Permanent Settlement. But it is in a measure due to the imperfection of the work under revision. Against this expenditure, however, as above indicated, may be set the increase to the State accruing from the improved condition of the District when the revising officers commenced operations. With the above remarks Mr. Vans Agnew's operations may be dismissed.

28. The successive Settlements of the pergunnahs now comprising Saharunpore have been as follows:—

Previous Settlements
their pressure.

1211-12,	...	...	...	Rs.	1,77,371
1213-15,	...	...	...	"	2,95,742
1216-18,	...	...	...	"	4,76,805
1219-22,	...	...	...	"	9,38,938
1223-27,	...	...	...	"	10,60,068
1228-32,	...	...	...	"	9,99,152
1232-40,	...	...	...	"	9,53,046
1240-70,	...	...	...	"	10,93,946
Present Settlement,	...	...	...	"	11,38,580

During the first Settlement, the Pergunnahs of Bohut, Mozufferabad, Jehangirabad, and Sirsawah were held in "jaidad" by Nawab Nujabut Ali Khan; and those of Roorkee, Jowallaporo, Jowrasee, and Munglour, were comprised in Rajah Ram Dyal Singh's "Mokurreree;" the aggregate demand on which was paid till 1218 into the Meerut treasury. Comparison should commence from 1219.

29. The last Settlement was effected, (1) by Mr. Plowden, who, in 1835, settled the Pergunnah of Munglour; and (2) by Mr. E. Thornton, who settled the rest of the District. Mr. Plowden's settlement proved excessive, and was reduced in 1841 from Rs. 52,200 to Rs. 47,038, viz., Rs. 5,162, or 9 per cent.

Last Settlement; by
whom effected; its pressure.

30. The revision of assessment in Tehseel Saharunpore was concluded by Mr. Robertson, the then Collector; of the other three Tehseels, by Mr. Wynne, his Assistant in the Settlement Department. In Appendix No. I., pp. 57-66, to Mr. Webster's report, will be found a comparative table showing for each Pergunnah the eventual results of that assessment. The totals are as follows:—

Tehseel.				Settlement of 1838.	Settlement now proposed.	Increase.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Saharunpore,	...	...	...	2,67,703	3,50,374	82,671
Nukoor,	...	...	...	2,65,396	2,88,700	23,463
Deobund,	...	...	...	3,08,672	3,32,986	24,314
Roorkee,	...	...	...	2,52,175	2,75,597	23,558
				10,93,946	12,47,657	1,54,005

This is the demand for 1299 Fuslee (A.D. 1891). The initial demand in 1274 (A.D. 1866) was Rs. 12,35,164. The figures Rs. 12,47,657 are inclusive of cesses on all estates, subject to the payment of land-revenue, and involve an enhancement of 14 per cent. on the old demand. Apart from cesses, the revised land-revenue amounted after resettlement to Rs. 11,38,580, a difference of Rs. 44,634.

Present assessment by
whom effected; its fiscal
results.

Total demand of present Settlement as shown in the Reports.

31. In addition to the demand on account of land-revenue and cesses, is a small sum in the Saharunpore and Roorkee Tehseels on account of clearing leases or grants, and on account of cesses on revenue-free estates in all Tehseels. The demand in each Tehseel, in the initial and final year of Settlement, is distributed as follows :—

SAHARUNPORE.

	1274.	1291 to end of Settle.
Revenue-paying estates, ...	Rs. 3,45,066 0 0	Rs. 3,50,374 0 0
Revenue-free for life (cesses),	„ 2,617 0 0	„ 2,617 0 0
Ditto in perpetuity (ditto),	„ 523 13 0	„ 523 13 0
Grants, ...	„ 13,400 0 0	„ 14,108 0 0
Total, ...	Rs. 3,61,606 13 0	Rs. 3,67,922 13 0

NUKOOR.

Revenue-paying estates, ...	Rs. 2,86,154 0 0	Rs. 2,88,700 0 0
Revenue-free for life (cesses),	„ 158 0 0	„ 158 0 0
Ditto in perpetuity (ditto),	„ 1,246 1 0	„ 1,246 1 0
Total, ...	Rs. 2,87,558 1 0	Rs. 2,90,104 1 0

ROORKEE.

Revenue-paying estates, ...	Rs. 2,72,645 0 0	Rs. 2,75,597 0 0
Revenue-free in perpetuity (cesses), ...	„ 160 7 0	„ 160 7 0
Grants, ...	„ 23,441 10 0	„ 28,120 10 0
Total, ...	Rs. 2,96,247 1 0	Rs. 3,03,878 1 0

DEOBUND.

Revenue-paying estates, ...	Rs. 3,31,299 0 0	Rs. 3,32,986 0 0
Revenue-free for life (cesses),	„ 1,686 0 0	„ 1,686 0 0
Ditto in perpetuity (ditto),	„ 736 0 0	„ 736 0 0
Total, ...	Rs. 3,33,721 0 0	Rs. 3,35,408 0 0

GRAND TOTAL.

Revenue-paying estates, ...	Rs. 12,35,164 0 0	Rs. 12,47,657 0 0
Revenue-free for life (cesses),	„ 4,461 0 0	„ 4,461 0 0
Ditto in perpetuity (ditto), ...	„ 2,666 5 0	„ 2,666 5 0
Grants, ...	„ 36,841 10 0	„ 42,528 10 0
Total, ...	Rs. 12,79,132 15 0	Rs. 12,97,312 15 0

There are small discrepancies in the several statements, which were referred to the Collector; but he could not clear them up without a delay and labour which the matter is not worth. Thus the total of revenue-paying and revenue-free assessment including cesses, shown at page 56, Appendix H., viz., Rs. 12,51,008, does not tally with the total, minus grants, shown at page 66, Appendix I., which is Rs. 12,54,784. Again, at page 6, Appendix No. I., the demand, minus cesses, on revenue-free estates, is shown at Rs. 12,46,898; at page 56, Appendix H., it is shown, minus cesses on revenue-free estates, at Rs. 12,47,951.

The total, Rs. 12,47,951, again, does not agree with the details given in Appendix I., Statement, pages 57-66, Rs. 2,88,858 for Nukoor should be Rs. 2,88,700, and Rs. 2,75,733 for Roorkee should be Rs. 2,75,577. The total should be Rs. 12,47,657.

In Statement Appendix H. the cesses do not quite amount to 10 per cent., because Mr. Wynne did not impose the 7-12 per cent. municipal cess in towns where Act XX. of 1856 was in force. This has since been rectified.

32. The incidence of the demand of the revised Settlement, minus cesses, contrasted with the incidence of the former demand as shown by Mr. Bird in 1838, and the demand as it fell on the area recorded at revision, is as follows :—

Comparison of incidence of former and present demand (minus cesses).

Year.				On total area.	On cultivable.	On cultivation
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1838,	...	...	...	0 15 1	1 2 0	1 10 6
1854-6,	...	...	...	1 0 5	1 2 11	1 7 10
1866,	...	...	...	1 1 1	1 3 8	1 8 10

33. Inclusive of cesses, taken, i. e., at 55 per cent., the pressure of the present (initial) demand contrasted with 1838 is as follows ;—

Rates of former and present demand, including cesses.

			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. P.	Rs. a. p.
1838,	...	...	0 15 1	1 2 0	1 10 6
1866,	...	...	1 2 6	1 5 4	1 10 11

The incidence of the present demand on the respective pergunnahs will be found at page 12 of the printed report.

Rental and average rent-rate of former and present Settlement.

34. Taking the old demand as representing two-thirds of the assets, the rental of the present area of Sahurunpore in 1838 was Rs. 16,40,919. In 1866 it was Rs. 22,77,160, or 39 per cent. in excess: 9 per cent. being due to extended cultivation; increased irrigation and rise in rents contributing to 30 per cent. of the increase.

In 1838 the average rent-rate on cultivation per acre, assuming the revenue to have been assessed at two-thirds the assets, amounted in round numbers, to Rs. 2-8-0; in 1866, at 50 per cent. of the assets, it amounts to Rs. 3-1-8; an increase per cent. of 24·2, and per acre of 9 annas 8 pies.

Mr. Thornton expressly stated in his report that the demand then fixed stopped "far short of a fair demand." But it does not appear from the context that he intended it to be understood that the revenue assessed by him fell far short of two-thirds of the assets *as then existing*. He looked chiefly to a larger extension of cultivation than has occurred; to the increase of demand from an extension of assets, rather than from raising the share of the assets taken by the Government. These are his remarks :—

"34. In concluding the subject of the assessment, I am anxious to record the strong desire I feel that a general revision may take place at the expiration of the term of the present Settlement. On review, I consider that the jummas of those highly-cultivated estates from which Government have hitherto been receiving as revenue the whole of the rent of the land, have been liberally reduced, and that no alteration of these jummas will be required. But these estates are comparatively few; and though the alteration now made in the demand on the rest has always been on the side of an approach towards a fair jumma, yet that approach has, in the great majority of cases, been small. The former low assessment has now rendered it expedient that the present enhancement should stop far short of a fair demand, and *the state of cultivation and absence of capitalists* have made it necessary. An assessment absolutely equal, with reference merely to the qualities and extent of land, cannot, I know, be obtained where people are of various ranks and habits; but, with all allowance on these grounds, the sum fairly demandable is much higher than can now be assessed, and *my wish is that, when a really good state of cultivation has been reached, a gradual approach should at each future revision be made to this sum: so that at each revision the number of estates which have reached a permanent jumma will increase, though the period may be long ere the whole District will be assessed with such an amount of revenue as will never again require alteration.*"

35. The increase in the rental and average rent-rate, as above stated, may therefore be accepted as an approximation to accuracy. The present grouping of villages and rating of soils differs so widely from Mr. Thornton's, that closer comparison is

Approximate accuracy of calculations on the increase of rent-rate.

impossible. But that about two-thirds of the assets was the amount taken may be inferred from para. 14, p. 66 of Mr. Thornton's report, where he states that he followed the rule initiated by his predecessor, Mr. Grant : and that the gross assessment fixed by Mr. Grant on his rent-rates " would give a deduction of 36 per cent. from the gross rent obtained by applying the above-given rates to the whole amount in the whole pergunnah of each of the denominations of soil."

The ratio borne by Mr. Grant's rates as shown in that paragraph was as follows :—

	Irrigated rent-rate.	Irrigated revenue-rate.	Ratio.	Unirrigated rent-rate.	Unirrigated revenue-rate.	Ratio.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Boslee, ...	4 12 0	2 15 2	62	2 12 0	1 12 0	63
Dakur, ...	4 2 0	2 10 0	63	2 8 0	1 9 5	62
Bhoor, ...	2 6 0	1 8 0	63	1 12 0	1 1 9	64

Mr. Bird, in his Note on the Settlement of the North-West Provinces, remarked that the district of Saharunpore had been partially very much over-assessed, and that the measures employed for collecting the revenue had been equally harsh and illegal : some of the communities, composed of the most industrious classes, having been cruelly depressed. He looked to further equalization of revenue on revision, and to an increase from extended cultivation. He quoted the price of wheat for ten years previous to the Settlement at 80lbs. avoirdupois to the rupee : at resettlement it was about 60lbs.

Saharunpore, in truth, has not been happy in its fiscal history. The first 25 years of British rule were one long struggle, on the one side, at extracting large revenues, met by a resolute determination on the other to resist payment. The names of Messrs. Chamberlain and Moore are prominently connected with those early days. The efforts of the former to extract what he considered a proper revenue from Rajah Ram Dyal Singh's Mokurreree tenure ended in depopulating a large part of the district. Mr. Moore's assessments led to innumerable forms, and ultimately to and uprising of the Goojurs at Kunja. Immense balances accrued, and the district, noted as one of the richest in the days of the Mogul, deteriorated rapidly. The Settlement of 1838 did much to restore confidence, and to bring emigrants back. But all accounts agree that since the recent revision of Settlement, by which the burden of land-revenue has been more equitably adjusted, and since the rapid extension of irrigation, the character of the hitherto unruly communities who inhabit the district is undergoing an extraordinary change, and the increase of prosperity is marked. The demand of the early Settlements was, in fact, never collected. The Settlement of 1838-58 worked, on the whole, fairly : but the district made little or no advance. Twenty-six per cent. of the district changed hands, at very low rates. In many parts of the district land, as is stated further on, could attract little or no capital. Population remained nearly stationary. Cultivation, however, had increased about 9 per cent. ; irrigation, too, had increased, but the exact amount cannot be ascertained ; and prices had risen about 25 per cent. But neither extension of cultivation nor irrigation, nor, so far as could be seen, any permanent rise in rents, justified the assumption of a larger increase in rental than 39 per cent. To have taken two-thirds of that rental would have enriched the Government revenue at the expense of the tardy progress of the district, and Saharunpore owes its present prosperity to the moderation shown in the revision of the demand.

Mode in which the demand was accepted.

36. The demand fixed by the Settlement officers was eventually accepted by all the proprietors, with the exception of one estate, *viz.*, Uslumpore Burtha, in Pergunnah Fyzabad of the Saharunpore Tehseel. In this, " owing to the recusancy of the proprietors," the estate was farmed to Mr. A. Powell for 12 years. Appeals were numerous. " For a long time after the revised assessments were given out, most of the zemindars would not sue for enhancement of their rents, as they were trying to have their

jummas reduced, and were engaged in petitioning the Commissioner and the Board to that effect."* Mr. Wynne also notices the number of appeals, but adds that, as a rule, they contained nothing but the vaguest clamour about the heaviness of the demand, and most especially the largeness of the increase on the former assessment.

Some slight reduction of the demand fixed at settlement has recently been found necessary, owing to the ruling of the High Court that Act X. of 1859 is not applicable to land occupied as compounds, and the consequent exemption from ordinary rates of assessment of the land so occupied in the Station of Saharunpore.

37. It is unnecessary to enter in the body of this letter the rent-rates and classification of villages actually adopted in assessment by Messrs. Robertson and Wynne. They will be found among the Appendices. They were duly reported for sanction to the Board, and were approved. Mr. Robertson's report on his proposed rates is printed in the volume of the Settlement Report; Mr. Wynne's report is forwarded herewith.

Rent-rates already received and approved.

The demand at 55 per cent. on Mr. Robertson's assumed rent-rates was Rs. 3,38,726; the demand actually fixed was Rs. 3,50,374—a difference of 3 per cent. only. The demand at 55 per cent. on Mr. Wynne's assumed rent-rates was Rs. 8,52,747; the demand actually fixed was Rs. 8,97,283—a difference of 5 per cent. The comparative rates at 55 per cent. on the cultivable and cultivated area of Pergunnahs Gungoh, Rampore, and Deobund, of Saharunpore, severally adjoining Jhinjhanah, Thannah Bhowun, and Churtawul, of Moozuffernuggur, are as follows:—

Difference of actual demand and demand at assumed rent-rates inconsiderable.

Comparative incidence of rates in the adjoining Pergunnahs of the Moozuffernuggur District.

		Cultivable.			Cultivated.		
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.		
{ Gungoh	1	1 4	1	10	9
{ Jhinjhanah, †	1	6 7	2	7	10
{ Rampore,	1	12 7	2	2	8
{ Thannah Bhowun,	1	9 5	2	3	10
{ Deobund,	1	6 5	1	8	2
{ Churtawul,	1	4 10	1	8	4

38. Of a total of 1,792 villages, with a demand of Rs. 12,47,657, 865 villages, with a demand of Rs. 6,63,780, were suited under the rules as existing at time of Settlement for Permanent Settlement.

Remarks regarding Permanent Settlement. Term of settlement proposed by Board.

Whatever the issue of questions now pending regarding Permanent Settlement, Saharunpore is a District in which no such Settlement could be recommended. It was one of the Districts settled to some extent on the basis of prices and rents existing before the last decade. The revision of Mr. Vans Agnew's Settlement gave an opportunity, which was, as far as possible, availed of, of obtaining for Government a share in the rise in rents which was, in 1864, beginning for the first time to make itself felt. But the Settlements effected in 1864-6 were prior to the marked advance which has shown itself in more recent years. This District, it is true, was not settled, like Boolundshuhur, actually on the experience of prices existing for the most part during the decade ending with 1860. Like Meerut, it came into the transition period, when the old rents and prices were becoming obsolete, but when as yet no general confidence was felt in the stability of the rise which had so suddenly taken place. It is abundantly evident from the facts noted by Mr. Webster, that the Settlement Officers made their assessments very considerably in advance of the rents which in many cases were actually paid. Thus he notes that in the Saharunpore Pergunnah, while the revenue at 55 per cent. fell at Rs. 2-3-10 per acre, the cash rents prevailing before the revision of the Government demand averaged Rs. 3-7-6 per acre only. They were, when he wrote, under process of change. The Settlement Officer in this instance calculated on a rise to Rs. 4-1-2 per acre, or an increase of 17·4 per cent. But it is impossible that, with the extension of irrigation from the Ganges Canal, the further development of the railway system (no line ran through the District when the Settlement was completed),

† Cultivation in Jhinjhanah at Settlement in 1861-62 was exceptionally depressed, and the rate consequently abnormally heavy.

and the steady influx of silver into the country, rents should not rise considerably higher. Moreover, there is a large irregularly distributed uncultivated area; and if the estates in which it lies are exempted from Permanent Settlement, they, at revision, would be liable to an enhanced demand, based on the rise in rents of which any villages now permanently settled would be allowed the whole benefit. To have villages of similar capacity settled in permanency at considerably varying rates is of itself extremely inexpedient. The Board recommend that the present settlement be sanctioned for a term expiring on the 30th June, 1890.

Remarks regarding Permanent Settlement continued; present rent-roll of the District.

39. The assets of those villages recommended for Permanent Settlement in which Canal Irrigation exists are stated to have increased in three years by 49·6 per cent. The assets of the villages generally (canal-irrigated or otherwise) in which a permanent settlement has been, under the Secretary of State's rules, recommended, are stated to have increased in the same three years by 29·25 per cent. Against this, however, may be set off, as shown above, the increase in the rent-roll which the Settlement Officers at time of assessment had anticipated, amounting to about 17 per cent. A large further increase of irrigation is anticipated in 240 of these villages. A considerable further rise in the rent-roll throughout the District will undoubtedly take place, the District being in a transition and, on the whole, a backward state. The Board, with the view of ascertaining approximately the present state of the district rental, called for the totals of the last agricultural year. The figures shown by Mr. Webster are for those villages only which were reported fit for Permanent Settlement. The figures now given are for the whole district. They are probably below the actual rental, as the full value of seer holdings will frequently have been understated. But on the other hand, 1869-70 was a year of exceptionally high prices, and the two considerations are pretty equally balanced.

Statement showing Total Rental of the Saharunpore District for 1869-70 as given in the Village Papers.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	Revenue (minus cesses) for 1869-70.	Incidence.
Tehseel.	Pergunnah.	Cash only.	Cash and kind.	Total.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Saharunpore,	Saharunpore, ...	1,37,165 10 5	39,741 6 3	1,76,907 0 8	...	...
	Moozufferabad, ...	28,902 2 0	1,11,511 7 5	1,40,413 9 5	...	...
	Huroura, ...	84,209 2 6	44,629 10 3	1,28,838 12 9	...	...
	Faizabad, ...	22,262 10 2	1,34,665 9 3	1,56,928 9 7	...	...
Roorkee,	Roorkee, ...	51,464 9 3	38,299 5 6	89,763 14 9	...	...
	Bhugwanpore, ...	70,926 2 0	58,328 8 7	1,29,254 5 7	...	...
	Munglour, ...	1,10,485 9 9	24,979 13 6	1,35,465 7 3	...	...
	Jawallapore, ...	34,042 2 8	79,195 8 2	1,13,237 10 10	...	...
Deobund,	Deobund, ...	98,517 14 9	61,569 9 3	1,60,087 8 0	...	...
	Nagul, ...	94,059 7 9	52,235 5 4	1,46,294 13 1	...	...
	Rampore, ...	97,309 2 7	1,13,710 7 8	2,11,019 10 3	...	...
	Nukoor, ...	1,86,991 2 0	2,791 7 3	1,89,782 9 3	...	...
Nukoor,	Gungoh, ...	1,92,819 7 9	12,820 11 0	2,05,640 2 9	...	...
	Sirsawah, ...	1,68,651 14 6	6,039 5 3	1,74,691 3 9	...	...
	Sooltanpore, ...	1,92,893 2 2	...	1,92,893 2 2	...	...
	Total, ...	15,70,700 4 5	7,80,517 13 8	23,51,218 2 1	11,65,540	49·1

NOTE.—Column 3.—In this column are entered the rents of villages in which rents in money only are paid.

Column 4.—In this column are entered the rents of villages in which rents are paid in money and kind.

Increase of land-revenue ascribed to canal-irrigation.

40. Of an enhanced demand in the Saharunpore Tehseel of Rs. 38,073, Rs. 19,505 are attributed to the Canals. The method by which the above sum was arrived at is not explained, nor does Mr. Wynne offer any remarks on the subject in respect of the Tehseels assessed by him, beyond putting the Canal Revenue at Rs. 59,864: a total of Rs. 79,369.

Completeness of the village No. II. Statements.

41. It remains only to add that all necessary particulars of the assessment of each individual estate are most fully and carefully entered in the volumes of Statements Nos. II. and III. In each village is given the area and classification of soils adopted by

Mr. Vans Agnew with his remarks explanatory of his assessments. To these are added the corrections as to soil and irrigation approved by the revising officer, with the grounds for the assessment now submitted for approval. Immense labour and care have been bestowed upon these fifteen volumes, and they form an invaluable record for future reference. The circumstances of each estate are set forth with the utmost fullness, and they lay bare, in the minutest detail, the economical position and prospect of the District which they describe. It is impossible to study them without a conviction that, apart from the exceptional period at which it was effected, the Settlement is in every respect adequate, and secures the interests of the people and the Government alike.

The figures given at page 49, Appendix D., show that the demand of Government at 55 per cent. is equivalent to 15 per cent. of the gross produce, the zemindars and cultivators respectively taking 45 and 40 per cent.—the zemindars' share, of course, including the profits on their *seer* holdings. These figures are approximate only, and too much reliance must not be placed on them. In a district so largely occupied by village communities the share of the landholder in the gross produce will necessarily be large.

Relative share of Government and occupiers of the soil in the gross produce.

42. *Record of Rights*.—On this head the Reports contain less information than on assessments. But a few points may be noticed. As a rule, the soil is occupied by Village Communities. Mr. Thornton also noticed this. "The cultivator generally in the District is the zemindar himself. In each village, a little land beyond the means of some individuals of the body of zemindars is found in the cultivation of other persons, who pay rent in kind" (para. 45). "Besides the money-lenders," writes Mr. Wynne (para. 228), "there are hardly any men of note among the proprietary body of the community. The list begins and ends with (1) the youthful Rajah Rugbur Singh, a Khoobur Goojur of Landhourah, whose estates, scattered over the District, pay a jumma of Rs. 31,766 per annum; (2) the Messrs. Powell; and (3) Humdullah Khan, of Kylaspore."

Village communities the chief proprietary body

"The habits of proprietors and cultivators," he adds, "alike are simple. Both of them alike are ignorant of the extremest poverty and riches: they all live from hand to mouth; get from the village bunneeah an advance whenever they need it on account of a marriage or funeral, or a bad season, or fine from a Court of Law, and repay it generally within a year or so, with interest, varying according to the extent of their credit, from 12 to 30 per cent."

43. The "Mokurreree" tenures, which Mr. Thornton in his report (paras. 37-44) describes at great length, have been settled as at the last settlement. No especial mention is made of them in the present reports.

Mokurreree tenures.

44. The remarks as to the position of the actual cultivator in this District, whether in Mr. Thornton's or Mr. Wynne's report, are interesting. The "cultivator with a right of occupancy," as created by Act X. of 1859, was evidently unknown in the District in former times. "Wherever rent-paying cultivators were found, they were invited to advance their claim to occupancy without the zemindar being able to eject them at will. The claim, when advanced, was merely to occupancy, subject to payment of fair rent, and no right was urged to hold at low rates. The cultivators, who are not zemindars, are throughout the District, to speak generally, simply tenants-at-will" (Mr. Thornton, page 110, para. 45). "There is, as a rule, hardly any distinction between the *rent*-paying tenant and the *revenue*-paying proprietor. The *latter** never claims the title of zemindar. He, as well as the mere cultivator, calls himself 'Sirkar-ká-ryut,' the subject of the Government; and he knows the payment of the tenant (rent) and his own payment (revenue) both by the same name—"bakec," arrears. The rent which the tenant pays is often no more than the allotments of the Government demand on his share; and especially in Bhyachara communities, it is often calculated at an advance of 25 per cent. (sewace) or 50 per cent. (deorbee) on that demand. It is true that this system of regulating rents by custom is gradually disappearing, and has already disappeared very extensively, but the traditional feeling

Cultivators.

* "Former" in original, but this evidently is an error.

in which it originated is still shown in the absence of a marked distinction between the proprietor and the cultivator. There is still hardly anywhere any difference in the appearance, dress, houses, or mode of living in general, of the two classes. From the absence of any social distinctions between the two classes, the happiest relations prevail, as a rule, between them. Suits under the rent law are very rarely brought into Court. Indeed, questions regarding rent can hardly arise in a community thus constituted." These latter remarks are borne out by the returns of suits under the rent laws. In the Board's Administration Report of 1869-70, suits in the Saharunpore District under the rent laws number 829 only, against an average for the Provinces of 1,908.

Transfer of proprietary rights.

45. A statement showing transfer of proprietary rights was prepared by Mr. Vans Agnew, and is appended to his general report. An abstract is forwarded, as Appendix II., with this review. It is not divided into periods, and, consequently, fails to show the progressive rise in the value of land. It will be seen that 26 per cent. of the landed property in the District is said to have changed hands during the Settlement, the average price being no more than six years' revenue demand.

Mr. Vans Agnew remarks that the changes have taken place in the tehsceels more lightly assessed, and cannot, therefore, be traced to high assessments. But he probably misread the meaning of the figures before him. Landed property seems to have attracted purchasers where it promised to prove a fair investment. In the pergunnahs known to be heavily assessed, transfers were probably few, because land did not give a good return to capital. Precisely the same thing happened in the neighbouring district of Moozuffernuggur, where in some Pergunnahs land could scarcely be transferred on any terms. Between 1866-67 and 1869-70 the Board's Annual Reports show that landed property, carrying Rs. 73,527 land-revenue, or nearly 7 per cent. of the land-revenue of the Saharunpore District, has changed hands by order of Court or private sale alone.

Average holding of the several classes of cultivators.

46. The average holding of proprietary cultivators and of cultivators proper is given in the statements attached to Messrs. Robertson and Wynne's reports. The form varies, but the results for each Tehseel may be summarised as follows :—

Tehseel.	Seer holding of proprietary cultivators in acres.	Holding of cultivators with right of occupancy.	Holding of tenants-at-will.
Saharunpore, ...	5	8	6

I.—Statement of Proprietary Cultivators.

Tehscl.	Less than 2 Deeghs.	2-4.	4-6.	6-8.	8-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-75.	75-100.	100-150.	150-200.	Above 200.
Nukoor,	1,239	1,175	1,107	938	1,549	1,100	729	583	695	439	458	165	105	27	11
Deobund,	1,367	1,211	1,175	972	1,905	1,412	1,134	815	1,332	889	1,067	554	351	137	53
Roorkee,	841	850	773	800	1,301	1,112	713	487	544	297	358	133	73	28	15

N. B.—The Saharunpore beggan equals 5.062 of an acre.

II.—Statement of Non-Proprietary Cultivators.

Nukoor, ...	...	1,889	1,227	1,165	858	928	1,790	1,287	976	623	779	386	347	125	45	9	6
Deobund, ...	...	1,681	1,135	944	838	766	1,380	1,138	699	554	776	475	450	154	71	28	2
Roorkee, ...	...	2,323	1,204	1,029	925	937	1,578	1,097	845	690	737	459	450	141	71	17	11

It will be seen that the minority of proprietary and non-proprietary cultivators alike are those holding in excess of six acres.

Injury done by Ganges.

47. The Board desire to draw the attention of Government to the remarks contained in page 114, at para. 138, of Mr. Wynne's Report, regarding the injury done to the neighbouring country by the overflowing of the Ganges into the Bangunga.

Total cost of Settlement operations.

48. The total cost of the Saharunpore Settlement from 1854 to 1867, has amounted to Rs. 2,06,313, or 16 per cent. on one year's gross land-revenue including cesses.

Conclusion.

49. The officers who took part in the Saharunpore settlement are now dispersed. Mr. Ross and Mr. Vans Agnew have left India. Mr. Robertson is dead. To Messrs. Ross and Spankie, who carried out and controlled the measurement of the District, the acknowledgments of the Government are due. The anxious work of revision, resulting from Mr. William's thorough scrutiny of Mr. Vans Agnew's work, was carried out by Messrs. Robertson and Wynne with energy and excellent judgment, and has resulted in a Settlement which experience has shown to be equable and fair. Mr. Webster deserves the Board's acknowledgments for the careful report in which he has summed up and explained the results of his predecessor's labours. And the Board desire to record their thanks to Messrs. Atkinson and G. Williams, respectively engaged at present in compiling the North-West Provincial Gazetteer and the Statistical Memoir of Saharunpore; both of whom have placed at the Board's disposal the memoranda collected by them regarding former Settlements, and other collateral points concerning this District.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. COLVIN,

Secretary, Board of Revenue, N.-W. Provinces.



APPENDIX I.

Statement of Area of the Saharunpore District, 1866.

Pergunnah.	Total Area.	Barren.	Revenue-free patches.	Cultivable.	Fallow.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total Cultivation.	Total Cultivable.
TEHSEEL NUKOOR.									
Sultanpore, ...	56,717	6,871	214	7,996	1,397	5,096	35,233	40,329	49,632
Birsawah, ...	59,683	5,736	...	9,785	905	12,920	30,337	43,257	53,047
Revenue-free, ...	2,168	124	...	128	18	788	1,110	1,898	2,044
Nukoor, ...	68,781	5,057	5,933	11,704	1,092	14,421	30,574	44,995	57,791
Revenue-free, ...	1,862	158	...	270	26	288	1,120	1,408	1,704
Gungoh, ...	82,546	6,991	2,686	23,187	2,543	20,955	26,184	47,139	72,869
Revenue-free, ...	2,474	174	...	530	160	638	972	1,610	2,300
Total, ...	274,231	25,111	8,833	53,510	6,141	55,106	125,530	180,636	240,287
Deduct Revenue-free,	6,504	456	...	928	204	1,714	3,202	4,916	6,048
Balance, ...	267,727	24,655	8,833	52,582	5,937	53,392	122,328	175,720	234,239
TEHSEEL SAMARUNPORE.									
Saharunpore, ...	76,945	9,468	1,591	6,154	1,041	31,868	26,823	58,691	65,886
Revenue-free, ...	1,090	84	...	72	32	347	555	902	1,006
Hurowrah, ...	66,818	7,146	...	5,733	1,552	6,988	45,399	52,387	59,672
Revenue-free, ...	414	68	...	23	8	8	307	315	346
Faizabad, ...	75,335	12,988	111	14,774	2,236	2,340	42,886	45,226	62,236
Mozufferabad, ...	51,621	8,605	92	7,518	1,439	672	33,295	33,967	42,924
Total, ...	272,223	38,359	1,794	34,274	6,308	42,223	149,265	191,488	232,070
Deduct Revenue-free,	1,504	152	...	95	40	355	862	1,217	1,352
Balance, ...	270,719	38,207	1,794	34,179	6,268	41,868	148,403	190,271	230,718
TEHSEEL DEOBUND.									
Deobund, ...	82,012	7,371	1,181	5,743	492	11,173	56,049	67,222	73,457
Revenue-free, ...	4,540	471	...	151	2	1,009	2,907	3,916	4,069
Nagul, ...	77,539	7,123	176	7,892	1,032	13,782	47,534	61,316	70,240
Revenue-free, ...	332	29	...	49	1	178	75	253	303
Rampore, ...	80,105	7,233	625	10,929	1,781	33,285	26,252	59,537	72,247
Revenue-free, ...	2,152	148	...	446	47	921	790	1,711	2,204
Total, ...	246,880	22,375	1,985	25,210	3,355	60,348	133,607	193,955	222,520
Deduct Revenue-free,	7,224	648	...	646	50	2,108	3,772	5,880	6,576
Balance, ...	239,656	21,727	1,985	24,564	3,305	58,240	129,835	188,075	215,944
TEHSEEL ROORKEE.									
Bhugwanpore, ...	81,673	10,429	...	16,267	2,107	2,780	50,095	52,875	71,249
Roorkce, ...	60,046	12,573	2	10,941	882	149	35,499	35,648	47,471
Revenue-free, ...	1,702	314	...	224	30	...	1,134	1,134	1,388
Jawalapore, ...	67,933	9,753	37	23,794	4,218	589	29,542	30,131	58,143
Munglour, ...	77,070	10,563	137	5,960	1,159	3,716	55,595	59,311	66,370
Total, ...	288,429	43,632	176	57,126	8,396	7,234	171,865	179,099	244,621
Deduct Revenue-free,	1,702	314	...	224	30	...	1,134	1,134	1,388
Balance, ...	286,727	43,318	176	56,902	8,366	7,234	170,731	177,965	243,233
Grand Total, ...	1,081,763	129,477	12,788	170,120	24,260	164,911	580,267	745,178	939,498
Deduct Revenue-free,	16,934	1,570	...	1,893	324	4,177	8,970	13,147	15,364
Balance (Revenue paying villages),...	1,064,829	127,907	12,788	168,227	23,876	160,734	571,297	732,031	924,134

A. COLVIN,

Secretary.

APPENDIX II.

Abstract Statement of Transfers of Proprietary Right.

Pergunnah.	Transfers by private sale.				Transfers by sale under Civil Court.				Total.			Transfers by mortgage.			Grand total.		
	Average per 100 acres.	Average value per acre.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Average per 100 acres.	Average revenue per acre.	Rs. a. p.	Average per 100 acres.	Average value per acre.	Rs. a. p.	Average revenue per acre.	Average per 100 acres.	Average value per acre.	Rs. a. p.	Average revenue per acre.	Rs. a. p.	Average value per acre.
Saharunpore, ...	20	4 9 0	0 14 2	0 14 2	21	4 6 1	0 11 11	41	4 6 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	7	7 15 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	48	5 7 0
Fyzabad, ...	17	5 3 0	0 7 1	0 7 1	7	6 14 0	0 11 0	24	5 11 4	0 8 3	0 8 3	18	5 2 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	42	5 14 0
Mozufferabad, ...	14	6 2 1	0 12 2	0 12 2	11	3 6 1	0 11 2	25	4 15 2	0 11 9	0 11 9	23	7 4 7	0 10 0	0 11 4	48	5 13 7
Huowrah, ...	13	7 8 2	1 0 7	1 0 7	17	4 15 3	1 1 10	30	6 1 1	1 1 4	1 1 4	9	9 14 7	0 15 10	1 1 0	39	6 14 0
Deobund, ...	4	11 11 0	1 10 3	1 10 3	5	5 6 0	1 8 0	9	7 1 3	1 6 3	1 6 3	3	9 2 0	1 6 0	1 8 0	12	8 4 0
Nagul, ...	7	6 9 9	1 12 4	1 12 4	12	5 8 0	1 12 0	19	5 14 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	5	7 10 0	1 13 0	1 12 0	24	6 5 0
Rampore, ...	5	8 10 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	6	4 10 9	1 6 9	11	6 9 4	1 6 8	1 6 8	4	8 0 0	1 1 0	1 6 0	15	7 0 0
Roorkee, ...	4	6 0 4	1 9 0	1 9 0	3	5 13 7	1 8 4	7	5 15 6	1 8 6	1 8 6	0	4 10 0	0 14 0	1 7 10	7	4 14 0
Bhugwanpore, ...	10	6 6 8	1 2 2	1 2 2	9	3 11 3	1 1 0	19	5 1 8	1 1 7	1 1 7	8	6 7 0	0 15 0	1 1 0	27	5 8 0
Jawalapore, ...	7	4 5 1	0 12 10	0 12 10	2	5 14 1	0 7 8	9	4 9 9	0 11 11	0 11 11	3	11 11 0	0 6 7	0 10 10	12	3 12 6
Munglour, ...	6	7 15 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	7	3 10 11	1 4 11	13	5 9 0	1 4 8	1 4 8	2	3 13 0	1 7 0	1 5 0	15	6 0 0
Nukoor, ...	4	8 12 0	1 3 4	1 3 4	7	4 9 10	1 3 8	11	6 1 3	1 3 7	1 3 7	3	12 7 0	1 5 0	1 4 0	14	7 9 1
Sirsawah, ...	9	6 6 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	7	5 13 2	1 6 3	16	6 2 5	1 5 3	1 5 3	18	9 9 5	1 3 3	0 14 0	34	4 7 6
Sultanpore, ...	8	8 3 11	1 0 1	1 0 1	18	3 15 7	0 14 6	26	5 4 2	0 14 11	0 14 11	11	7 14 9	0 15 5	0 15 0	37	6 0 5
Gungoh, ...	5	6 1 0	1 1 6	1 1 6	10	3 6 5	1 2 5	15	4 3 0	1 2 2	1 2 2	3	6 2 0	1 6 0	1 0 3	18	4 7 0
Average of the District, ...	9	6 8 4	1 0 10	1 0 10	10	4 5 1	1 6 8	19	5 5 3	1 0 10	1 0 10	7	7 8 1	0 15 2	1 0 1	26	5 14 6

NOTE.—This statement differs slightly from the statement given in para. 49 of Mr. Vans Agnew's report, which is in a few places incorrect. The entries of value and revenue have been tested by Appendix E. of his report, the total area of each pergunnah for calculation of percentages being that shown in Appendix I. of this letter. The detail of transfers by mortgage are not entered in Mr. Vans Agnew's Appendix E, and cannot, therefore, be tested.

A. COLVIN,
Secretary.

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TO THE

SAHARUNPORE SETTLEMENT REPORT

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	(ENCLOSURES).	
4	Appendix No. 1.—Statement showing soil classification of villages, and rates of incidence of assessments on each class.	
7	Appendix No. 2.—Statement showing grouping of villages of pergunnahs, revenue on each as fixed at the former Settlement, as proposed by Mr. Vans Agnew, and as now submitted for sanction, with areas of each group.	
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12	Appendix No. 4.—Statement showing by Tehseelees and Pergunnahs, revenue proposed, areas, rates of revenue on areas, &c.	
14	Appendix No. 5.—Statement showing number of villages in which Mr. Vans Agnew's assessments have been raised or reduced, with increase and decrease of revenue.	
15	Appendix No. 6.—Statements showing number of villages, proposed for permanent and temporary settlement.	
16	From H. B. Webster, Esquire, Collector of Saharunpore, to Commissioner of Meerut, No. 35, dated 3rd February, 1870.	Reporting the revision of Settlement of the Saharunpore District, and Settlement of the Saharunpore Tehseel.
	(ENCLOSURES).	
31	From H. D. Robertson, Esquire, Collector of Saharunpore, to Commissioner of Meerut, No. 284, dated 27th July, 1866.	Reporting rent-rates for the various pergunnahs in Tehseel Saharunpore.
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REPORT

ON THE

SETTLEMENT OF SAHARUNPORE.

No. 387.

FROM

M. H. COURT, ESQUIRE, C. S. I.,
Commissioner, Meerut Division,

TO

A. COLVIN, ESQUIRE,
*Officiating Secretary, Board of Revenue,
North-Western Provinces.*

DATED THE 31ST MAY, 1870.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Reports, Appendices and Statements, of Revision of Settlement of the District of Saharunpore, of which I subjoin a list.

2. Having only lately joined the Meerut Division, I am not able to render any elaborate report of the long protracted proceedings which have been taken, and from my want of local information, I feel any remarks I could make would not be of any value. I shall, therefore, content myself with commenting on the results of the revisions made in the settlement proposed by Mr. Vans Agnew, which was reported by my predecessor,* and I trust the Board will hold me justified in so doing. To delay forwarding for the sanction of Government the settlement as now completed, until I could myself master all the minuter details, would prolong the feeling of uncertainty as to the future which now prevails, and which invariably checks progress of improvement. These details would take very considerable time to study, as the papers are very voluminous.

* Under confidential memorandum.

3. The Settlement reported by Mr. Vans Agnew, was condemned by Mr. Williams, former Commissioner, as untrustworthy. It was disapproved of by the Senior Member of the Board and the Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces, and under a Memorandum of Sir W. Muir's, Settlement Officers were directed—(1), to review the assessments proposed; (2), to re-adjust the assessment under the principles of calculation prescribed for fixing the demand inclusive of municipal and other cesses; and (3rd), for enquiry and report as to the estates in which the conditions required for permanent settlement had been fulfilled, and those to which sanction for temporary settlement could only be given.

4. Mr. Robertson undertook these duties over the pergunnahs of the Saharunpore Tehseel, and had completed his work, but not compiled his report, when he suddenly deceased. The present Collector, Mr. Webster, has reported in regard to this Tehseelec. The revision throughout the remaining Tehseelees has been carried out and reported by Mr. H. LoPoer Wynno.

5. *Classification of soils.*—Mr. Vans Agnew it appears had classified villages by pergunnahs; though, on fuller and more accurate enquiry, Messrs. Robertson and Wynne found very different features prevailing in the same pergunnah. They accordingly grouped the villages of each pergunnah according to facts, under the following class denominations:—

1st.—Canal irrigated villages, or villages intersected by, and supplied with, irrigation water by the Eastern Jumna or Ganges Canal;

2nd.—Khadir or low alluvial villages;

3rd.—Bangur, or upland villages;

4th.—Villages having areas of both khadir or low lands;

5th.—Miscellaneous, which include the shingle tracts immediately under the Hilly Ranges; the jungle tracts of Jowalhpore, Bhugwanpore, and Munglour; and the tract covering the Deobund and most of Nagul pergunnahs, bordered by the Kalee Nuddee.

6. In Appendix I. to this report will be found a statement showing in detail, the number of villages, the total and malgoozareo areas, the jumma and the rates of incidence of the jumma of each group ; and in Appendix II., a similar detail of the group formation. The first is a soil classification of each pergunnah as adopted, and the statement is useful to show the comparative value taken of each class. The totals found in this statement do not tally exactly with other statements of area ; but the discrepancies are so trifling, they do not make the difference of a pie in the rates of incidence.

7. The natural soils of the district are known as Dakur, Rouslee, and Bhoor. The first is a stiff clay soil. Rouslee, light, rich. Bhoor, light and sandy. Manured lands are recorded as Meesun. These may be of any natural soil and are generally those adjacent to the village site. The Settlement Statements No. II. give the quantities under each denomination, but I have not attempted to abstract any return to show the proportions of each description, neither do I think such return would possess any value.

8. *Assessment and jumma.*—Appendix No. III. is a statement showing the land Revenue of the district under the last sanctioned settlement, that found in Mr. Vans Agnew's assessment, and that as found by Messrs. Robertson's and Wynne's Settlements proposed for sanction. I have appended the areas, "total", "cultivated" and "malgoozareo", and have by a side statement shown the distribution of the demand proposed for sanction.

9. Under the last revision of settlement, the demand has been raised Rs. 1,18,809 above that originally reported, or, if the Municipal cess on rent-free estates be added, the amount is raised to Rs. 1,21,867. The proposed demand falls on khalisa areas as follows :—

				Rs.	As.	P.
On total area	...	...	...	1	2	8 per acre.
On total malgoozareo	...	...	...	1	5	7 „
On total cultivation	...	...	...	1	11	1 „

Details by Tehseelees and Pergunnahs will be found in Appendix IV.

10. The increase in the demand has been to some extent caused by the addition of a Municipal cess, in lieu of village Police salaries. In 1,160 mehals, Mr. Vans Agnew's assessments have been raised. In 497 they have been lowered, and in the remainder, though the gross demand has been maintained as fixed by Mr. Vans Agnew, the State or Imperial Revenue has been reduced.

11. In the Saharunpore Tehseel Pergunnahs, the assessments of Mr. Vans Agnew were found most disproportionate. Of the enhanced demand Rs. 76,130, or nearly 63 per cent. have been obtained in this Tehseelec, and one moiety of this from the Saharunpore Pergunnah. This is accounted for by the fact that the chief errors found were in the returns of irrigated areas, and by correction of these errors, and the more accurate classification of soils, the increased demand has been obtained.

12. Appendix V. shows in detail the number of cases in which the demand has been raised or lowered in each pergunnah.

13. That an assessment in the aggregate so light as just proposed, should be found excessive in 497 cases, shows too clearly how unequally the settlements were made by Mr. Agnew, and one great object has been attained by equalization of the demand.

14. Upwards of 50 per cent. of the increase has been obtained from villages, classified as canal irrigated ; this shows that the first Settlement Officer was misled in calculating the extent of irrigation afforded by the canals.

15. I cannot speak with confidence ; but the assessment of the district appears to me exceedingly moderate.

16. *Permanent or temporary settlement.* Appendix No. VI. is a statement showing the extent to which permanent or temporary settlement is proposed in each pergunnah. Mr. Robertson, in the Saharunpore Tehseelec, has proposed the former in one entire pergunnah, Hurowrah, as there is no hope of canal irrigation extending to it, and the conditions have been otherwise fulfilled. In the Tehseelees re-settled by Mr. Wynne,

that officer has selected the villages of each pergunnah qualified for Permanent Settlement however scattered.

17. Mr. Webster, in the conclusion of his report, objects most strongly to a settlement partially permanent and partially temporary, and I think there is very great force in the objections raised, in regard to single villages or small tracts. But irrespective of this, I am of opinion, there are still greater objections, and these may probably form the grounds on which the people themselves are reported by the Collector "not to wish for a Permanent Settlement."

1st.—According to the best information we have, the very alarming insalubrity which prevails over nearly the whole of the Saharanpore District has been produced by the action of the canals. To the same cause is ascribed the sudden and frequently extensive eruptions of phosphate of soda, converting what was once fertile into absolutely sterile land. There is no knowing how much this eruption of *Reh* will extend, and under this uncertainty, the proprietors of estates within the influence of the canals are unwilling to be bound by a permanently fixed demand.

2nd.—It is most probable that either large measures for the sub-soil drainage of the country, for the supply of wholesome drinking water, and for the drainage of swamps, or considerable change in the manner and the extent of water distribution, will be found inevitably necessary, either to restore the sanatory condition of the district, or possibly to protect it from becoming a deserted waste. I consider the method of distribution of the canal water to be so certainly in a state of transition, I do not think the time convenient for a Permanent Settlement. There are large tracts of upland villages where canal water can be conveyed, and will possibly be taken. There are other large tracts which will be practically reclaimed by proper drainage, both of the sub-soil and of the surface.

3rd.—I doubt very much whether the assessment now proposed for sanction (and which I certainly recommend for temporary sanction is at such rate as would justify the Government in accepting it for permanency. I conclude this, because Saharanpore is favorably circumstanced by soil, and by means of canal and other irrigation; yet the rate of incidence of its assessment on area or on population is low.

4th.—The value of produce of land is materially affected by facility of communications. Within only a few months, and since the village settlements were concluded, which are now reported for sanction, one line of Railway has been opened, which practically makes the value of grain and other produce the same as that prevailing throughout the Provinces of the North-West or in the Punjab. Other lines connecting the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway are under consideration and probable development, and the effect of these Railway communications will undoubtedly be to secure to the Saharanpore District produce, as large, or nearly as large a value as prevails in the worst or dearest markets on any line of Railway communication. It is not easy to calculate exactly the future benefits of the Railway communication opened or soon to be opened; but it can be certainly presumed that these benefits will be large, and greatly exceed the proportion of Government share or revenue as now fixed at an average of Re. 1-2-8 per acre of total area, or Re. 1-11-1 on the cultivated area.

18. For the above reasons, and also on the objections raised by Mr. Webster to a partial Permanent Settlement, I would recommend that the sanction of Government be given only for a periodical settlement, terminating in 1890, and which, as reported by the Collector, the people are willing and desirous to accept.

19. In the appendices are statements of village Police arrangements, these were found incomplete, and are under revision and nearly ready for report through the Inspector-General of Police. The cost of these is met and will be met from the Municipal cess, and the house tax levied under the rural Police Act, and need not, I think, be impediment to final orders of Government on the land revenue settlement herewith reported, and to which I recommend sanction.

I have, &c.,
M. H. COURT,
Commissioner,

APPENDIX No. 1.

Statement showing Soil classification of villages and rates of incidence of assessments on each Class.

Pergunnah.	No. of Group.	Number of Villages.	Total Area.	MALGOOZARE AREA.				Total Malgoozarees.	Summa Rupees.	Rates of incidence.	
				Culturable.	Cultivated.					On Total Area.	On Cultivation.
					Irrigated.	Not Irrigated.	Total Cultivation.				
CLASS I.—CANAL IRRIGATED VILLAGES.											
Saharunpore ...	Whole.	170	76,945	7,195	31,868	26,823	58,691	Rs. 65,886	1,28,332	Rs. 1 10 8	Rs. 2 2 11
Faizabad ...	3	22	14,423	1,893	1,223	5,058	10,281	12,174	19,658	1 5 9	1 14 7
Soottanpore ...	1	24	11,910	1,174	3,200	6,353	9,553	10,727	17,937	1 8 1	1 14 1
Sirsauwan ...	1	29	11,630	1,515	3,863	5,192	9,155	10,670	17,460	1 8 0	1 14 6
Nukoor ...	1	18	11,751	2,135	3,828	4,637	8,465	10,601	16,497	1 6 5	1 15 2
Gungoh ...	1	25	15,018	3,456	5,902	3,109	9,011	12,417	21,137	1 6 6	2 5 6
Rampore ...	Whole.	140	82,457	13,203	34,206	27,042	61,248	74,451	1,22,422	1 9 1	2 1 10
Nagul ...	2	4	2,420	165	214	1,845	2,059	2,225	3,783	1 9 0	1 13 5
Total of Class		433	2,26,554	30,748	84,404	84,059	1,68,463	1,99,211	3,54,246	1 9 0	2 1 8
CLASS II.—KHADIR LOW LANDS.											
Faizabad ...	4 & 5	44	26,123	5,699	1,092	14,530	16,622	21,321	24,680	0 15 1	1 9 3
Soottanpore ...	4	73	34,820	6,425	740	23,024	23,764	30,189	36,834	1 0 11	1 8 9
Sirsauwan ...	4	29	19,514	5,678	220	11,001	11,221	16,899	15,374	0 12 7	1 5 11
Nukoor ...	4	33	16,301	4,567	1,120	9,110	10,230	14,797	14,379	0 14 1	1 6 6
Gungoh ...	4	15	9,537	3,539	867	3,725	4,592	8,131	7,065	0 11 10	1 8 7
Bhugwaupore ...	2 & 4	22	16,868	5,701	44	9,551	9,595	15,296	13,982	0 13 8	1 7 4
Roorkee ...	4	41	19,623	3,545	73	13,158	13,261	16,806	19,806	1 0 2	1 7 11
Munglour ...	4	42	18,769	2,168	255	14,015	14,270	16,438	23,420	1 3 11	1 10 3
Total of Class		299	1,61,555	37,322	4,411	98,144	1,02,555	1,39,877	1,55,540	0 15 5	1 8 3

CLASS III.—BANGUR UP LANDS.											
	Whole.		137	67,232	7,316	6,996	45,706	52,702	60,018	92,041	1 5 11
Huowrah	26	13,254	2,473	2	8,910	8,912	11,385	13,740	1 11 11
Faizabad	67	36,556	5,164	654	26,164	26,838	32,002	46,864	1 0 7
Moozufferabad	51	18,136	2,107	6,716	7,695	14,612	16,719	24,840	1 11 11
Sirsauwan	67	29,259	7,327	7,327	10,845	18,172	23,017	30,827	1 5 11
Nukoor	64	44,814	13,941	12,085	14,103	26,188	40,129	45,601	1 0 9
Gungoh	76	41,220	3,238	2,619	31,986	34,605	37,833	65,702	0 14 6
Bhugwanpore	43	31,138	7,092	38	17,822	24,914	29,238	61,642	1 5 7
Roorkee	80	40,880	2,492	3,096	30,731	33,827	35,319		0 11 11
Munglour									1 8 2
Total of Class	611	3,22,519	47,658	89,533	1,94,145	2,33,678	2,81,336	3,89,315	1 3 4
CLASS IV.—MIXED KHADIR AND BANGUR.											
Sooltanpore	16	8,374	1,270	801	5,112	5,913	7,183	10,464	1 4 0
Sirsauwan	15	10,403	1,350	2,021	6,243	8,269	9,659	12,130	1 2 8
Nukoor	15	11,430	2,218	2,146	5,982	8,128	10,376	11,840	1 0 3
Gungoh	10	13,177	4,784	2,101	5,247	7,348	12,132	10,056	1 1 6 11
Bhugwanpore	14	10,533	1,661	29	5,868	5,897	7,558	9,392	0 12 2
Roorkee	10	9,955	1,156	38	4,528	4,564	5,750	7,617	0 14 3
Munglour	16	11,684	2,041	182	6,239	6,421	8,462	9,816	0 13 1
Total of Class	96	74,896	14,580	7,318	39,222	46,540	61,120	71,115	0 15 2
CLASS V.—MISCELLANEOUS.											
Faizabad	11	21,535	6,945	23	10,388	10,411	17,356	15,258	0 11 4
Moozufferabad	13	15,065	3,793	18	7,111	7,129	10,922	10,211	0 10 10
Deobund	115	86,552	6,388	12,182	58,956	71,138	77,526	1,03,018	1 3 0
Nagul	118	75,119	8,758	13,568	45,689	59,257	68,015	97,077	1 4 8
Bhugwanpore	5	13,057	7,784	88	2,690	2,778	10,562	2,787	0 3 5
Jowalapore	84	67,933	27,612	589	29,542	30,131	57,743	41,463	0 9 9
Munglour	7	5,737	398	183	4,610	4,793	5,151	6,868	1 3 2
Total of Class	353	2,84,398	61,638	26,651	1,58,985	1,85,637	2,47,275	2,76,682	0 15 7
											1 7 10

APPENDIX No. 1.—(Concluded.)

Pergunnah.	No. of Group.	Number of Villages.	Total Area.	MALGOOZAREE AREA.				Total Malgoozaree.	Summa Rupees.	Rates of incidence.	
				Culturable.	Cultivated.					On Total Area	On Cultivation.
					Irrigated.	Not Irrigated.	Total Cultivation.				
				ABSTRACT.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Canal Irrigated Villages...	I.	433	2,26,554	30,748	84,404	84,059	1,68,463	1,99,211	3,54,246	1 9 0	2 1 8
Khadir ...	II.	299	1,61,555	37,322	4,411	98,144	1,02,555	1,39,877	1,55,540	0 15 5	1 8 3
Bangur ...	III.	611	3,22,519	47,658	39,533	1,94,145	2,33,678	2,81,336	3,89,315	1 3 4	1 10 8
Khadir and Bangur ...	IV.	96	74,996	14,580	7,318	39,222	46,540	61,120	71,115	0 15 2	1 8 5
Miscellaneous ...	V.	353	2,84,998	61,638	26,651	1,58,986	1,85,637	2,47,275	2,76,682	0 15 7	1 7 10
Total District	...	1,792	10,70,522	1,91,946	1,92,317	5,74,556	7,36,873	9,29,819	12,46,898	1 2 8	1 11 1

NOTE.—Maafce Estates are not included.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
MERCUT DIVISION:
The , 1870.

M. H. COURT,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 2.

Statement showing grouping of Villages of Pergunnahs, Revenues on each as fixed at first Settlement, as proposed by Mr. Vans Agnew, and as now submitted for sanction, with areas of each group.

Pergunnah.	Jummas.			MALGOOZARREE.			Total malgoozarree.					
	No. of group.	No. of villages.	Thornton's.	Vans Agnew's.	Proposed.	Total areas.		Barren areas.	Culturable.	Cultivated.		
										Irrigated.	Not Irrl.	Total.
Sooltanpore	1	24	14,129	15,321	17,957	11,910	1,183	1,174	3,200	6,353	9,553	10,727
	2	16	6,523	8,239	10,464	8,374	1,191	1,270	801	5,112	6,913	7,183
	3	8	1,751	1,691	1,797	1,613	80	434	353	744	1,099	1,533
	4	73	28,804	31,269	36,334	34,320	4,631	6,425	740	23,024	23,764	30,189
Total Sooltanpore	...	121	61,207	67,020	67,052	56,717	7,085	9,303	5,096	35,233	40,329	49,832
Sirsauwan	1	29	15,183	15,574	17,460	11,630	960	1,515	3,963	5,192	9,155	10,670
	2	51	22,916	23,153	24,840	18,136	1,417	2,107	6,716	7,896	14,612	16,719
	3	15	10,891	11,328	12,130	10,403	744	1,390	2,021	6,248	8,269	9,859
	4	29	11,892	12,631	15,374	19,514	2,615	5,678	220	11,061	11,221	16,899
	...	5	...	...	126	1,084	62	73	394	555	949	1,022
Total Sirsauwan	...	129	60,882	62,686	69,930	60,767	5,798	10,763	13,314	30,892	44,206	54,969
Nukoor	1	18	12,008	12,469	16,497	11,751	1,150	2,135	3,828	4,637	8,465	10,801
	2	67	31,013	29,001	30,627	29,289	7,272	3,845	7,327	10,845	18,172	22,017
	3	15	10,934	10,396	11,640	11,440	1,064	2,243	2,146	5,982	8,128	10,376
	4	33	13,013	13,396	14,379	16,301	1,504	4,567	1,120	9,110	10,230	14,797
Maafce	...	3	...	...	108	931	79	143	144	560	704	852
	...	136	66,967	65,262	73,251	69,712	11,069	12,944	14,565	31,134	45,699	58,643
Total Nukoor	...											

APPENDIX No. 2.—(Continued.)

Pergunnah.	No. of group.	No. of villages.	Jumma.				Total areas.	Barren areas.	Culturable.	Cultivated.			Total.	Total malgoozaree.
			Thornton's.	Vans Agnew's.	Proposed.	Irrigated.				Not Irrigated.				
Gungoh	1	26	19,655	20,261	21,137	15,018	2,541	3,466	5,902	3,109	9,011	12,477	74,019	
	2	64	45,771	43,626	40,601	44,814	4,685	13,941	12,085	14,103	26,188	40,129		
	3	10	11,996	11,632	10,056	13,177	1,045	4,784	2,101	5,247	7,348	12,132		
	4	15	8,918	8,513	7,063	9,637	1,406	3,339	887	3,725	4,692	8,131		
	...	4	...	...	120	1,237	87	345	319	486	803	1,150
Total Gungoh	...	119	86,340	83,982	78,979	88,783	9,764	26,075	21,274	26,670	47,944			
Deobund	1	28	24,737	24,826	22,663	15,993	1,511	837	1,084	12,541	13,625	14,482	70,543	
	2	43	36,033	35,490	34,762	30,061	2,611	2,753	3,036	21,656	23,692	27,450		
	3	17	10,857	11,147	13,175	10,466	2,460	497	2,238	6,271	7,609	8,006		
	4	12	12,831	13,763	14,050	13,774	1,101	1,672	1,604	9,397	11,001	12,673		
	5	15	17,201	17,601	18,368	11,718	872	451	3,211	7,184	10,395	10,846		
Maafce	...	9	...	...	512	4,540	471	153	1,009	2,907	3,916	4,069
Total Deobund	...	124	1,01,879	1,02,827	1,03,530	86,552	9,026	6,388	12,182	58,956	71,138			
Nagul	1	57	40,164	39,899	39,562	32,558	2,830	4,050	2,544	23,134	25,678	29,728	61,569	
	2	4	3,566	3,518	3,783	2,420	195	166	214	1,845	2,059	2,225		
	3	35	32,208	32,554	30,542	21,287	2,387	1,611	6,605	10,754	17,259	18,900		
	4	26	28,805	28,775	26,973	21,274	1,887	3,067	4,319	11,801	16,320	19,387		
	...	1	...	...	44	332	29	50	178	75	253	303
Total Nagul	...	123	1,04,743	1,04,746	1,00,904	77,871	7,328	8,974	13,960	47,609	61,569			

APPENDIX No. 2.—(Concluded.)

Pergunnah.	No. of group.	No. of villages.	Jumma.			Total area.	Barren areas.	Culturable.	MALGOOZAREE.			Total malgoozaree.	
			Thorton's	Vans Agnew's.	Proposed.				Cultivated.				
									Irrigated.	Not irri- gated.	Total.		
SAHARUNPORE TEHSIL.													
Saharunpore	1	92	49,103	53,509	65,251	37,258	3,963	2,883	14,375	16,037	30,412	33,295	
...	2	48	27,010	24,101	34,338	19,125	2,075	2,355	10,585	4,110	14,695	17,050	
...	3	20	10,374	11,628	15,921	11,961	2,221	1,250	3,987	4,503	8,490	9,740	
...	4	10	7,984	6,323	12,822	8,601	2,800	707	2,921	2,173	5,094	5,801	
...	...	2	1,613	1,607	2,067	1,090	84	104	347	555	902	1,006	
...	...	7	...	...	259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Saharunpore	...	179	96,684	97,068	1,30,658	78,035	11,143	7,299	32,215	27,378	59,593	66,692	
Hurorah	1	63	45,058	45,371	48,105	33,330	3,707	3,572	6,048	21,003	26,051	29,623	
...	2	46	20,160	21,114	22,957	18,571	1,799	2,434	1,654	12,684	14,338	16,772	
...	3	27	17,013	18,311	20,547	14,917	1,640	1,279	256	11,712	11,998	13,277	
...	...	1	550	466	430	414	68	31	8	307	315	346	
Total Hurorah	...	137	82,811	85,262	92,041	67,232	7,214	7,316	6,996	45,706	52,702	60,018	
Faizabad	1	11	6,372	8,591	15,258	21,535	4,179	6,945	23	10,388	10,411	17,356	
...	2	26	7,287	9,891	13,740	13,254	1,869	2,473	2	8,910	8,912	11,385	
...	3	22	14,350	15,598	19,658	14,423	2,249	1,893	1,223	9,058	10,281	12,174	
...	4	14	7,229	6,815	8,298	8,050	816	2,508	11	4,715	4,726	7,234	
...	5	30	13,216	13,318	16,382	18,073	3,986	3,191	1,081	9,815	10,896	14,087	
Total Faizabad	...	103	48,454	54,143	73,335	75,335	13,099	17,010	2,340	42,986	45,226	62,236	
Moozuffarabad	1	13	7,004	6,326	10,211	15,065	4,143	3,793	18	7,111	7,129	10,922	
...	2	67	34,944	36,740	46,884	36,556	4,554	5,164	654	26,184	26,838	32,002	
Total Moozuffarabad	...	80	41,948	43,566	57,095	51,621	8,697	8,957	672	33,295	33,967	42,924	

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, MEERUT DIVISION :

M. H. COURT,

The May, 1870.

Commissioner, Meerut Division.

APPENDIX No. 3.

Statement showing Land Revenue of Mr. Thornton's Settlement, that first proposed by Mr. Vans Agnew, and that now proposed for sanction, of areas and of distribution of that Revenue.

Pergunnah.	Number of Villages.	JUMMAS.			AREAS ON WHICH PROPOSED SETTLEMENT MADE.			REMARKS.
		Thornton's.	Vans Agnew's.	Proposed by Mr. Wynne.	Total area.	Cultivated.	Malgoozaree.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
Socltanpoor ...	121	51,206	57,021	67,052	56,717	40,329	49,632	Total. 12,47,951 3,057
Sirsauwan ...	124	60,883	62,687	69,804	59,683	43,257	53,947	
Nukoor ...	133	66,967	65,262	73,143	68,781	44,995	57,791	
Gungoh ...	115	86,340	83,981	78,859	82,546	47,139	72,869	
Total Nukoor ...	493	2,65,396	2 68,951	2,88,858	2,67,727	1,75,720	2,34,239	
Rampoor ...	134	1,02,249	1,11,647	1,29,108	80,105	59,537	72,247
Deobund ...	115	1,01,679	1,02,827	1,03,018	82,012	67,222	73,457	
Nagul ...	122	1,04,744	1,04,746	1,00,860	77,539	61,316	70,240	
Total Deobund ...	371	3,08,672	3,19,220	3,32,986	2,39,656	1,88,075	3,15,944	DISTRIBUTION OF SETTLEMENT REVENUE. Cess. 1,09,371 3,057
Bhugwanpoor ...	117	81,456	82,063	81,863	81,678	52,875	71,249	
Roorkee ...	94	42,023	45,885	50,661	60,046	33,648	47,471	
Jowalapoor ...	84	32,209	38,315	41,463	67,933	30,131	58,143	
Munglour ...	145	96,487	96,992	1,01,746	77,070	59,311	66,370	
Total Roorkee ...	440	2,52,175	2,63,205	2,75,733	2,86,727	1,77,965	2,43,233	DISTRIBUTION OF SETTLEMENT REVENUE. Land Revenue. 11,36,580 ...
Grand Total, Wynne	1,304	8,26,243	8,51,376	8,97,577	7,94,110	5,41,760	6,93,416	
				Proposed by Mr. Robertson.				
Saharunpoor ...	170	95,070	95,561	1,28,332	76,945	58,691	65,886	Khalisah Maafce
Hurowrah ...	136	82 231	84,796	91,611	66,818	52,387	59,672	
Falzarabad ...	103	48,454	54,143	73,336	75,335	45,226	62,236	
Moozufferabad ...	80	41,948	43,566	57,095	51,621	33,967	42,924	
Total Robertson's ...	489	2,67,703	2,78,066	3,50,374	2,70,719	1,90,271	2,30,718	
Total District ...	1,793	10,93,946	11,29,442	12,47,951	10,64,829	7,32,031	9,24,134	

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
MEERUT DIVISION :
The May, 1870.

M. H. COURT,
Commissioner, Meerut Division.

APPENDIX No. 4.

Statement showing by Tehseelces and Pergunnahs Revenue proposed, areas, rates of Revenue on areas, &c.

Tehseelces.	Pergunnah.	No. of Villages.	Revenue with cesses.	Areas Total.	MALGOOZAREE.			Rates.		
					Culturable.	Cultivated.		On total area.	On total Malgozaree.	On total Cultivation.
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.			
			Rs.	Acrea.				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
SAHARPUR.	Saharpore	170	1,23,332	76,945	7,195	31,868	28,823	1 10 8	1 15 2	2 2 11½
	Hurowrah	136	91,611	66,813	7,285	6,989	45,999	1 5 11	1 8 7	1 11 11½
	Faizabad	103	73,356	75,335	17,010	2,340	42,866	0 15 7	1 2 10	1 9 11
	Moozufferabad	80	57,095	51,621	8,957	672	33,295	1 1 8	1 5 3	1 10 11
	Add Municipal cess on mafce villages	10	2,756	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Tehseelce	499	3,53,130	270,719	40,447	41,869	1,43,403	1 4 6	1 8 6	1 13 8
NANKOOR.	Sooltanpore	121	67,062	56,717	9,303	5,096	35,238	1 2 11	1 5 7	1 10 0
	Sirauwan	124	69,804	59,638	10,690	12,920	30,337	1 2 11½	1 4 8	1 9 10
	Nankoor	133	73,143	68,781	12,796	14,421	30,574	1 1 0	1 4 3	1 10 0
	Gungoh	115	78,859	32,546	25,730	20,955	26,184	0 15 3	1 1 4	1 10 9
	Add Municipal cess on mafce villages	12	353	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Tehseelce	505	2,89,211	267,727	58,519	53,392	1,22,328	1 1 4	1 3 9	1 10 4

PRODUP.	Rampore	...	...	...	134	1,29,108	80,105	12,710	33,285	26,252	59,587	72,247	1 9 9	1 12 7	2 2 8
	Deobund	...	...	...	115	1,03,018	52,012	6,285	11,173	56,049	67,222	73,457	1 4 1	1 6 5	1 8 2
	Nagul	...	...	...	122	1,00,880	77,539	8,924	13,782	47,534	61,316	70,240	1 4 9	1 6 4	1 10 4
	Add Municipal cess on madfco villages	...	...	...	16	869	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Tehselee	...	...	...	387	3,33,855	2,39,656	27,869	58,240	1,29,835	1,88,075	2,15,944	1 6 4	1 8 8	1 12 5
ROORKEE.	Bhugwanpoor	...	...	...	117	81,863	81,578	18,374	2,780	50,095	52,875	71,249	1 0 0	1 2 5	1 8 9
	Poorkee	...	...	...	94	50,661	60,046	11,823	149	35,499	35,648	47,471	0 13 3	1 1 1	1 6 9
	Jawalapore	...	...	...	84	41,463	67,983	27,612	589	29,542	30,131	53,143	0 9 9	0 11 5	1 6 0
	Munglour	...	...	...	145	1,01,746	77,070	7,039	3,716	55,595	59,311	66,370	1 5 1	1 8 3	1 11 5
	Add Municipal cess on madfco villages	...	...	...	2	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Tehselee	...	...	...	442	2,75,875	2,86,727	64,808	7,234	1,70,781	1,77,965	2,43,233	0 15 5	1 2 2	1 8 9
	District Total	...	...	...	1,833	12,52,071	10,64,529	1,91,703	1,60,734	5,71,297	7,32,031	9,24,134	1 2 9	1 5 8	1 11 4

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
MEERUT DIVISION:
The May, 1870.

M. IL COURT,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 5

Statement showing number of villages in which Mr. Vans Agnew's assessments have been raised or reduced with increase and decrease of Revenue,

Pergunnah.	NO. OF VILLAGES IN WHICH MR. VANS AGNEW'S JUMMA ALTERED.				Net Jumma increased.	No. of villages in which no change.	Remarks.
	Raised.		Reduced.				
	Villages.	Jumma.	Villages.	Jumma.			
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
Sabarunpoor	169	33,407	1	76	...	...
Hurowrah	107	8,003	28	1,188	...	1	
Faizabad	98	19,286	5	93	...	...
Moozufferabad	78	18,644	2	115	...	...
Total ...	452	74,340	36	1,472	72,868	1	
Sooltanpoor	110	10,494	11	463	...	...
Sirsauwan	89	7,990	35	872	...	...
Nukoor	87	9,543	46	1,662	...	...
Gungoh	45	2,422	69	7,544	...	1	
Total ...	331	30,449	161	10,541	19,908	1	
Rampoor	108	20,189	26	2,727	...	...
Deobund	45	7,746	70	7,555	...	...
Nagul	51	3,977	71	7,864	...	...
Total ...	204	31,912	167	18,146	13,766	...	
Bhugwanpoor	48	7,450	68	7,649	...	1	
Roorkee	60	6,545	34	1,719	...	...
Jowalapoor	50	7,557	34	4,408	...	...
Munglour	88	10,141	57	5,387	...	...
Total ...	246	31,693	193	19,163	12,530	1	
District Total	1,233	1,68,394	557	49,323	1,19,072	3	

APPENDIX No. 6.

Statement showing number of Villages proposed for Permanent and Temporary Settlement.

Pergunnah.	Permanent.		Temporary.		Total of Villages.	Total of Revenue.	Remarks.
	Villages.	Revenue.	Villages.	Revenue.			
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Saharunpore ...	...	...	170	1,28,332	170	1,28,332	
Huowrah ...	136	91,611	...	...	136	91,611	
Faizabad ...	...	...	103	73,336	103	73,336	
Moozufferabad ...	...	...	80	57,095	80	57,095	
Total ...	136	91,611	353	2,58,763	489	3,50,374	
Sooltanpore ...	94	57,023	27	10,029	121	67,052	
Sirsauwan ...	90	55,252	34	14,552	124	69,804	
Nukoor ...	85	53,177	48	19,966	133	73,143	
Gungoh ...	25	19,904	90	58,955	115	78,859	
Total ...	294	1,85,356	199	1,03,502	493	2,88,858	
Rampur ...	103	1,00,611	31	28,497	134	1,29,108	
Deobund ...	72	67,779	43	35,239	115	1,03,018	
Nagul ...	75	69,815	47	31,045	122	1,00,860	
Total ...	250	2,38,205	121	94,781	371	3,32,986	
Bhugwanpoor	46	46,116	71	35,747	117	81,863	
Roorkee ...	32	23,093	62	27,568	94	50,661	
Jowalapore ...	9	4,789	75	36,674	84	41,463	
Munglour ...	98	74,610	47	27,136	145	1,01,746	
Total ...	185	1,48,608	255	1,27,125	440	2,75,733	

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
MEERUT DIVISION:
The May, 1870.

M. H. COURT,
Commissioner.

FROM

H. B. WEBSTER, ESQUIRE,
Collector of Saharunpore,

TO

F. WILLIAMS, ESQUIRE, C.S.I.,
Commissioner, Meerut Division.

DATED SAHARUNPORE, THE 3RD FEBRUARY, 1870.

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to report the Revision of Settlement of the Saharunpore District, under the provisions of Regulation IX. of 1833.

2. The District of Saharunpore, which is bounded on the north by the Sewalie

Pergunnah.	Total No. of Estates	Khalas Estates.	Madfee for life.	Madfee in perpetuity.	Jungle grants.
Saharunpore ...	179	170	2	7	...
Hurorwah ...	137	136	1	...	...
Faizabad ...	105	103	...	1	1
Moozufferabad ...	98	80	...	8	15
Total ...	519	489	3	11	16
Deoband ...	124	115	...	9	...
Nagul ...	123	122	...	1	...
Rampoor ...	140	134	3	3	...
Total ...	387	371	3	13	...
Nukoor ...	136	133	...	3	...
Sirauwah ...	129	124	...	5	...
Sooltanpoor ...	121	121	...	...	...
Gungoh ...	118	115	...	3	...
Total ...	504	493	...	11	...
Roorkee ...	118	94	...	2	22
Bhugwanpoor ...	131	117	...	...	14
Jawalpoor ...	110	84	...	...	26
Munglour ...	146	145	...	...	1
Total ...	505	440	...	2	63
Grand Total ...	1,915	1,793	6	37	79

range of hills, on the south by the district of Moozuffernugger, on the east by the river Ganges, and on the west by the Jumna, is divided into 4 Tehseeldaries and 15 pergunahs. It contains 1,915 estates, as per detail in margin.

3. The district first came under British Government in March 1804, since which period several settlements of the revenue for different terms were effected; but the settlement, which was in force when the present revision was entered upon, was made by Mr. E. Thornton, Settlement Officer, in 1838,

and Mr. M. P. Edgeworth, Officiating Collector in 1841; the proceedings of the former being sanctioned by Government Order No. 592, dated 27th April 1840, and those of the latter by Order No. 5263, dated 19th December 1845.

4. At the last settlement, the district comprised 21 pergunnahs, 2 talookas and 2 tuppahs; these Sub-divisions were however revised by Mr. M. P. Edgeworth, Officiating Collector in 1841, in compliance with Government Order No. 796, dated 30th October 1837, and the number of pergunnahs reduced to 15, in which the talookas and tuppahs were also absorbed: these arrangements were sanctioned by Government Order, dated 11th January 1842. In 1851-52, the Sub-divisions were again revised by Mr. J. A. Craigie, Collector of the District, and although their number remained unaltered, their boundaries were re-adjusted which necessitated the interchange of a considerable number of estates from and to the several pergunnahs: these arrangements, after some slight modifications by Mr. Collector A. Ross, were sanctioned by Government Order No. 2050, dated 14th May 1855, and are still in force.

5. In 1859-60, previous to Mr. Vans Agnew's assessment of the district, the Government demand amounted to Rs. 10,47,971. Mr. Agnew assessed the dis-

trict at an increase of Rs. 16,914, the total demand being Rs. 10,64,885 ; this settlement was however not sanctioned, and agreeably to orders received, its revision was entered upon, and the estates situated in Tehseel Saharunpoor, assessed by the late Mr. H. D. Robertson, Collector ; while those in Tehseels, Deobund, Nukoor and Roorkee were settled by Mr. H. LePoer Wynne, Assistant Settlement Officer, whose report accompanies this.

6. The jungle grants of which there are now 79, having been settled by the late Mr. Robertson and his arrangements sanctioned by Government Order No. 474, dated 4th June 1867, require no further notice here, and their assessments have been excluded from the total demand entered in the above paragraph.

7. On my arrival here on the 18th of August 1867, I found that Mr. Wynne had written his report on the three Tehseels settled by him, previously to his departure on leave ; but Mr. Robertson had not even commenced his report on Tehseel Saharunpoor when he died so very suddenly. He has, however, left some data and memoranda from which with the assistance of Deputy Collector, Nund Kishore, who has been in this district ever since the commencement of the settlement operations, I will try to furnish the necessary particulars.

8. The difficulty of my position in having to report upon a settlement completed by another officer, and with which I have had nothing to do, will, I trust, be admitted, and all shortcomings excused on this account. I will do my best to render this report full and intelligible, but from the very nature of the case, it must be inferior in interest and information to a report written by the framer of the settlement reported.

9. Mr. Vans Agnew's report contains most of the statistics of the district, and as it will form an accompaniment of this report, I do not see any necessity for repeating them here, nor do I find any occasion to add anything to the very full report furnished by Mr. Wynne on the Tehseels of Roorkee, Deobund, and Nukoor ; I will therefore confine my remarks to Tehseel Saharunpoor, and to a few particulars of general importance. The grounds of assessment and the general description of the several groups in the 4 pergunnahs of Saharunpoor have, however, been so fully described by the late Mr. Robertson in his report on the rent-rates, No. 234, dated 27th July, 1866, to your address and approved of by the Board in their Secretary's letter No. 496, dated 30th October 1866, that I cannot do better than submit a copy of it with this report. (Appendix A.)

10. The Tehseel of Saharunpoor is bounded on the north by the Sewalik range of hills. Formerly there was an extensive forest on this side, but the tract having been formed into grants of convenient size was let on clearing leases and is now inhabited and very fertile. Although in the northern portion water is very far below the surface (as deep in some instances as 150 feet), and irrigation from the canal impracticable, still owing to the proximity of the hills there are frequent showers of rain, and the soil is generally moist, producing luxuriant crops of grain. The Mahajuns of Saharunpoor are the chief owners of these grants now, the original proprietors, Rajpoots, having (through extravagance and for want of capital for improving the estates), been obliged to part with them by private arrangement, or decrees of the Civil Courts. The Tehseel contains 4 pergunnahs.

PERGUNNAH SAHARUNPORE.

11. Is bounded on the north by Pergunnah Faizabad, on the south by Pergunnah Rampoor, on the east by Pergunnah Hurowrah, and on the west by Pergunnahs

Sirsauwah and Sooltanpoor ; it comprises 179 estates, of which 170 are khalsa or paying revenue to Government, including one formed from the Towfeer in Roopree, a maâfee village ; 2 are maâfee for life, and 7 maâfee in perpetuity.

12. The Jumna Canal passes through the western portion of the pergunnah, running from north to south, and its branches irrigate the area of 153 villages. There is also some irrigation from wells and tanks, but none from the Pandhoe, Dumolah, or Hindun rivers, which intorse the pergunnah from north to south. The first class soil or *meesun* amounts to 18 per cent. of the total cultivated area, and 7 per cent. *bhooda* or the worst class. The produce of each of the seasons, khurreef and rubbee, is about equal. For the purpose of assessment the total area was divided into 4 groups, with reference to the situation of the different estates and their productiveness.

13. The first group contains 92 khalsa estates lying to the north of the city of

Malgozarea Area.			Percentage of culturable waste on the cultivated area.	Irrigation.			Percentage of irrigation on the cultivated area.	Average depth of water in wells.	Average population per mile.
Culturable waste.	Cultivated.	Total.		From Canal.	From other sources.	Total.			
2,892	80,410	33,302	10	15,662	2,511	18,173	60	15	582

Saharunpore, irrigated from the Jumna canal, wells and tanks, of which the details are given in the table per margin.

14. The total rental on the cultivated area in this group, as calculated by the rent-

Per Irrigated Acre.			Per unirrigated Acre.		
Meesun.	Rouslee Dakur.	Bhooda.	Meesun.	Rouslee Dakur.	Bhooda.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
6 0 0	4 0 0	2 4 0	4 2 0	3 0 0	2 1 0

rates sanctioned would be Rs. 1,13,652; the proposed jumma amounts to Rs. 65,251, its rate per acre being Rs. 2-2-4 on cultivation, and Rs. 1-15-5 on the culturable area.

15. The second group comprises 48 estates, situated to the south of the city of

Malgozarea Area.			Percentage of culturable waste on the cultivation.	Irrigation.			Percentage of irrigation to cultivation.	Average depth to water in wells.	Average population per mile.
Culturable waste.	Cultivated.	Total.		From Canal.	From other sources.	Total.			
2,359	14,691	17,050	16	8,987	3,067	12,054	71	14	542

Saharunpore, and bordering on the Pergunnah of Rampoor, Tehseel Deobund. In this group there is more irrigation from the Jumna Canal, and less from other sources, as compared with the first group ; but the soil and produce being similar, the same rent-rates

have been applied to both. These estates were formed into a separate group, merely because the estates composing the 4th group were situated directly between the two.

16. The total rental agreeably to the rent-rates would be Rs. 60,619; the jumma proposed amounts to Rs. 34,338 ; its incidence per cultivated acre being Rs. 2-5-5, and per culturable acre Rs. 2-0-3, a little higher than that of the first group, simply because there is considerably more irrigation here.

17. Twenty estates situated to the south-east of the city of Saharunpore form the

Malgoozaree Area.				Irrigation.				
Culturable waste.	Cultivated.	Total.	Percentage of culturable waste on the cultivation.	From Canal.	From other sources.	Total.	Percentage of Irrigation to cultivation.	Average depth to water in wells.
1,250	8,490	9,740	14	3,397	738	4,135	49	15

third group; here there is less irrigation, and the *rouslee* slightly inferior than in either of the two groups already described, a slight reduction has therefore been made in the rent-rates.

18. The total rental of the estates in this group amounts to Rs. 27,993, the proposed demand to Rs. 1,51,921; its incidence on the cultivated area falling at Ro. 1-14-0 per acre, and on the culturable area at Ro. 1-10-2.

Per Irrigated Area.			Per unirrigated Area.		
Meesun.	Rouslee Dakur.	Bhooda.	Meesun.	Rouslee Dakur.	Bhooda.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
6 0 0	3 12 0	2 4 0	4 0 0	2 10 0	2 0 0

19. The fourth group comprises the 5 *durals* or sections of Saharunpore forming separate mehals,

Malgoozaree Area.				Irrigation.				
Culturable waste.	Cultivated.	Total.	Percentage of culturable waste on cultivation.	From Canal.	From other sources.	Total.	Percentage of irrigation to cultivation.	Average depth to water in wells.
707	5,094	5,801	14	1,767	926	2,693	53	10

three small estates either situated within or surrounded on more than one side by the area of Saharunpore, and the two estates within the area of which lies the chief portion of the Civil Station of Saharunpore.

Although the irrigation here is less than in either the first or the second group, still the advantages from its containing the head-quarters of the district, a large and populous town, and the consequent facilities for manuring the fields and for sale of their produce are so manifest, that the rent-rates proposed and sanctioned to be applied to it are higher than those for any other group. Some of the lands being situated in the khadir of the Dumolah and Pandhoco Nuddes, do not require irrigation.

20. The amount derived by applying the rent-rates to the cultivated area would

Per irrigated Acre.			Per unirrigated Acre.		
Meesun.	Rouslee Dakur.	Bhooda.	Meesun.	Rouslee Dakur.	Bhooda.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
8 0 0	5 0 0	2 4 0	6 0 0	3 6 0	2 2 0

be Rs. 22,813; that proposed as the Government revenue is Rs. 12,822; its incidence per acre being Rs. 2-8-3, on the cultivation, and Rs. 2-3-4 on the culturable area.

21. Of the 170 estates paying revenue to Government there are 62, each of which

Europeans.	Mahajuns.	Kulals.	Chippoots, Hindos.	Goojurs.	Jats.	Tuggahs.	Synds.	Afghans.	Sheikhs.	Poorzadaha.	Gorahs.	Total.
1				9	2	5	4	5	9	1	5	62

is owned by one class of people only, there being different classes of shareholders in the remaining 108. The cultivators are chiefly Gorahs, Goojurs, and Sainees.

22. For a long time after the revised assessments were given out, most of the

No. of Group.	No. of Estates cultivated by the proprietors themselves.	No. of Estates in which the rents are paid in kind.	No. of Estates in which the rents are paid partly in kind and partly in cash, or partly cultivated by the proprietor.	No. of Estates in which rents are paid in cash.	Cultivated area in acres for which cash rents are paid.	Total amount of cash rents.	Incidence per acre of the cash rents.	Incidence per acre of the proposed jumma.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	24	23	14	31	8,963	32,537 2 0	3 10 0	2 2 4
2	27	8	5	8	2,231	7,114 6 9	3 3 9	2 6 9
3	6	7	...	7	2,304	7,086 1 0	3 1 9	1 14 0
4	1	...	7	2	39	188 5 0	4 13 0	2 8 3
	58	38	26	48	13,537	46,925 14 9	3 7 6	2 3 10

zemin্দars would not sue for enhancement of their rents as they were trying to have their jummas reduced, and were engaged in petitioning the Commissioner and the Board to that effect. It was only when they found their endeavours unavailing, that some of them applied for their rents to be revised on the cultivators, and as,

when they did so, the Settlement Courts were about to close, in only 34 estates have cases of enhancement of rents been yet decided; the incidence per acre of the rents fixed is Rs. 4-1-3 to Rs. 2-1-6, the rate of the proposed jumma; the table per margin which contains chiefly the cash rents prevailing before the revision of the Government demand, is, therefore, hardly a fair return for comparison in this pergunnah, as the rents in most villages can and will, no doubt, be enhanced hereafter.

23. In certain villages of this pergunnah, *viz.*, within a radius of 3 miles from the centre of the town of Saharunpore, rice cultivation is prohibited. Previous to Mr. Vans Agnew's settlement, the zemindars were allowed compensation for not growing rice; this having been calculated in framing the rent-rates, no compensation is now given.

PERGUNNAH HUROWRAH.

24. Contains 137 estates, all situated to the east of pergunnah Saharunpore. The area all bangur or high lands, chiefly unirrigated, none of the estates being irrigable from the Jumna or the Ganges Canal or from any of the several streams which intersect the pergunnah, their beds being on too low a level to afford facilities for irrigation. Kutch wells are however formed without any difficulty in the southern half of the pergunnah; the northern portion is rather stony, and the construction of wells limited in consequence. Of the total area of the pergunnah, therefore, only 13 per cent. is irrigated. Naturally, however, the soil of this pergunnah is very good, the growth of sugar-cane being better and more extensive than in any other pergunnah of the Tehseel, *viz.*, 11 per cent. of the total cultivation; the first class soil (meesun) forming 20 per cent. of the entire cultivated area, and the worst soil or *bhoođa* 7 per cent. There is more cultivation in khurreef than in the rubbeo harvest. The Settlement Officer divided the estates of this pergunnah into three groups for the purpose of assessment, each of which has been fully described in his Report on the rent-rates No 234, dated 27th July, 1866.

25. The first group comprises 63 khalsa estates or the southern half of the

Malgozraee area.			Percentage of culturable waste on cultivation.	Irrigation.			Percentage of irrigation to cultivation.	Average of depth of	ation per
Culturable waste.	Cultivated.	Total.		From Canal.	From other Sources.	Total.			
3,572	26,051	29,623	14	...	5,048	5,048	19		

pergunnah, bordering on the Pergunnah of Nagul on its south, Pergunnah Bhugwanpore on the and Pergunnah upore on the

26. Agreeably to the rent-rates sanctioned, the total rental of this group,

Per irrigated acre.			Per unirrigated acre.		
Meesun.	Rouslee Dakur.	Bhooa.	Meesun.	Rouslee Dakur.	Bhooa.
Rs. As. P. 6 0 0	Rs. As. P. 3 12 0	...	Rs. As. P. 4 2 0	Rs. As. P. 2 10 0	Rs. As. P. 1 8 0

would be Rs. 83,892; the proposed jumma amounts to Rs. 48,105; its incidence on the cultivation being Re. 1-13-7 per acre, and on the culturable area Re. 1-10-0.

27. The second group embraces 46 estates, the north eastern portion of

Malgozaree area.			Percentage of culturable waste on cultivation.	Irrigation.			Percentage of irrigation to cultivation.	Average depth of water in wells.	Average population per mile.
Culturable waste.	Cultivated.	Total.		From Canal.	From other sources.	Total.			
2,434	14,338	16,772	16	..	1,654	1,654	11	10	449

the pergunnah, having pergunnah Bhugwanpore on the east and Pergunnah Moozufferabad on the north.

28. The total rental as calculated by the rent-rates would be Rs. 40,152-12-0;

Per irrigated acre.			Per unirrigated acre.		
Meesun.	Rouslee Dakur.	Bhooa.	Meesun.	Rouslee Dakur.	Bhooa.
Rs. As. P. 6 0 0	Rs. As. P. 3 12 0	...	Rs. As. P. 4 0 0	Rs. As. P. 2 8 0	Rs. As. P. 1 8 0

the proposed demand is Rs. 22,759 or Rs. 1-9-8 per cultivated and Re. 1-5-11 per culturable acre.

29. The third group contains 27 estates, situated in the north-western corner of

Malgozaree area.			Percentage of culturable waste on cultivation.	Irrigation.			Percentage of irrigation to cultivation.	Average depth to water in wells.	Average population per mile.
Culturable waste.	Cultivated.	Total.		From Canal.	From other sources.	Total.			
1,279	11,998	13,277	11	..	286	286	12	15	599

the pergunnah, having Pergunnah Saharunpore for its western boundary, and Pergunnah Moozufferabad on the north.

30. The rent-rates would yield a rental of Rs. 35,175; the proposed jum-

Per irrigated area.			Per unirrigated area.		
Meesun.	Rouslee Dakur.	Bhooa.	Meesun.	Rouslee Dakur.	Bhooa.
Rs. As. P. 6 0 0	Rs. As. P. 3 12 0	...	Rs. As. P. 4 2 0	Rs. As. P. 2 10 0	Rs. As. P. 1 8 0

ma amounts to Rs. 20,547 falling at Rs. 1-11-5 on each acre of cultivation, and Rs. 1-8-9 on the culturable area.

31. Of the 136 estates paying rent to Government, there are 71, in each of

Syds.	Afghans.	Sheikhs.	Juajah.	Horhs.	Brahmins.	Tuggahs.	Mahajans.	Rajpoots.	Goojurs.	Khutrees.	Aheers.	Naces.	Total.
3	12	4	2	3	2	4	10	13	11	1	5	1	71

which there are but one class of proprietors, the rest are the joint property of several different classes. The cultivators

are chiefly Rajpoots, Tuggahs, and Sainees.

Number of Group.	Number of estates cultivated by the proprietors themselves.	Number of estates in which the rents are paid in kind.	Number of estates in which the rents are paid partly in kind and partly in cash, or partly cultivated by proprietors.	Number of estates in which rents are paid partly in cash.	Cultivated area in acres for which cash rents are paid.	Total amount of cash rents.	Incidence per acre of cash rents.	Incidence per acre of proposed jumma.
1	18	4	18	23	3,741	Rs. As. P. 12,712 11 3	R. A. P. 3 6 9	1 13 7
2	3	15	7	21	5,259	15,256 7 9	2 14 5	1 9 8
3	4	4	7	12	2,470	8,924 9 0	3 9 10	1 11 5
6	25	28	33	56	11,470	36,893 12 0	3 3 6	1 12 0

PERGUNNAH FAIZABAD.

33. Is situated to the north of Pergunnah Saharunpore, and runs up to the foot of the Sewalic range of hills. During the rains, four hill torrents run down the north-western part of the pergunnah, and passing through a portion of Pergunnah Sooltanpore form into two streams, which again join the river Jumna. There is no irrigation from these streams, on the contrary, they destroy some of the area of the estates lying on their banks. The area of this pergunnah is divided into three distinct tracts; the one bordering on the hills, where owing to the difficulty of procuring water even for domestic purposes, the destruction of crops by wild beasts, and the danger to houses by fire (as thatched houses only can be used), cultivators are very scarce. Second, the bangur villages or the high lands, lying at a distance from the hills; and third, the estates situated in the khadir of the river Jumna, which forms the western boundary of the pergunnah. The Boodhee Jumna and the Eastern Jumna Canal intersect the pergunnah from north to south; but irrigation is only carried on from the latter, and that to a very limited extent, only 15 estates being so watered. Some time since the proprietors of certain estates (6 in number) had constructed a drain for carrying water from the Boodhee Jumna to their estates, but the water in the stream having fallen very low since, this means of irrigation has been cut off. There is very little irrigation from wells either, as in the greater portion of the pergunnah, kutchi wells cannot be constructed, water being found at very great depths beneath the surface, and the soil containing stones and boulders, and in the khadir or low lands lying on the banks of the Jumna, none are needed. The rubber crops predominate, and there is very little sugar-cane grown. The Eastern Jumna Canal head is situated in this pergunnah. The pergunnah contains 103 estates, which have been divided into 5 groups for the purpose of assessment.

Malgoosaree area.				Irrigation.				Average depth to water in wells.	Average population per mile.
Culturable waste.	Cultivated.	Total.	Percentage of culturable waste on cultivation.	From Canal.	Other sources.	Total.	Percentage of irrigation to cultivation.		
6,948	10,411	17,356	67	...	...	...	...	117	234

hills, running from east to west, bordering on pergunnah Moolzufferabad on the east, with the Jumna for its western boundary.

Per irrigated acre.			Per unirrigated acre.		
Meeun.	Roulee De-kur.	Rhoda.	Meeun.	Roulee De-kur.	Rhoda.
...	Rs. As. P. 3 8 0	Rs. As. P. 2 13 0	Rs. As. P. 2 1 0

slightly below that obtained from the application of the rent-rates.

35. There being no irrigation, the rent-rates for unirrigated lands only have been applied. The total rental thus derived would be Rs. 28,392-3-0; the proposed Government demand amounts to Rs. 15,258, very

36. There are 26 estates in the second group situated just below the first. The

Malgoozaree area.				Irrigation.					
Culturable waste.	Cultivated.	Total.	Percentage of culturable waste on cultivation.	From Canal.	Other sources.	Total.	Percentage of irrigation to cultivation.	Average depth to water in wells.	Average population per mile.
2,473	8,912	11,385	23	...	...	...	...	89	347

estates lying at a distance from the hills, the soil is better though like the estates in the first group, there is no irrigation here either. Most of the land having been recently

brought under cultivation, produces capital crops; the rent-rates applied are, therefore, slightly higher than those of the other groups, excepting group third, which contains the best estates in the pergunnah.

37. The rental obtained would amount to Rs. 25,593-11; the proposed Government demand is Rs.

Per irrigated acre.			Per unirrigated acre.		
Meesun.	Rouslee Dakur.	Bhooda.	Meesun.	Rouslee Dakur.	Bhooda.
...	Rs. As. P. 4 2 0	Rs. As. P. 2 14 0	Rs. As. P. 2 1 0

13,752; its incidence on the cultivation being Re. 1-8-8 per acre, and on the culturable area Re. 1-3-4.

38. The third group consists of 22 estates, the best in the pergunnah, to most

Malgoozaree area.				Irrigation.					
Culturable waste.	Cultivated.	Total.	Percentage of culturable waste on cultivation.	From Canal.	Other sources.	Total.	Percentage of irrigation to cultivation.	Average depth to water in wells.	Average population per mile.
1,893	10,231	12,174	18	2,858	47	2,905	28	23	595

of which canal irrigation has been extended, although to a limited extent yet; but both the cultivation and irrigation are capable of further extension, and, therefore the proposed de-

mand, though somewhat higher than that warranted by the result, obtained from the application of the rent-rates, is actually light.

39. The rent-rates applied to the area under cultivation would give a rental of

Per irrigated acre.			Per unirrigated acre.		
Meesun.	Rouslee Dakur.	Bhooda.	Meesun.	Rouslee Dakur.	Bhooda.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
6 0 0	4 0 0	2 4 0	4 2 0	3 0 0	2 1 0

Rs. 32,687; the proposed jumma amounts to Rs. 19,658, falling at a rate of Re. 1-14-7 per acre of cultivation, and Re. 1-9-10 on the culturable area.

40. The fourth group comprises 14 unirrigated estates, situated at the south-

Malgoozaree area.				Irrigated.					
Culturable waste.	Culturable.	Total.	Percentage of culturable waste on cultivation.	From Canal.	Other sources.	Total.	Percentage of irrigation to cultivation.	Average depth to water in wells.	Average population per mile.
2,508	4,723	7,234	53	...	...	...	...	12	370

eastern corner of the pergunnah, bordering on Pergunnah Sultanpore on the south, and Moozufferabad on the east.

41. The rent-rates applied to the cultivated area would fix the rental at

Per irrigated acre.			Per unirrigated acre.		
Meesun.	Rouslee Dakur.	Bhooa.	Meesun.	Rouslee Dakur.	Bhooa.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
...	3 15 0	2 4 0	1 3 0

able waste to be brought under cultivation, its rate per cultivated acre being Re. 1-12-1, and on the culturable area Re. 1-0-2.

42. The 30 estates comprised in the fifth group are those situated in the khadir

Malgoozaree area.			Percentage of culturable waste on cultivation.	Irrigation.			Percentage of irrigation to cultivation.	Average depth to water in wells.	Average population per mile.
Culturable waste.	Cultivated.	Total.		From Canal.	Other sources.	Total.			
3,191	10,896	14,037	29	50	49	97	1	63	230

Rs. 11,856; the proposed jumma amounts to Rs. 7,298, a little more than Rs. 55 per cent. of the rental, which is fully warranted by the large extent of the culturable waste to be brought under cultivation, its rate per cultivated acre being Re. 1-12-1, and on the culturable area Re. 1-0-2.

43. The rental derived from the application of the rent-rates to the area

Per irrigated acre.			Per unirrigated acre.		
Meesun.	Rouslee Dakur.	Bhooa.	Meesun.	Rouslee Dakur.	Bhooa.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
...	0 4 0	...	3 14 0	2 10 0	2 0 0

actually under cultivation, amounts to Rs. 29,032-14-0; the jumma proposed is Rs. 16,382; its incidence on the cultivation being Re. 1-8-1 per acre; and on the culturable

area Re. 1-2-6.

44. Of the 103 estates in the pergunnah there are 50, each of which forms the

European.	Afghans.	Peerzadabs.	Shelkhs.	Mahajuns.	Rajpoots.	Goojurs.	Total.
3	1	4	1	17	21	3	50

absolute property of one class of people only, the rest being held by different classes of proprietors. The cultivators are

chiefly Goojurs, Gorahs and Sainees.

45. The table per margin shows the rate per acre of the cash rents prevailing

Number of Groups.	Number of estates cultivated by the proprietors themselves.	Number of estates in which the rents are paid in kind.	Number of estates in which the rents are paid partly in kind and partly in cash, or partly cultivated by proprietor.	Number of estates in which the rents are paid in cash.	Cultivated area in acres for which cash rents are paid.	Total amount of cash rents.		Incidence per acre of cash rents.	Incidence per acre of the proposed jumma.
						Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		
1	1	8	1	2	2,866	7,378 9 0	2 9 2	1 7 5	
2	2	7	9	10	2,379	6,429 7 3	2 11 2	1 8 8	
3	3	6	4	9	2,131	7,909 8 0	3 12 1	1 14 7	
4	4	6	5	3	2,005	4,671 2 0	2 5 3	1 12 1	
5	5	15	11	2	1,170	2,562 9 0	2 3 0	1 8 1	
	1	45	30	26	28,951	28,951 3 3	2 11 11	1 10 2	

in each group, as compared with the incidence of the proposed jumma. It will be observed that in the third group, the jumma is lighter than that warranted by the cash rents actually prevailing in certain villages of the group; this is owing to three of the estates being subject to fluvial action from

the Boodhee Jumna, which injures the area and to the injury inflicted in four other estates by the Muskhura torrent. In the fourth and fifth groups, the rate of the Government demand is slightly higher as compared with that of the cash rents. In the former the water in wells is near the surface, and kutchra wells can be constructed, the rents can and will, no doubt, be enhanced hereafter; in the latter cash rents are paid only in two villages, the cultivators of which are lazy and contumacious Goojurs, and the proprietors (living at a distance from the estates and therefore unable to manage them) take whatever they can get from the cultivators.

Lalpoor.
Sudhoul Bhood.
Emadpoor.

Behut.
Mahmood Muzra.
Mni Muzrah.
Nudranah.

PERGUNNAH MOOZUFFERABAD.

46. Is bounded on the north by the Sewalie range of hills, its northern portion being similar to the north of Pergunnah Faizabad, and much covered with jungle. The southern portion of the pergunnah belongs to Hindoo Rajpoots, and this tract is called Routala, its soil resembles that of Pergunnah Hurowah, and the southern portion of Pergunnah Faizabad. There is very little irrigation in this pergunnah, as wells, owing to the great depth at which water is found, are difficult of construction, and very expensive; the wells which at present exist in the pergunnah are chiefly used for domestic purposes and for watering cattle. The beds of the several rajbhas of the canal, which intersect the pergunnah, are too low to admit of their supplying the means of irrigation to any large extent; only four estates are therefore irrigated from them. Four hill torrents intersect this pergunnah, two of which, after joining the Doab canal, fall into the Muskura; another joins the Solani, in Pergunnah Bhugwanpore, to the east of this pergunnah, and the fourth joins the Hindun river which is also called Chhuja. The last two which join the Solani and Hindun rivers retain water during the greater part of the year, and the estates situated on either side of their banks contain khadir lands. *Meesun* or first class soil forms 15 per cent. of the total cultivation, and Bhooda or the worst class 9. The rubber crops predominate being 56 per cent. of the entire area cultivated to 44 per cent. in the khurreef. There is more sugar-cane grown in this pergunnah than in Faizabad. Most of the estates belong to Mahajuns living in Saharanpore.

Toulie, Ruwansoulie,
Nugla Balail Khoord. Mut-
lupore.

Malgoozaree Area.				Irrigation.			Percentage of irrigation to cultivation.	Average depth to water in wells.	Average population per mile.
Culturable waste.	Cultivated.	Total.	Percentage of culturable waste on cultivation.	From Canal.	Other sources.	Total.			
3,793	7,129	10,922	53	...	18	18	...	22	212

do not require any notice here. Of the remaining 80, two groups have been formed for the purpose of assessment.

48. The first group contains 13 estates, situated at the foot of the hills, of which the area is very uneven, and where water is found at a great depth below the surface, wild animals destroy the crops, and cultivators are scarce.

49. The rent-rates applied to the area under cultivation give a rental of

Per irrigated Acre.			Per unirrigated Acre.		
Meesun.	Rouslee Dakur.	Bhooda.	Meesun.	Rouslee Dakur.	Bhooda.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
...	3 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0

Rs. 16,961-8-0. the proposed demand amounts to Rs. 10,211 or a little more than 55 per cent.; but taking into consideration the large extent of culturable waste, this jumma cannot but be

considered light; its incidence on the cultivation being Re. 1-6-11 per acre, and on the culturable area only Annas 15.

50. The second group is composed of 67 estates, the best portion of the per-

Malgozaree Area.			Percentage of culturable waste on cultivation.	Irrigation.			Percentage of irrigation to cultivation.	Average depth of water in wells.	Average population per mile.
Culturable waste.	Cultivated.	Total.		From Canal.	Other sources.	Total.			
5,164	26,838	32,002	19	299	355	654	2	14	459

gunnah. In most of the estates wells can be constructed, although in the northern portion the construction of wells would be difficult and expensive, if not impracticable, owing to the great depth at which water is found under

the surface. The Eastern Jumna Canal intersects the south-eastern corner of the pergunnah, and irrigates four of the estates.

51. The rental obtained by application of the rent-rates to the cultivated area

Per irrigated Acre.			Per unirrigated Acre.		
Meesun.	Rouslee Dakur.	Bhooda.	Meesun.	Rouslee Dakur.	Bhooda.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
6 0 0	4 0 0	...	4 2 0	3 0 0	2 0 0

would be Rs. 83,764-8-0, the proposed demand amounts to Rs. 46,884, or at a rate of Rs. 1-11-11 per cultivated acre, and Rs. 1-7-5 on the culturable area.

52. Of the 80 khalsa estates there are 39, in each of which the proprietors are

Mahajuna.	Rajpoots.	Gorahs.	Brahmins.	Total.
22	10	5	2	39

of the same class; the rest being the property of different classes of proprietors. The cultivators are chiefly Sainces and

Gorahs.

53. The table per margin shews the incidence of the cash rents prevalent in the

No. of Group.	No. of estates cultivated by the proprietors themselves.	No. of estates in which the rents are paid in kind.	No. of estates in which the rents are paid partly in kind and partly in cash, or partly cultivated by the proprietors.	No. of estates in which rents are paid in cash.	Cultivated area in acres for which cash rents are paid.	Total amount of cash rents.	Incidence per acre of the cash rents.	Incidence per acre of the proposed jumma.
					Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	...	4	6	3	1,071	2,329 15 3	2 2 11	1 6 11
2	8	25	24	10	2,815	9,310 14 6	3 4 6	1 11 11
	8	29	30	13	3,886	11,640 13 9	3 0 0	1 10 11

pergunnah along with the rate of the proposed jumma. In the first group the amount obtained from the application of the incidence of the cash rents would be slightly lower than the rental derived from the rent-rates; but the difference is very inconsiderable, and the actual rents will, no doubt, improve very

soon, there is a large extent of culturable waste besides.

54. The result of the revision of settlement in the four pergunnahs of Tehseel

Pergunnah.	No. of estates.	Mr. Thornton's jumma with cesses.	Mr. Vans Agnew's jumma with cesses.	Proposed jumma with cesses.	Increase over Mr. Thornton's jumma.	Increase over Mr. Vans Agnew's jumma.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Saharunpore ...	170	96,070	91,234	1,28,332	32,262	37,098
Hurowrah ...	136	74,332	84,796	91,611	17,279	6,815
Faizabad ...	103	48,414	54,648	73,336	24,922	18,688
Moozufferabad ...	80	40,948	43,566	57,095	15,147	13,529
Total ...	489	2,60,764	2,74,244	3,50,374	89,610	76,130

Saharunpore, as compared with the demand for the last year of Mr. Thornton's settlement, and the jumma fixed by Mr. Vans Agnew is shown in the table per margin.

The several items include both the land revenue and cesses.

55. In Pergunnah Faizabad, owing to the recusancy of the proprietors, one estate has been farmed to Mr. A. Powell for 12 years.

56. Pergunnah Hurowrah, which, owing to the existence of certain nuddees and

Pergunnah.	Permanently settled.		Temporarily settled.		Total.	
	No. of estates.	Jumma.	No. of estates.	Jumma.	No. of estates.	Jumma.
Saharunpore ...	...	Rs. ...	170	1,29,612	170	1,29,612
Hurowrah ...	136	91,611	...	...	136	91,611
Faizabad ...	...	...	103	73,336	103	73,336
Moozufferabad ...	...	...	80	57,095	80	57,095
Total ...	136	91,611	353	2,60,043	489	3,51,654

ravines, is not susceptible of irrigation from either the Jumna or the Ganges Canal, and where the cultivation has reached, the culminating point was recommended for Permanent Settlement. The table per margin shows the number of estates in each pergunnah proposed for Permanent Settlement, and those in

which the term will expire after 30 years.

57. A Statement, Appendix No. B, in the form annexed to Board's Circular No. T., dated the 17th August 1861, showing the proportion of revenue due to the influence of the canal forms an enclosure of this report, as directed in Board's Circular No. 24, dated 24th October 1867, paragraph 7.

58. The area subject to fluvial action in the 31 estates of Pergunnah Hurowrah,

Pergunnah.	No. of estates.	Not subject to fluvial action.			Subject to fluvial action.				
		Area.	Jumma.			Area.	Jumma.		
			Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
Hurowrah ...	31	11,180	16,892	0	0	4,470	6,062	0	0
Faizabad ...	22	6,954	6,804	0	0	3,361	4,099	0	0
Ditto ...	3	...	...	...	...	277	400	0	0

and 26 of Pergunnah Faizabad, has been separately assessed, as directed in Board's Circular No. 29, dated 24th December 1864; the former in perpetuity and the latter for 30 years, like the rest of the estates in the pergunnah. The

table per margin shows the area and jumma of the portions of the estates subject to diluvion, and the other portions not so situated. Three estates in Pergunnah Faizabad, being entirely subject to fluvial action, have been separately shown in the statement.

59. The table in the margin shews the proposed demand, as compared with the

Pergunnah.	Proposed Jumma.	Jumma derived from the rent rates.	Jumma derived from the agricultural produce returns.	
			1272 Fuslee.	1273 Fuslee.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Saharunpore ...	1,28,832	1,23,931	2,05,196	1,91,926
Hurowrah ...	91,611	87,276	1,74,803	1,27,124
Faizabad ...	73,336	69,839	70,283	70,797
Moozufferabad ...	57,095	53,214	67,320	66,521
Total ...	3,50,374	3,34,260	5,17,602	4,56,168

amount derived from the rent-rates applied to the cultivated area of each pergunnah, and the amount entered in the agricultural produce returns for 1272 and 1273 Fuslee, submitted to the Board with the late Collector's letters Nos. 31 and 27, dated respectively the 27th

June 1866, and 6th May 1867, copies of which also accompany this report. These statements being mere estimates of the produce were not taken into account in calculating the amount of assessment; they contain all the cultivated area, including jungle grants, whereas the proposed jumma here shown only refers to settled khalsa estates.

60. In no estates has Mr. Vans Agnew's jumma been retained in revising the

Pergunnah.	Estates in which the jumma has been raised.		Estates in which the jumma has been reduced.	
	Number of estates.	Amount of jumma.	Number of estates.	Amount of jumma.
		Rs.		Rs.
Saharunpore ...	169	37,174	3	76
Hurowrah ...	105	8,136	3	1,321
Faizabad ...	98	18,781	5	93
Moozufferabad ...	78	13,644	2	115
Total ...	450	77,735	41	1,575

assessments in Tehscele Saharunpore; owing to the new scale of cesses the amount has been altered so that not a single estate bears exactly the same demand now as it did in Mr. Agnew's settlement. The table per margin shews the number of es-

tates in which the total demand has been increased or decreased.

61. In certain estates in this Tehseel, the Government demand having been in-

Pergunnah.	Village.	From
Saharunpore...	Monanee ...	1274 to 1285 F. S. Rs. 860 & from 1286 F. S., Rs. 963.
Hurowrah ...	Choularah ...	1274 to 1278 " " 614 & from 1276, " 707.
Faizabad ...	Lutteespoor,	1274 to 1280 " " 750 & 1281 to 1285, " 850.
	Bhood, ...	1286 to 1290 " " 990 & from 1291, " 1,100.
Ditto ...	Nanoulie ...	1274 to 1280 " " 1,583 & from 1281, " 2,015.
Ditto ...	Nooularie ...	1274 to 1280 " " 948 & from 1281, " 1,016.

creased very largely, a temporary remission has, for the same reasons assigned in para-

graph 200 of Mr. Wynne's report, been allowed for the first few years of the proposed settlement. See statement per margin.

62. In the 39 estates per margin, situated in the Saharunpore Tehscele, con-

Pergunnah.	Estates.
Saharunpore,	Lucknauti kulan, Luknauti khoord, Soondulherce, Muharee, Suleempore, Garab, Nulhera, Goojur, Sehujwah, Pinjourah, Kirshunle, and Shahpore.
Hurowrah ...	Choundaheri, Bhainsroon, Sobhri, Khowajo, Nagul, Lakhnour, Moheodeenpore, Motheri, Ilurialas, Mukkelas, Gugulherce, Ghurkauli, Koomeshpore, Mulleepore khoord, Chuk Muthana, and Papreki Kusoolpore.
Faizabad ...	Hosceinpoore, Mujtari, Shahzadpoore, Bas, Futehoolapore, Inderpoore, Bhuwun.
Moozufferabad,	Jannepore, Kotri, <i>alias</i> Dhoulakooa, Khorumpore, Meerdadpoore, Shuhalpore, Pajrauah, Kusoolpoore, Moosail, Nussacollapore, Muzrooa, and Ourungabad acre.

siderable discrepancies having been discovered in the areas entered in the old survey papers, and the measurements of 1857-58, they were re-measured, consequently there is much difference in the areas shown in Mr. Vans

Agnew's settlement papers and those now prepared.

63. A Statement Appendix No. E., prepared with reference to paragraph 8 of Board's Circular D. D., dated 13th October 1862, showing the average holding of each cultivator, classified under hereditary and tenants-at-will, as also the average size of the holdings of proprietary cultivators, accompanies this report.

64. The total assessment of the Tehscol distributed into Land Revenue and

Imperial Revenue.	Cesses of khalsa estates.	Cesses of maafee estates.	Total.
Ra. As. P.	Ra. As. P.	Ra. As. P.	Ra. As. P.
3,19,243 0 0	31,131 0 0	761 13 0	3,51,135 13 0

cesses is entered in the margin; the pergunnahwar details being shown in a separate statement Appendix No. F. These items refer to

the highest demand which will be attained in the year 1291 Fuslee, and as temporary remissions have been allowed in certain estates, the total demand for each year is also given in Appendix No. G.

65. The highest total demand for the whole of the district classified into Land Revenue and cesses is shown in Appendix No. II. The settlement of the jungle grants having already been sanctioned—*vide* Government Order No. 474, dated 4th June 1867; Rs. 10 per cent. has been added on account of cesses.

66. As progressive assessments have been fixed for the jungle grants, and temporary remission given in 39 of the settled estates, a separate statement in Appendix No. I., showing the demand for each year of the proposed settlement, till all the estates in the district attain their highest jumma, is also submitted.

67. Of the total number of estates in the district, 865 have been proposed for a Permanent Settlement, and 928 for a temporary settlement; the term of settlement of the latter will expire with the year 1304 Fuslee, corresponding to 1896 A D.

68. The area occupied by the Cantonment of Roorkee having been assessed under the provisions of Board's Circular No. 12, dated 13th June 1863, a statement in the prescribed form is enclosed.

69. I venture to offer a few remarks on the permanent settlement proposed by my predecessor and his Assistant. I have always been opposed to a permanent settlement, because, in the first place, it is not wished for by the people, who are quite indifferent on the subject, and because, in my opinion, the country is in no respect ripe for the measure; and last, though not least, because I look upon it as an uncalled for abnegation on the part of Government of its undoubted right to participate, for the public good, in the general and progressive prosperity of the country; if the demand be fixed now in perpetuity, thirty years hence, if the value of agricultural produce increases in anything like the ratio of its increase during the past 10 years, the assets of the estates so settled will attain to something nearer to five times than to twice the Government demand, and the difference will go into the pocket of the zemindars, to the detriment of the rest of the tax-paying community, and to the great and reasonable disgust of neighbouring landholders with whom a permanent settlement has not been made, owing to the fact of their estates not being cultivated or irrigated quite up to a certain standard; however it would be out of place for me to write an essay here on the disadvantages and general injustice of a partial permanent settlement, and I will content myself with recommending that the settlement of Saharunpore as made by Mr. Robertson and his Assistant Mr. Wynne, be sanctioned for a term of thirty years, except in those estates in which, on special grounds, a shorter term has been proposed. The people will be only too glad to know that settlement questions which have worried and annoyed them for the last 12 or 14 years are not to be re-opened, and to accept the terms now offered to them for thirty years; the Government will retain its right to reach a portion of the increased profits which will accrue to landholders in future years, and landholders whose estates have fallen short of the standard declared

to be necessary to entitle them to a permanent settlement, will be saved from the heart-burnings, jealousies and sense of injustice which would assuredly be their portion were the proposed scheme of partial assessments in perpetuity carried out.

70. In accordance with the instructions laid down by the Board of Revenue in their Circular No. 54 of 1867, dated 27th November, I have endeavoured to ascertain whether or not there is reasonable ground for supposing that the existing assets in estates, proposed for a permanent settlement, will be increased by 20 per cent. by the results of canal extension. I have come to the conclusion, that there are reasonable grounds for supposing that such a result will ensue.

71. My reasons are first that a general increase of the assets of the 243 villages to which canal irrigation has been extended, and in which it has been proposed to introduce a permanent settlement has already taken place in the three years which have elapsed since the settlement was made, to the amount of 49.6 per cent., and the increase may fairly be attributed to the extension of canal irrigation among other things, though I am forced to confess myself unable to define accurately what portion of the increase may fairly be credited to the canal and what to other causes.

72. My next reason is that, according to a statement prepared by the Canal Officers, irrigation itself will probably be increased by at least 20 per cent. in 240 out of the 243 villages to which canal irrigation has already been extended, and in which it has been proposed to introduce a permanent settlement, and that the probable increase, during the next twenty years, of canal irrigation in the greater number of these villages will be from 50 to 100 per cent., and in some instances far more.

73. Under these circumstances, I think it not unreasonable to conclude, that there will be an increase on the existing assets of every one of the villages which are canal irrigated, and proposed for permanent settlement to the amount of 20 per cent. and that this increase will be due to the results of canal irrigation.

74. I append two lists of villages Nos. K. and L. ; from the first of these it will be seen, what the increase of the assets in each canal irrigated village has been in the last three years ; and from the second will be seen the percentage, on the present irrigated area, of the probable increase of canal irrigation in those villages.

75. It is quite impossible to say at the present time, whether canal irrigation will or will not be extended to the remainder of the villages proposed for a permanent settlement within the next twenty (20) years but taking into consideration the great advance of irrigation during the last few years, and the ever increasing activity with which now schemes are being pushed on, it seems highly probable that the benefits of canal irrigation will be extended to all of these villages, within the next twenty years.

76. I trust it will not be considered out of place, if I here mention as an additional argument against limiting the Government demand for ever in this district, the fact that the rent-roll of the tract of land in which it has been proposed to do so, has risen from Rs. 11,98,281 in 1866, to Rs. 15,48,802 in 1869; or in other words, that there has been a general rise in the assets of the villages in which it has been proposed to introduce a permanent settlement of 29.25 per cent. in three years.

I have, &c.,

H. B. WEBSTER,

Collector.

APPENDIX A.

No. 234.

FROM

H. D. ROBERTSON, ESQUIRE,
Collector of Saharunpore,

TO

F. WILLIAMS, ESQUIRE,
Commissioner, 1st Division, Meerut.

Dated Saharunpore, the 27th July, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit a report with reference to the rent-rates determined for the various pergunnahs in Tehseelee Saharunpore.

2. The accompanying Statements, as marginally noted, are forwarded with a

1	Shaharunpore Pergunnah Statement No. 1—Distribution and Classification of lands, &c.		
2	Ditto ditto ditto No. 2—Village Jumma Statement.		
3	Ditto ditto ditto No. 3—Comparative Jumma Statement.		
4	Hurrowrah ditto ditto No. 1—as under No. 1.		
5	Ditto ditto ditto No. 2—ditto No. 2.		
6	Ditto ditto ditto No. 3—ditto No. 3.		
7	Fyzabad ditto ditto No. 1—ditto No. 1.		
8	Ditto ditto ditto No. 2—ditto No. 2.		
9	Ditto ditto ditto No. 3—ditto No. 3.		
10	Moozufferabad ditto ditto No. 1—ditto No. 1.		
11	Ditto ditto ditto No. 2—ditto No. 2.		
12	Ditto ditto ditto No. 3—ditto No. 3.		
13	Saharunpore Tehseelee Statement No. 1a—Rent-rates proposed.		
14	Ditto ditto ditto No. 2a—Three other rent-rates.		
15	Ditto ditto ditto No. 3a—Agricultural Produce Return.		
16	Ditto ditto ditto No. 4a—Cultivation, population, &c.		

view to illustrate the reasons for fixing the rent-rates proposed. These Statements are divided into three for each pergunnah, and four general Tehseelee Statements embracing calculations in connection with all the Pergunnahs in Tehseelee

Saharunpore.

3. It will be necessary first to explain the character of the three Pergunnah Statements.

Pergunnah Statement No. 1 gives the names of each village in each circle of the pergunnah with the classification of soils, distribution of area, and population, including the number of cultivators. The entries in red ink give the extent of irrigation in the year 1272 Fuslee.

Pergunnah Statement No. 2 is a return showing the distribution of the area in each estate, and comparing Mr. Thornton's and Mr. Vans Agnew's assessments with an estimate of that proposed in accordance with the rent-rates which have been now determined.

Pergunnah Statement No. 3 shows the totals of each class of soil irrigated and unirrigated in the various circles in the pergunnah, with, in each case, the probable jumma derived therefrom.

The jumma in each circle, as also of the whole pergunnah, is compared with Mr. Thornton's and Mr. Vans Agnew's assessments. Under this is given a Statement of the jummas derived from each of the four distinct methods employed by me when attempting to form correct conclusions regarding the rent-rates.

The rent-rates derived from each of these sources, of which the last division of this return represents the total assessments, will be found in the Tehseelee Statement

No. 2a. This return will doubtless be as valuable to the revising officer as it has been of importance to me. Though the calculations thus made from the nikasees, cutting of crops, &c., have in one or two circles been unsuccessful, still, as a whole, the calculations correspond very fairly with one another, and seem to confirm the conclusions arrived at with reference to the rent-rates.

4. The following is the character of what are here termed the four Tehseelee Statements :—

No. 1a.—This return shows the rent-rates proposed for each class of soil irrigated and unirrigated in each circle, pergunnahs of Saharunpore, entered so as to compare them with Mr. Vans Agnew's rent-rates, who, however, only framed pergunnah-rates, the estates not having been divided into circles. Much investigation having proved that rouslee and dakur are soils of equal value, they have been classed together in determining the rent-rates; but the return is so arranged that Mr. Vans Agnew's distinct rates for each can be compared with this combined classification. Two columns are also given in this return showing the incidence of the jumma at the proposed rates on the cultivated and malgozaree area, which will assist the revising authority to see more clearly what the actual results of the proposals will be.

No. 2a.—Is an abstract statement showing the rent-rates derived from the nikasees, from the cutting of the crops, and from cash-rents, given according to the circles into which each pergunnah is divided; also the averages pergunnahwar derived from each calculation, and from all the three methods of calculation. This table was to be sure of the utmost importance when framing the rent-rates, and will be interesting to the revising officer. The calculations on which all the entries in this Statement are founded are retained as a record, in case the revising authority might wish to examine them.

No. 3a.—Is a return derived from the Statement of the value and distribution of agricultural produce submitted to the Sudder Board. The headings in each column will show how the calculations are made. The object of this Statement is to show from a fourth source the net profits derived by the zemindars, and from this device a Pergunnah and Tehseelee jumma, which is compared in each Pergunnah Statement No. 3, with jumma obtained from three other sources, and with that actually determined according to the rent-rates proposed.

No. 4a.—Is a Statement showing the percentage of the more important crops in each circle in each pergunnah in Tehseelee Saharunpore, also the percentage of population and cultivators, with the totals of each caste of the latter. Where a doubt exists as to whether a higher or lower rate should be fixed for any particular tract, this becomes a rather important return.

5. The above Statements, when carefully examined in connection with each other, will, I hope, furnish all the information required that can be placed in a tabular form showing the various sources from which information has with considerable labour and care been collected, and the whole brought to bear on the important question of fixing the rent-rates. No one of the methods taken separately would be a safe basis of assessment, and hence by taking the averages and altering these according to the peculiarities of tracts, a tolerably just estimate has probably been formed. Cash-rents are, perhaps, the safest solo guide; but, as the zemindars in this district rarely surrender reasonably remunerative lands to cultivators paying cash-rents, and independently of the cash-rents demand dollics of sugar-cane, cherie, &c., ranging in value, according to the description of the crops or soil, from two or three annas to one rupee per acre, it is evident that a Settlement Officer could never arrive at the truth merely by accepting the cash-rents as a basis of assessment, at least without great injury to the interests of Government. But, on the other hand, I have seen cash-rents much above what could

be accepted for a general average. With the tables which are now submitted it will generally be possible to see how the rent-rates have been determined; but, in examining the rent-rates actually proposed and comparing them with some of the tables, certain variations will be found which are explained when describing the character of the various pergunnahs and the circles into which the estates have been classified. In examining these rent-rates it is important to remember that the great body of the land in every pergunnah is embraced in the classification of soil termed rouslec-dakur. A slight error in the calculations of the rent-rates with reference to rouslee-dakur would consequently create more mischief than comparatively serious miscalculations in meesun and boodah combined. It may be here also mentioned that, with trifling exceptions, I have found the classification of soils in Tehseelee Saharunpore recorded with great exactness.

6. The more fully to explain the Statements forwarded, a brief sketch is now given of the four pergunnahs in Tehseelee Saharunpore, and of the reasons that have induced me to adopt the classification of estates as given in these returns.

PERGUNNAH SAHARUNPORE.

The land in Pergunnah Saharunpore might in general outline be divided into three belts or zones. In the northern zone, the soil is a light soft rouslec, similar to that found in Moozufforahad and Hurrowrah. The soil in the southern division is generally a hard clayey rouslec, resembling that found in Pergunnah Rampore, while the central zone possesses a combination of these two descriptions of soil, which, according to its elevation, presents clay or sand in larger proportions. As the central eastern portion of the pergunnah, however, possesses some peculiarities, the estates in Pergunnah Saharunpore have been divided into four circles.

In the 1st or Northern Circle, comprising 94 estates, the land is generally composed of a fine soft rouslec, slightly mixed with sand, which in depressed localities becomes a rather hard soil, and has been called dakur—is not a clay soil as in Pergunnah Rampore. The crops in this tract are generally luxuriant in growth, but it is doubtful whether the soil here could bear without injury so constant a succession of crops as is usual in the clayey soil to the south of Saharunpore. Three-fourths of the land in this circle of estates corresponds with the soil in the greater portion of Pergunnahs Moozufforahad and Hurrowrah, though on the eastern mchals the soil more nearly resembles that on the Bangur lands in the northern portion of Tehseelee Nukoor. This circle is divided into class A. the best cultivated, and B. the less advanced estates.

In the 2nd or Northern Circle, there are 54 estates, of which 4 are rent-free. The soil of this tract, though a rich rouslee, is as a general rule more mixed with clay than in other portions of the pergunnah. It is consequently not easily worked; but will probably eventually prove a more valuable soil, as being capable of bearing a continued succession of crops with little injury, while the water generally is near the surface, and kutchu wells are easily constructed.

The 20 estates in the 3rd or Eastern Circle are generally situated on rather high land, possessing a dry, hard, and sometimes sandy soil, which seems to be productive when the fall of rain is considerable, otherwise irrigation and manure are necessary to render the lands reasonably remunerative. These estates have been rendered more valuable than would otherwise have been the case in consequence of their being close to the city of Saharunpore.

The 4th or City Circle comprises 11 estates, where the land is naturally rich, and has been rendered more valuable by careful cultivation, while the water in the wells is generally near the surface.

The following explanations are given with reference to the rent-rates now proposed :—

In the 1st circle the rent-rates have been fixed almost entirely in accordance with the average cash-rents paid.

In the 2nd circle there are very few estates where the rents are paid in cash, as might have been expected in a tract in the immediate vicinity of Saharunpore. In every respect, the value of the lands in the 2nd circle at present corresponds with the value of the estates in the 1st circle, though the soils are slightly different. The two circles might, indeed, have been thrown into one had not other more and less valuable tracts separated them. The rent-rates in the 2nd are fixed at the same rate as in the 1st circle.

In the 3rd circle the general character of the soil is inferior to that of other portions of this pergunnah, while the calculations from the nikasees and kunkoot show that lower rates as fixed are required.

The 4th or City Circle.—The land in these estates is a combination of the soils found in the 1st and 2nd circles, and from this circumstance, perhaps, slightly richer than either of those tracts; but, being close to a large city, the land has frequently been made very valuable by careful cultivation. I know some garden cultivation close to Saharunpore which pays rents at rates ranging from Rs. 80 to 100 per acre; but these patches of land are of limited extent, and even in striking an average these high rents give a fictitiously high rate for the whole of the meesun lands. The most valuable lands in this circle were rent-free in 1839, and some slight consideration is due on this account. The rent-rates for meesun irrigated have been fixed at Rs. 8, and unirrigated at Rs. 6. The irrigated rouslee-dakur is now almost all partially manured, and near so large a city can at any moment be converted into the richest meesun, possessing also all the advantages of canal and cheap well-irrigation. Viewing this land as now partially meesun, which was not the case when the measurements were made, Rs. 5 has been fixed as the rent-rate. The other rates have been fixed in accordance with the calculations.

PERGUNNAH HURROWRAH.

With trifling exceptions, where portions of a few estates are in the khadir of the Soolani, or are slightly injured by deposits of sand from the river Hindun, there is much uniformity in the character of the soil throughout this pergunnah. The soil is generally a soft rouslee, which in depressed localities becomes hard by continued submersion, where it is classified as dakur, the southern portion of the pergunnah being, as a general rule, more carefully cultivated than the northern, much of which has only recently been brought under cultivation. To the north, however, the soil is occasionally more sandy and less valuable, which may also partly account for the backwardness of the estates in this direction. The estates in this pergunnah have been divided into three circles. In the 1st or southern circle (64 mehals), the estates all possess a good soil, the only distinction observable being in the mehals in the sub-division B., where a sandy soil is found near the river Hindun, which stream occasionally injures the lands in its vicinity by further deposits of sand. The sub-division A. includes all estates not on the banks of the river Hindun. The 2nd class is composed of estates to the north of the pergunnah and east of the river Hindun. Here the ground is more elevated, and the estates are not generally so carefully cultivated as those in the 1st circle, though possessing a very similar soil. The estates in the 2nd circle are sub-divided into Classes A., B., and C. In Class A., 27 mehals, the soil is exactly similar to that found in Class A. of the 1st or southern circle, but is not carefully cultivated. Under Class B. are found 14 second-class Bangur estates

in the vicinity of the sandy ridge, forming the water-shed between the Hindun and the Soolani, where the soil is rather dry and sandy. The annual fall of rain in this tract is, however, considerable, so that the crops are better than might be expected from the character of the soil. Class C. embraces 5 khadir Bangur estates. The Bangur portion is similar to the worst land in Class B., the khadir lands being portion of the valuable khadir of the Soolani river. The 3rd circle embraces 27 mehals in the northern half of the pergunnah, being, with the exception of two estates, to the west of the river Hindun. The soil here is very similar to that found in the 1st and 2nd circles, though, perhaps, of a softer character; but the crops seem to grow with greater luxuriance than in the 2nd circle, which it adjoins, and there is a difference in the extent of the annual fall of rain and of the water in the wells.

The following notes, in connection with the Statements, are given with reference to the rent-rates fixed in Pergunnah Hurrowrah.

In the 1st circle there is hardly sufficient data for determining, independently of other tracts, what the rates for irrigated meosun and rousleo should be. These estates adjoin the 3rd circle of Pergunnah Saharunpore. The soil is much better in the 1st Hurrowrah circle than in the 3rd Saharunpore circle, but in the latter irrigation from canal exists. But this advantage is again counterbalanced by the quality of the soil, as may be illustrated from the circumstance that when sugar produced in the 3rd Saharunpore circle brings Rs. 8 per maund in the market, that from Hurrowrah realizes Rs. 10. Independently of the circumstance that the various rates support the rates fixed for unirrigated meosun in the 1st circle, the soil corresponds exactly with that in the 1st and 2nd Saharunpore circles; but the Boodah is rather worse than in the adjoining Pergunnah Saharunpore.

In the 2nd circle there is great variety of soil, &c., on the different estates, so that the rent-rates fixed will not always be applicable. The rates for unirrigated meosun, rousleo, dakur, and boodah, are fixed lower than in the 1st circle, as the land is more irregular, and does not retain water so well. In consequence of favourable rains here the rates derived from cutting the crops have generally proved much too high in this 2nd circle, though this is corrected by examining the other rates.

The 3rd circle is separated from the first by the river Hindun, but the soil and general capabilities of both are very similar. As the various calculations indicate that similar rates should be applied, the same rates have been fixed as in the 1st circle.

PERGUNNAH FYZABAD BEHUT.

There is much uniformity in the character of the land throughout the greater portion of this pergunnah, the soil being generally a soft light rousleo, which is easily worked and very productive when there may be an average rain-fall; and, being close under the Sewalicks, the annual fall of the rain is here from 15 to 20 inches more than at Saharunpore. Along the foot of the Sewalicks, wherever the ground is not cut up by hill streams, as also on the strip of land between the boodah Jumna and the Jumna, a dark chocolate soil is found, which when of any depth is extremely valuable and productive. There are also a few estates in the khadir of the Jumna, where a clay soil is found, combined with rich vogotable deposits. Fyzabad Behut is peculiarly free from all swamps or accumulation of water of any kind, while the northern portion of it, being little below the elevation of the Dehra Doon, possesses a remarkably cool and healthy climate.

In the northern half of the pergunnah the water in the wells is too far from the surface to render irrigation possible, while the country is much above the level of the Jumna canal. In the southern half the water is near the surface, and irrigation can be carried on both from wells and the canal.

The cultivation generally in this pergunnah is backward, though the crops are luxuriant in growth, while the people are generally rude, prosperous, and contented. The estates in this pergunnah have been divided into five circles.

In the 1st or Northern Circle there are 12 large estates immediately under the Sewalicks range, where the land is frequently injured by hill streams. Where not injured by deposits from these streams, there exists on these estates a valuable chocolate-colored soil. Close to the hills this soil has little depth, and is much mixed with stones or boulders. Descending to the south, however, the stones are not so near the surface, and the land becomes at times very valuable. The depth of water from surface ranges from 100 to 150 feet, so that wells are with difficulty constructed; still the abundant rain-fall in a measure counteracts this defect.

In the 2nd or North Central Circle the soil is a soft rich rouslee, but these 29 estates being to the north and east of the Jumna canal, where the land is high, canal irrigation cannot be extended to them. Throughout this tract, the water is too far from the surface to render irrigation from wells possible; but, as in the 1st circle, the rain-fall is always very considerable, and the people are, as a general rule, almost independent of the advantages usually derived from irrigation.

In the 3rd or Central Circle there are 22 estates which possess a rather light but valuable and productive soil, very similar to the southern half of the Moozufferabad Pergunnah. These estates are to the south and west of the Eastern Jumna Canal, and canal irrigation has been extended to them. The construction of wells from which irrigation might be carried on is also not difficult, frequently very simple and inexpensive. The sub-division B. includes seven estates of great value, where the water is near the surface, and yet they have also the advantage of canal irrigation while possessing a very rich semi-khadir soil.

The 4th or Southern Circle comprises 14 khadir and semi-khadir estates to the east of the boodah Jumna. This circle is sub-divided into—Class A. (9 estates), where the soil is rich and bearing luxuriant crops, not injured by excessive moisture, while the water is near the surface, and irrigation from wells is inexpensive. Class B. (5 estates) are essentially khadir estates, either actually injured by or liable to injury from excessive moisture.

In the 5th, or Western Circle are 30 estates, which are situated on a rather narrow strip of land, extending north and south between the boodah Jumna and the Jumna, where, with the exception of certain sandy tracts of limited extent, a rich dark chocolate soil exists, similar to that found under the Sewalicks. These estates are divided into two classes—Class A., the northern or high lands, where the boulder sub-stratum is frequently too near the surface, and where wells are with difficulty constructed, the water being at a very considerable depth from the surface of the ground; Class B. the southern or lower lands, where the soil is generally of good depth, being consequently very valuable, and where water is reasonably near the surface, rendering irrigation from wells possible.

With reference to the rent-rates in this pergunnah, the following information is given:—In the 1st circle the data available for fixing the rates of unirrigated meesun is not very satisfactory, but the cash-rents existing in the 17 sub-divisions of Nowgaon gives for unirrigated meesun only Rs. 3-4-6. This meesun is certainly not of less—probably of greater—value than that in the 1st Moozufferabad circle, and the same rates—Rs. 3-8-0—are fixed for this tract, which is rapidly improving in value every year. The cash rent-rates have been accepted as correct for rouslee-dakur in consequence of the absence of other information of a satisfactory character, though those rates are rather low. The boodah here is merely an inferior rousloo, the inferiority arising from the presence of stones, and it is often as good as the rouslee.

In the 2nd circle cash-rents have been recently introduced into 9 of the 26 estates; but, in consequence of the violent conduct of both parties, it was difficult to arrive at the truth, and it is believed that the rates fixed were too low to accept as a general average, the zemindars being discontented and having made every effort in the Revenue and Civil Courts to oust the cultivators, from whom they demand Rs. 5 and Rs. 6 per acre for rouslee-dakur. The rates for unirrigated meesun have been made the same as in the 3rd circle, where the data for fixing the rents is good, and the land is of a similar quality, but in the whole circle there is only 749 acres. Rouslee-dakur is, to be sure, here as elsewhere, the soil of which there is the largest quantity, and where greatest exactness is required in fixing the rates. The cash-rents in the 9 estates, above referred to, give Rs. 2-15-3 for rouslee-dakur, and the rates have been fixed at Rs. 2-14-0. My reasons for fixing the rent-rates lower than indicated by the cash-rents are that no irrigation from wells or the *canals* can exist in this tract, and a deficiency of rain means a total failure of the crop, while the land having been recently reclaimed from the forest, it is at present much more productive than will be the case in a few years. There is, however, no doubt that the tract is an extremely valuable one, as, being close to the hills, showers are frequent throughout the year.

In the 3rd circle the rents have been determined at the same rates as in the 1st or Northern Circle, Pergunnah Saharunpore, which this circle adjoins. The different calculations would fix the rates rather higher. A large portion of the soil in this part of Behut is doubtless richer than in the 1st Saharunpore Pergunnah Circle, but the tract is further from good markets which would equalize the rates.

In the 4th circle the rent-rates have been fixed a little above the averages of the few rents paid in cash, which the average derived from the nikasees shows to be rather low.

In the 5th circle no cash rents exist, and I am obliged to fix the rent-rates much lower than indicated by the nikasees and kunkoot calculations, as the people are a restless, idle set, from whom rents can hardly be obtained by the proprietors. The tract is far removed from any markets, from which it is separated by considerable rivers and swamps.

The Moozufferabad Pergunnah is divided into two very distinct tracts, varying materially in the character of the soil and the natural facilities for irrigation.

The northern portion under the Sewalicks, embracing about one-third of the area of the pergunnah, is, except in the vicinity of the hill streams, covered with a chocolate-colored soil resting on boulders or stones, the litter in the immediate vicinity of the hills being too close to the surface, frequently rendering the land valueless for agricultural purposes. Further south, where this soil has any depth, it becomes valuable land, producing luxuriant crops. The most serious check hitherto to the progress of this northern tract is that the water is only found at depths varying from 100 to 150 feet. The water is found at a bed of gravel below the boulders, so that the wells must be sunk through a solid bed of boulders of at least 100 feet in depth. The rainfall, however, being here very considerable (probably 60 inches per annum), water is not required for the irrigation of the crops, and tanks could easily be constructed for the use of the cattle.

With the exception of a few estates partially in the khadir of the Soolani, here known as the Kundor, the whole of the remaining two-thirds of the pergunnah is covered with a soft rouslee, which is sometimes in small patches rather dry and sandy, varying in value, as it may happen to be more or less mixed with sand; generally, however, the soil is good, producing luxuriant crops of all descriptions. This soil is, moreover, of greater value than would otherwise be the case from the circumstance that

Moozufferabad being close under the hills, the rain-fall is more abundant than in portions of the districts further removed from them. In this southern two-thirds of the pergunnah water is generally found at a depth of from 10 to 18 feet from the surface, so that the whole of this tract could, with trifling exceptions, be irrigated from wells. Few wells have, however, been constructed, partly because the whole pergunnah is in rather a backward condition, having only recently been reclaimed from forest wastes, and partly because the annual fall of rain seems fully to meet the requirements of cultivation. The estates in this pergunnah have been divided into two circles.

The 1st or Northern Circle comprises 23 large estates, situated in that portion of the pergunnah immediately under the Sewalicks, which are divided into two classes—Class A., 12 estates, where the boulders and stones are too near the surface, and water is only found at a great depth; Class B., 11 estates, where there is a greater depth of rich soil, and water not above 50 feet from the surface.

The 2nd or Southern Circle embraces 77 estates, and includes about two-thirds of the total area of the pergunnah. The circle is sub-divided into five classes—A. to E.—though the soil and general characteristics throughout are very similar: Class A., 12 estates, where the water is peculiarly near the surface, and the soil a soft easily worked rouslee. Class B., 7 estates, possessing valuable khadir with good Bangur lands. Class C. includes 47 estates, where the average depth of the water from the surface is about 15 feet, the soil being a soft, easily worked, and valuable rouslee, often slightly sandy. Class D. These four estates are exactly similar to those under Class C., but they possess the advantage of canal irrigation. Class E. The only distinction apparent in these six estates is that the water in the wells is some 40 to 50 feet from the surface, so that irrigation from wells would be expensive, if possible. These estates, however, being close to the hills, irrigation would be rarely necessary.

The following are the explanations regarding the manner in which the rent-rates have been determined in this pergunnah:—In the 1st circle, although unirrigated crops in this portion of the pergunnah are almost equal to irrigated crops elsewhere, from the constant shower of rain which fall here, still the wild animals destroy the crops, and cultivators are with difficulty secured, which circumstances reduce the zemindars' rents, and require that the rent-rates should be rather low.

In the 2nd circle no cash rents are paid for irrigated lands, and the other calculations for this description of lands in this circle bear internal evidence of being unsatisfactory. But these irrigated lands, being exactly similar in every respect to those in the adjoining portion of Saharunpore and Behut, similar rates have been fixed. There are only 59 acres of irrigated moosun and 247 of rouslee in the whole circle. The unirrigated lands are also exactly similar to the adjoining lands in Pergunnah Saharunpore and Behut, while the average cash-rents in the fifteen villages where they are found would give for rouslee-dakur Rs. 3-1-9, which is higher than the rates fixed in the 1st circle, Pergunnah Saharunpore; but, looking at the other calculations and the backward character of some of the estates where there are no cash-rents, Rs. 3 has been fixed as the average rent-rate for this circle. The boodah rate has been made the same as in the 3rd circle, Pergunnah Saharunpore. The cash-rents here are numerous, and the rate fixed is 9 pies in excess of these, the nikaseo calculations indicating that it should be so.

7. A review of the calculations ascertained in the Statements forwarded, show the following results:—

The rent-rates now proposed are generally higher than those fixed by Mr. Vans Agnew, as in the soil boodah irrigated and unirrigated only are Mr. Agnew's rates higher than mine. Again, it will be seen that Mr. Agnew's rates both for Hurrowrah and Moozufferabad were higher than for Saharunpore, while my rates for Pergunnah

Saharunpore are higher than in those two pergunnahs. The results of these differences as affecting the Government revenue are shown in the following Statement:—

		Jumma of former settlement.		Total jumma of the Pergunnah as determined by the rent-rates now proposed.	Proposed jumma for each Pergunnah.	
		Mr. Thornton's total Pergunnah jumma.	Mr. Vans Agnew's total Pergunnah jumma.		As calculated on the cultivated area.	As calculated on the malgozaree area.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Saharunpore	172 estates ...	90,780	91,543	1,25,706	1,26,620	1,25,638
Hurrowrah	137 do. ...	80,081	85,227	87,628	89,069	87,809
Fyzabad	104 do. ...	45,890	54,591	70,158	73,171	70,407
Moozuff- ferabad.	{ Settled estates 80 ...	40,423	48,441	55,240	55,859	51,624
	{ Jungle Grants 15 ...	13,214	13,701	18,763	18,802	22,549
	{ Total Estates 95 ...	53,637	57,141	73,993	74,721	71,173
Total 493 settled estates	...	2,57,074	2,74,802	3,38,726	3,44,721	3,35,478
Total, including Grants, 508 estates		2,70,288	2,88,503	3,57,478	3,63,583	3,58,027

Thus the total estimated jumma of the four pergunnahs of the Saharunpore Tehseelce, calculated by the rent-rates proposed, and excluding the grants, which will be the subject of separate report, would be Rs. 3,38,726, so that the increase on Mr. Vans Agnew's assessment in Tehseelce Saharunpore is Rs. 63,974. The rent-rates proposed, though viewed as the general average rates of assessments, will occasionally in a few estates in some of the circles be raised or lowered, the reasons for any departure from the rates fixed being noted in the remarks in the Village Statements No. III. The general results, however, of any such necessary alterations as affecting the jumma of the whole Tehseelce will not, as far as I can at present judge, cause any marked alteration in the calculations submitted. Mr. Muir, in paragraph 4 of his orders on the settlement, wishes that the sub-division of estates in each pergunnah should be restricted to three or four classes, and there is no doubt that a more minute classification might defeat the object of this arrangement. But a general classification, however good, must generally contain a few estates slightly above or below the average standard.

8. To further to illustrate the question whether the rent-rates proposed approach what they actually should be, I give the following return showing the jummas for each pergunnah and for the whole Tehseelce, derived from three methods adopted for calculating the rent-rates, as also the jumma calculated from the agricultural produce return submitted to the Board. The average of those four different jummas is then taken and compared with the jumma determined by the rent-rates now proposed.

Pergunnah.	Total pergunnah jumma as fixed by ascertaining average produce.	Total pergunnah jumma as fixed by Section 13, Act XIV., of 1863 cases.	Total pergunnah jumma as fixed by nikasies.	Total pergunnah jumma as fixed by agricultural produce returns.	Average of the four proceeding columns.	Total jumma of the pergunnah as determined by the rent-rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Saharunpore ...	1,39,838	1,17,570	1,10,995	1,43,500	1,23,236	1,25,706
Hurrowrah ...	1,03,594	84,207	88,057	1,22,825	99,066	87,628
Fyzabad ...	1,15,018	67,461	68,069	92,217	85,691	70,158
Moozuff- ferabad ...	1,01,813	65,669	71,524	67,981	80,278	55,240
Total ...	4,59,698	3,34,807	3,38,645	4,46,523	3,93,861	3,38,726

Thesedifferent calculations were made totally independently of each other, and it was only within the last few days after the rent-rates had been fixed that it struck me it would be a good plan to compare the jumma derived from these sources, and their average with the rent-rate jumma. In comparing the average of these jummas with that actually fixed, and making an allowance for distance from markets, cost of collection, risk, &c., to the zemindars, it will probably be admitted that the two generally corresponding very nearly, and the efforts made to discover the truth, will, I trust, be considered satisfactory as of 208,435 acres, being the total cultivated area of the Saharunpore Tehsceleee in 1272 Fuslee. Cash-rents are only found in about 16,000 acres, and these cash-rents frequently do not represent the rent received.

9. The Board's order No. 289 of the 6th instant, forwarded with your docket No. 200 of the 14th idem, was received too late to enable me to submit my report, pergunnahwar, with any greater rapidity ; as all the Statements had been prepared, though some errors discovered in the calculations rendered it necessary to delay the transmission of this report, which reviews each pergunnah separately.

I have, &c.,

H. D. ROBERTSON,

Collector.

SAHARUNPORE COLLECTORATE, }

The 27th July, 1866.



APPENDIX B.
Statement showing the proportion of Revenue due to the influence of Canal in Tehseel Saharunpore.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Pergunnah.	Number of villages irrigated by Canal.	Area under Canal irrigation.	Former aggregate Jumma of these villages. Rs. As. P.	New Jumma. Rs. As. P.	Increase. Rs. As. P.	Portion of increase attributable exclusively to influence of Canal. Rs. As. P.	Number of villages injured equally affected by Canal.	Former Jumma.	New Jumma.	Portion of decrease attributable to the influence of Canal.	Net gain to the Revenue of the Pergunnah from the influence of Canals.	Remarks.
Saharunpore	129	26,619	88,185 15 1	1,21,688 0 0	33,502 0 11	18,519 0 0	4	..	..	..	18,519 0 0	
Fyzabad	11	1,155	9,798 6 3	14,041 0 0	4,242 9 9	800 0 0	..	..	..	..	800 0 0	
Moozufferabad	2	297	969 0 0	1,397 0 0	328 0 0	186 0 0	..	..	..	..	186 0 0	
TOTAL	142	28,071	98,953 5 4	1,37,026 0 0	38,072 10 8	19,505 0 0	..	..	..	..	19,505 0 0	

H. B. WEBSTER,
Collector.

Return showing the distribution of Agricultural Produce

Number.	Name of Pergunnah.		Total cultivated area of the village.		Cultivated by Proprietors.	
					Area in Beegahs.	Value of produce.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		
						Mr. Wynne's esti Rs. As. P.
1	Sooltanpore ... { By Putwarse's return ...	...	...	...	...	1,15,540 13 11
	... { By my estimate ...	84,075 10	28,272 18	...	...	1,20,597 12 0
2	Sirsawah ... { By Putwarse's return ...	...	...	...	...	1,27,728 15 1
	... { By my estimate ...	86,245 2	37,412	...	...	1,77,707 0 0
3	Nukoor ... { By Putwarse's return ...	...	...	...	...	2,20,650 7 11
	... { By my estimate ...	99,654 6	50,958 17	...	...	2,13,386 10 0
4	Gungoh ... { By Putwarse's return ...	...	...	...	...	2,78,418 15 11
	... { By my estimate ...	98,575 16	49,688 8	...	...	2,36,822 0 0
5	Jowallaporo ... { By Putwarse's return ...	...	...	...	...	1,18,256 3 5
	... { By my estimate ...	91,353	25,409 9	...	...	1,16,553 9 0
6	Roorkee ... { By Putwarse's return ...	...	...	...	...	1,61,387 10 11
	... { By my estimate ...	94,005 10	34,895 11	...	...	1,39,592 0 0
7	Bhugwanpore ... { By Putwarse's return ...	...	...	...	...	2,40,463 4 3
	... { By my estimate ...	1,17,139 3	47,858	...	...	2,16,396 0 0
8	Munglour ... { By Putwarse's return ...	...	...	...	...	3,24,908 14 6
	... { By my estimate ...	1,19,320 2	57,676 16	...	...	3,31,642 12 0
9	Nagul ... { By Putwarse's return ...	...	...	...	...	3,97,511 10 9
	... { By my estimate ...	1,14,289 9	69,484 11	...	...	3,73,476 8 0
10	Deobund ... { By Putwarse's return ...	...	...	...	...	4,69,362 5 1
	... { By my estimate ...	1,42,600 17	81,782 11	...	...	4,24,238 15 0
11	Rampore ... { By Putwarse's return ...	...	...	...	...	4,30,322 15 2
	... { By my estimate ...	1,28,031 4	83,219 8	...	...	4,53,308 0 0
	Total ... { By Putwarse's return ...	...	...	...	...	29,29,532 4 11
	... { By my estimate ...	11,75,338 19	5,66,658 9	...	...	28,03,721 2 0
						Mr. Robertson's estimate
12	Saharanpore ... { By Putwarse's return ...	...	...	...	...	2,55,700 13 6
	... { By my estimate ...	1,25,045 12	44,635 6	...	...	2,40,654 15 3
13	Hurrowrah ... { By Putwarse's return ...	...	...	...	...	1,63,657 12 6
	... { By my estimate ...	1,05,967 9	40,031 4	...	...	2,20,913 2 6
14	Faizabad ... { By Putwarse's return ...	...	...	...	...	29,492 11 9
	... { By my estimate ...	89,863 15	7,270 5	...	...	37,863 7 3
15	Moozufferabad ... { By Putwarse's return ...	...	...	...	...	65,947 6 1
	... { By my estimate ...	94,835	16,063 19	...	...	92,084 15 8
	Total ... { By Putwarse's return ...	...	...	...	...	5,14,798 11 10
	... { By my estimate ...	4,15,711 16	1,02,030 14	...	...	5,91,516 8 8
	Total of the Dis- { By Putwarse's return ...	...	...	...	...	34,44,331 0 9
trict	... { By Sett. Officer's estimate, ...	15,91,050 15	6,74,689 3	...	...	33,95,287 10 8

DIX C.

in Zillah Saharunpore, for 1272 Fuslee.

DETAIL OF OCCUPANCY.

Cultivated by tenants paying only their share of the Jumma.					Madfee land for which no rent is paid to the Zemindars.				
Area in Beegahs.		Value in produce.		Khewut and cesses paid by tenants	Area in Beegahs.		Value of produce.		
6.		7.		8.	9.		10.		
mate for Tehseels Nukoor, Roorkee and Deobund.									
		Rs.	As.	P.			Rs.	As.	P.
...	...	3,730	2	0	...	...	5,219	10	8
676	9	...	...	630	13	10	1,337	1	...
...	...	3,352	4	0	...	...	...	...	5,962
...	...	7,870	6	2	...	...	...	...	2,398
1,530	3	...	...	1,483	4	4	733	8	...
...	...	7,846	0	0	...	...	...	...	3,023
...	...	21,919	9	6	...	...	...	...	5,162
5,192	7	...	...	4,604	7	6	1,324	3	...
...	...	22,066	0	0	...	...	...	...	5,833
...	...	25,430	6	2	...	...	...	...	3,491
4,659	13	...	...	5,041	4	11	669	16	...
...	...	22,238	0	0	...	...	...	...	3,198
...	...	10,886	13	10	...	...	...	...	2,214
2,131	2	...	...	1,730	14	11	403	10	...
...	...	10,886	13	10	...	...	...	...	1,989
...	...	1,676	3	8	...	...	...	...	2,580
238	1	...	...	275	6	0	556	1	...
...	...	1,567	0	0	...	...	...	...	2,293
...	...	28,276	10	6	...	...	...	...	3,770
5,258	8	...	...	4,863	2	8	862	0	...
...	...	23,003	0	0	...	...	...	...	3,586
...	...	18,572	14	0	...	...	...	...	6,186
3,372	3	...	...	3,130	7	6	1,095	14	...
...	...	18,572	14	0	...	...	...	...	6,576
...	...	30,113	1	5	...	...	...	...	6,275
5,025	10	...	...	5,316	2	7	1,260	4	...
...	...	27,006	0	0	...	...	...	...	7,306
...	...	27,550	1	9	...	...	...	...	13,679
4,558	7	...	...	4,590	7	0	2,989	7	...
...	...	27,360	8	0	...	...	...	...	12,711
...	...	40,410	11	4	...	...	...	...	4,882
2,497	5	...	...	3,308	10	4	1,352	15	...
...	...	28,103	4	0	...	...	...	...	6,641
...	...	2,16,441	15	10	...	...	...	...	55,862
35,130	3	...	...	34,980	1	7	15,083	19	...
...	...	1,91,993	1	10	...	...	...	...	59,182
for Tehseel Saharunpore.									
...	...	13,254	0	10	...	...	...	...	37,503
2,101	19	...	...	2,225	2	0	6,168	15	...
...	...	11,649	12	7	...	...	...	...	35,282
...	...	17,595	12	9	...	...	...	...	2,684
3,739	3	...	...	3,575	11	3	798	12	...
...	...	19,574	13	4	...	...	...	...	4,212
...	...	294	9	0	...	...	...	...	4,188
64	1	...	...	51	10	6	1,087	12	...
...	...	289	2	6	...	...	...	...	5,484
...	...	2,018	0	2	...	...	...	...	3,179
437	3	...	...	316	4	5	798	12	...
...	...	2,563	11	2	...	...	...	...	4,374
...	...	33,163	6	9	...	...	...	...	47,554
6,342	6	...	...	6,168	12	2	8,831	11	...
...	...	34,077	7	7	...	...	...	...	49,354
...	...	2,49,605	6	7	...	...	...	...	1,03,416
41,481	9	...	...	41,148	13	9	21,915	10	...
...	...	2,26,072	9	5	...	...	...	...	1,08,537

APPENDIX
Return showing the distribution of Agricultural Produce

Number.	Name of Pergunnah.	DETAIL OF			
		Held by Cultivators paying in kind.			
		Area in Beegahs.	Value of produce.	Zemindar's Share.	
1.	2.	11.	12.	13.	
			Mr. Wynne's estimate for Tehseels		
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1	Sooltanpore ... { By Putwaree's return ...	33,290	13	1,18,903 2 9	50,898 13 4
	... { By my estimate ...	...	...	1,75,274 7 0	56,177 0 0
2	Sirsawah ... { By Putwaree's return ...	15,984	4	49,284 1 1	21,507 7 0
	... { By my estimate ...	...	...	72,927 0 0	24,976 0 0
3	Nukoor ... { By Putwaree's return ...	7,957	12	26,495 9 0	8,946 3 5
	... { By my estimate ...	...	...	36,428 0 0	12,432 13 0
4	Gungoh ... { By Putwaree's return ...	19,086	19	67,592 7 6	24,119 7 5
	... { By my estimate ...	...	...	70,383 5 0	25,114 13 0
5	Jowallapore ... { By Putwaree's return ...	44,336	16	1,67,202 13 2	4,266 7 8
	... { By my estimate ...	...	...	1,67,202 13 2	42,661 7 8
6	Roorkee ... { By Putwaree's return ...	23,656	4	73,047 14 9	23,718 12 7
	... { By my estimate ...	...	...	88,783 8 0	26,174 0 0
7	Bhugwanpore ... { By Putwaree's return ...	30,542	8	1,07,310 8 6	37,278 4 1
	... { By my estimate ...	...	...	1,25,978 0 0	40,620 0 0
8	Muuglour ... { By Putwaree's return ...	7,899	18	30,683 14 11	13,424 0 5
	... { By my estimate ...	...	...	40,877 0 0	15,654 0 0
9	Nagul ... { By Putwaree's return ...	6,703	2	27,282 4 4	10,374 4 0
	... { By my estimate ...	...	...	38,551 8 0	12,149 0 0
10	Deobund ... { By Putwaree's return ...	15,285	2	64,554 12 6	33,998 6 9
	... { By my estimate ...	...	...	77,385 6 0	37,363 0 0
11	Rampore ... { By Putwaree's return ...	10,105	5	38,632 14 1	16,663 10 8
	... { By my estimate ...	...	...	55,579 0 0	20,540 0 0
	Total ... { By Putwaree's return ...	2,14,898	3	7,71,490 6 7	2,83,719 13 4
	... { By my estimate ...	...	...	9,47,367 15 6	3,13,761 1 8
				Mr. Robertson's estimate	
12	Saharunpore ... { By Putwaree's return ...	25,295	3	1,04,732 8 11	43,494 9 0
	... { By my estimate ...	...	...	1,41,181 11 8	45,651 14 2
13	Hurrowrah ... { By Putwaree's return ...	23,400	17	70,572 0 3	28,673 14 1
	... { By my estimate ...	...	...	1,14,645 11 11	42,234 3 7
14	Faizabad ... { By Putwaree's return ...	62,361	1	2,63,667 7 6	75,034 12 7
	... { By my estimate ...	...	...	3,10,262 3 7	1,02,806 7 0
15	Moozuffurabad ... { By Putwaree's return ...	62,149	9	2,48,561 4 7	72,021 6 10
	... { By my estimate ...	...	...	3,30,919 13 3	98,003 8 6
	Total ... { By Putwaree's return ...	1,73,006	10	6,27,533 5 3	2,19,224 10 6
	... { By my estimate ...	...	...	2,97,009 8 5	2,91,693 1 2
	Total of the District ... { By Putwaree's return ...	3,88,104	13	13,99,023 11 10	5,03,015 7 10
	... { By Sett. Officer's estimate, ...	...	...	18,44,377 7 11	6,05,457 2 11

AB

SAHARUNPORE, SETTLEMENT OFFICE:
The 27th June, 1866.

Total produce...
Share of the Zemindars
Do. Government
Do. Cultivators

D I X C.—(Concluded.)
in Zillah Saharunpore, for 1272 Fuslee.

OCCUPANCY.			Total value of produce according to the price current rates in the villages during 1272 Fuslee.	Total share of Zemindars.	Jumma including cesses, but not Chowkeedars.
Held by Cultivators paying in money.					
Area in Beegahs.	Value of produce.	Rent paid to the Zemindars.			
14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
Nakoor, Roorkee and Deobund.					
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
...	94,857 0 1	81,187 11 0	3,38,250 13 5	1,98,238 4 1	...
20,498 9	...	...	...	...	57,657 6 6
...	91,493 13 0	32,671 11 0	3,66,680 11 0	2,10,077 4 10	...
...	1,27,566 12 3	40,059 10 0	3,59,848 7 10	2,35,779 4 5	...
30,585 7	...	...	...	...	65,652 8 3
...	1,39,554 0 0	41,815 15 0	4,01,057 14 0	2,45,981 3 4	...
...	1,65,591 5 4	38,633 4 9	4,39,819 9 9	2,72,834 9 7	...
34,221 7	...	...	...	...	75,640 15 6
...	1,56,655 7 8	39,361 4 9	4,34,369 15 7	2,69,785 3 3	...
...	1,19,191 9 9	30,698 14 3	4,94,124 7 4	3,38,278 10 6	...
24,471 5	...	...	...	...	90,625 10 4
...	90,286 13 0	31,352 0 0	4,22,878 9 0	2,98,330 1 11	...
...	82,590 7 5	16,739 5 8	3,87,151 0 5	1,79,887 15 8	...
19,022 3	...	...	...	...	60,523 10 3
...	78,710 4 0	17,493 0 0	3,70,343 5 0	1,78,438 15 7	...
...	1,76,191 13 4	38,778 4 9	4,15,863 18 2	2,24,135 2 3	...
34,659 13	...	...	...	...	64,596 13 6
...	1,36,570 3 0	39,449 0 0	3,68,806 0 0	2,05,490 6 0	...
...	1,50,920 15 2	34,487 7 9	5,30,742 4 1	3,17,097 3 9	...
32,638 3	...	...	...	...	85,091 4 7
...	1,34,755 0 0	35,284 0 0	5,63,718 0 0	2,97,068 0 0	...
...	2,70,690 12 2	64,685 15 6	6,51,043 0 0	4,06,149 5 11	1,03,242 2 10
49,275 11	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,64,853 0 0	67,318 0 0	6,62,521 12 0	4,17,745 3 6	...
...	2,60,459 4 8	48,947 6 6	7,21,647 6 10	4,62,149 7 10	1,09,489 0 8
31,515 2	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,80,947 13 0	49,405 0 0	6,26,351 7 0	4,40,346 10 7	...
...	2,27,574 8 1	45,577 8 0	8,02,721 8 10	5,53,528 10 10	...
37,935 10	...	...	...	...	87,857 10 9
...	2,01,710 12 0	46,335 0 0	45,397 5 0	5,12,577 6 8	...
...	2,35,603 10 7	65,757 11 3	7,49,363 3 0	5,06,952 15 15	...
80,356 16	...	...	...	...	82,407 7 7
...	2,14,196 0 0	56,690 0 0	7,57,825 4 0	5,33,846 10 4	...
...	19,17,268 9 10	4,45,528 3 5	58,90,695 10 8	38,93,331 7 3	...
3,45,579 5	...	...	...	...	8,22,784 10 4
...	16,84,683 3 3	4,57,224 14 9	56,86,950 5 7	36,09,687 4 0	...
for Tehseel Saharunpore.					
...	2,58,588 0 5	...	6,69,778 7 9	3,76,328 3 2	...
46,846 8	...	75,407 10 8	...	...	93,134 4 6
...	2,69,562 6 2	...	6,88,831 6 8	3,66,839 10 1	...
...	1,60,761 2 0	...	4,15,271 11 6	2,47,966 9 2	...
37,967 13	...	52,059 3 4	...	...	89,458 3 1
...	1,92,123 13 4	...	5,51,470 5 0	3,18,782 4 8	...
...	85,478 13 8	...	3,23,121 12 0	1,28,390 3 4	...
19,980 16	...	23,811 0 6	...	...	55,474 5 6
...	87,626 8 5	...	4,41,526 1 7	1,64,532 9 3	...
...	68,256 2 5	...	3,87,962 3 10	1,68,154 10 3	...
15,405 17	...	19,869 8 11	...	...	58,727 2 0
...	86,778 7 11	...	5,16,721 3 2	2,10,274 5 6	...
...	5,73,084 2 6	...	17,96,134 3 1	9,11,339 9 11	...
1,19,300 15	...	1,71,147 7 5	...	...	2,90,793 15 1
...	6,26,091 3 10	...	21,98,049 0 3	10,60,628 13 6	...
...	24,90,352 12 4	6,16,675 10 10	76,86,729 13 9	16,05,171 1 2	...
4,64,860	...	...	...	...	11,19,578 9 5
...	23,10,774 7 1	6,28,372 6 2	78,84,999 5 10	46,70,216 1 6	...

STRACT.

Tehseels Nakoor, Roorkee, and Deobund.			Tehseel Saharunpore.			Total of the District.		
Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
56,86,950	5	7	21,98,049	0	8	78,84,999	5	10
27,86,902	9	8	7,63,734	14	5	35,50,637	8	1
3,22,764	10	4	2,96,793	15	1	11,19,578	9	5
20,77,268	1	7	11,37,520	2	9	32,14,783	4	4

(Sd.) H. G. ROBERTSON,
Collector.

APPEN

Return showing the distribution of Agricultural Produce

Number.	Name of pergunnah.	Total cultivated area of the District.		Cultivated by Proprietors.			
				Area in beegahs.		Value of produce.	
						Rs. As. P.	
1.	2.	3.		4.		5.	
1	Ssharunpore ...	By Putwarae's return ...	...	...	...	2,30,224	11 0
		By my estimate ...	1,25,439	4	46,367	1	...
			...	...	...	2,47,264	2 1
2	Hurrowrah ...	By Putwarae's return ...	...	...	...	1,35,651	15 2
		By my estimate ...	1,06,536	15	38,294	18	...
			...	...	...	2,16,233	9 1
3	Faizapore ...	By Putwarae's return ...	...	...	...	25,908	2 10
		By my estimate ...	90,107	3	7,421	15	...
			...	...	...	41,253	2 4
4	Moozufferabad ...	By Putwarae's return ...	...	...	...	50,936	2 6
		By my estimate ...	93,323	11	15,475	11	...
			...	...	...	65,570	1 5
5	Nukoor ...	By Putwarae's return ...	...	...	...	1,75,130	5 10
		By my estimate ...	90,211	8	46,276	11	...
			...	...	...	1,66,092	5 6
6	Gungoh ...	By Putwarae's return ...	...	...	...	2,54,487	8 8
		By my estimate ...	93,904	14	49,516	6	...
			...	...	...	3,00,915	13 9
7	Sirsawah ...	By Putwarae's return ...	...	...	...	1,75,113	3 5
		By my estimate ...	86,704	4	39,650	1	...
			...	...	...	2,11,009	3 9
8	Sooltanpore ...	By Putwarae's return ...	...	...	...	1,13,296	14 0
		By my estimate ...	84,348	12	29,153	11	...
			...	...	...	1,63,436	6 6
9	Roorkee ...	By Putwarae's return ...	...	...	...	1,32,902	11 6
		By my estimate ...	76,356	5	32,575	2	...
			...	...	...	1,14,693	9 8
10	Rhugwanpore ...	By Putwarae's return ...	...	...	...	1,10,741	5 2
		By my estimate ...	1,06,915	15	46,340	11	...
			...	...	...	1,75,479	8 1
11	Jowallapore ...	By Putwarae's return ...	...	...	...	90,636	11 6
		By my estimate ...	62,259	5	22,313	13	...
			...	...	...	89,528	10 1
12	Munglour ...	By Putwarae's return ...	...	...	...	3,11,086	14 2
		By my estimate ...	1,19,995	6	59,649	...	...
			...	...	...	3,71,100	15 0
13	Deobund ...	By Putwarae's return ...	...	...	...	2,98,262	15 0
		By my estimate ...	1,36,045	1	30,661	2	...
			...	...	...	3,77,090	1 5
14	Nagul ...	By Putwarae's return ...	...	...	...	3,89,380	1 9
		By my estimate ...	1,22,789	19	68,468	18	...
			...	...	...	3,57,973	12 4
15	Rampore ...	By Putwarae's return ...	...	...	...	5,04,628	2 1
		By my estimate ...	1,26,551	14	78,694	2	...
			...	...	...	4,57,921	10 9
	Total ...	By Putwarae's return ...	...	...	...	29,95,387	12 9
		By my estimate ...	15,20,488	16	6,59,798	2	...
			...	...	...	33,55,640	15 9

DIX D.

in Zillah Saharunpore, for 1273 Fuslee.

DETAIL OF OCCUPANCY.

Cultivated by tenants paying only their share of the jumma.			Madfsee land for which no rent is paid to the Zemindars.		
Area in beegahs.		Value of produce.	Area in beegahs.		Value of produce.
6.		7.	9.		10.
		Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.
...	...	5,819 4 5	...	...	24,281 8 4
1,067	11	...	3,446	16	...
...	...	5,674 3 5	...	...	21,399 9 8
...	...	25,254 13 9	...	...	2,842 12 5
3,881	7	...	819	10	...
...	...	21,619 6 0	...	...	3,578 4 10
...	...	324 1 6	...	...	4,107 7 6
80	4	...	1,062	6	...
...	...	419 11 9	...	...	5,986 1 5
...	...	1,272 5 3	...	...	2,917 12 3
279	5	...	745	7	...
...	...	1,215 5 1	...	...	3,251 9 4
...	...	17,866 4 9	...	...	4,974 10 5
4,220	8	...	1,280	...	...
...	...	16,137 0 1	...	...	4,775 1 0
...	...	21,404 6 3	...	...	3,186 1 3
3,700	6	...	629	18	...
...	...	22,627 0 11	...	...	3,718 10 3
...	...	6,248 6 7	...	...	2,663 8 6
1,248	16	...	730	13	...
...	...	6,433 5 9	...	...	3,770 14 0
...	...	3,951 2 1	...	...	3,899 12 3
752	1	...	1,130	15	...
...	...	4,476 12 3	...	...	6,431 14 6
...	...	1,449 12 4	...	...	2,038 9 1
189	13	...	494	12	...
...	...	732 0 5	...	...	1,617 0 2
...	...	19,642 1 0	...	...	3,496 9 1
4,706	...	...	884	12	...
...	...	18,354 3 5	...	...	3,379 11 5
...	...	10,230 15 11	...	...	1,302 1 8
2,214	2	...	330	16	...
...	...	9,107 11 1	...	...	1,308 14 9
...	...	19,621 4 8	...	...	6,343 13 3
4,183	5	...	1,145	15	...
...	...	25,396 8 10	...	...	7,249 14 2
...	...	27,978 12 9	...	...	13,885 2 0
4,927	5	...	2,960	17	...
...	...	25,074 10 11	...	...	17,513 5 8
...	...	25,209 7 6	...	...	6,124 13 4
5,566	6	...	1,231	14	...
...	...	23,628 6 2	...	...	6,434 7 1
...	...	18,300 15 7	...	...	9,952 9 2
3,036	1	...	1,882	8	...
...	...	17,667 12 0	...	...	10,953 12 0
...	...	2,04,664 2 4	...	...	91,467 2 5
40,020	10	...	18,775	19	...
...	...	1,98,614 2 1	...	...	1,01,369 0 2

APPEN

Return showing the distribution of Agricultural Produce

Number.	Name of Pergunnah.	DETAIL OF			
		<i>Held by Cultivators paying in kind.</i>			
		Area in beegahs.		Value of produce.	Zemindar's share.
		11.	12.	13.	
1.	2.				
			Ra. As. P.	Ra. As. P.	
1	Saharunpore ... { By Putwaree's return ...	...	...	1,11,037 13 3	46,061 10 4
	{ By my estimate ...	24,230 18	...	...	...
2	Hurrowrah ... { By Putwaree's return ...	...	...	1,32,373 14 8	48,617 5 1
	{ By my estimate ...	22,277 10	...	77,088 7 10	34,385 12 3
3	Falsapore ... { By Putwaree's return ...	...	...	1,24,556 5 10	43,277 11 5
	{ By my estimate ...	54,314 8	...	1,97,773 4 2	75,508 5 8
4	Moczufferabad { By Putwaree's return ...	...	...	2,79,761 12 0	97,259 12 11
	{ By my estimate ...	57,410 15	...	2,51,135 9 6	80,919 6 9
5	Nukoor ... { By Putwaree's return ...	...	...	2,60,621 0 8	74,090 4 0
	{ By my estimate ...	8,103 18	...	28,517 8 6	11,101 15 11
6	Gungoh ... { By Putwaree's return ...	...	...	30,563 7 5	11,983 10 5
	{ By my estimate ...	16,679 18	...	67,114 9 5	23,962 0 5
7	Sirsawah ... { By Putwaree's return ...	...	...	93,550 15 3	30,860 11 6
	{ By my estimate ...	16,037 5	...	49,603 15 0	22,609 5 3
8	Sooltanpore ... { By Putwaree's return ...	...	...	80,919 2 9	32,266 8 9
	{ By my estimate ...	32,593 3	...	1,31,882 2 9	59,352 11 4
9	Roorkee ... { By Putwaree's return ...	...	...	...	...
	{ By my estimate ...	13,813	...	1,89,659 15 11	73,382 1 10
10	Bhugwanpore ... { By Putwaree's return ...	...	...	48,311 14 3	17,359 11 8
	{ By my estimate ...	25,261 9	...	...	...
11	Jowallapore ... { By Putwaree's return ...	...	...	45,453 14 9	19,491 11 3
	{ By my estimate ...	26,359 9	...	86,041 5 2	33,180 14 10
12	Munglour ... { By Putwaree's return ...	...	...	93,303 15 6	35,707 5 6
	{ By my estimate ...	7,103 4	...	91,058 5 3	28,253 10 3
13	Deobund ... { By Putwaree's return ...	...	...	91,376 4 3	26,201 14 2
	{ By my estimate ...	10,475	...	33,850 0 0	11,922 12 4
14	Nagul ... { By Putwaree's return ...	...	...	...	...
	{ By my estimate ...	4,692 19	...	36,839 4 0	12,632 1 10
15	Rampore ... { By Putwaree's return ...	...	...	41,742 2 2	15,306 8 7
	{ By my estimate ...	8,993	...	...	...
	Total ... { By Putwaree's return ...	...	...	50,308 3 11	21,828 15 4
	{ By my estimate ...	3,28,350 11	...	25,048 6 9	10,412 0 8
		...	...	23,941 1 6	12,504 11 9
		...	...	53,834 11 8	21,001 14 10
		...	...	52,330 5 9	21,592 9 1
	
		...	...	12,92,040 3 8	4,89,839 7 1
	
		...	...	15,92,719 12 2	5,61,697 6 10

ABS

Total Produce	...	...	...	...
Share of the Zemindars	...	...	...	...
Ditto Government	...	...	...	...
Ditto Cultivators	...	...	...	...

SAHARUNPORE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE:

The 6th May, 1867.

DIX D.

in Zillah Saharunpore, for 1273 Fuslee.—(Concluded.)

OCCUPANCY.			Total value of produce according to the price current rates in the village during 1272 Fuslee.	Total share of Zemindars.	Jumma, including cesses, but not Chowkedaree.
Held by Cultivators paying in money.					
Area in beegahs.	Value of produce.	Rent paid to the Zemindars.			
14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
...	2,39,241 1 8	79,704 12 0	6,10,664 6 8	5,57,032 14 5	...
50,396 18	...	...	...	...	93,134 4 6
...	2,80,200 2 0	79,704 12 0	6,86,911 15 10	3,76,628 0 3	...
...	1,44,319 15 5	59,070 6 3	3,85,138 0 7	2,32,408 5 5	...
41,263 10	...	...	...	...	89,453 3 1
...	2,30,759 14 8	59,070 6 3	5,96,547 8 5	3,21,881 14 6	...
...	1,10,585 6 1	37,191 4 4	3,38,698 6 1	1,53,659 6 10	...
27,228 10	...	...	...	...	49,907 6 6
...	1,58,015 0 6	37,151 4 4	4,85,435 12 0	1,76,755 13 7	...
...	80,175 8 2	25,703 4 3	3,86,437 5 8	1,57,766 11 6	...
19,394 13	...	...	...	...	60,853 11 0
...	83,414 11 2	25,703 4 3	4,14,072 11 8	1,65,571 7 8	...
...	1,39,494 15 6	42,603 11 10	3,63,993 13 0	2,32,540 5 7	...
30,330 11	...	...	...	...	66,560 8 6
...	1,22,176 7 4	42,603 11 10	3,39,744 5 4	2,24,383 15 9	...
...	1,10,009 0 5	30,140 10 6	4,56,151 9 11	3,12,801 15 7	...
23,378 11	...	...	...	...	82,208 1 3
...	1,33,102 5 2	80,140 10 5	6,55,714 13 3	3,65,623 15 9	...
...	1,17,315 1 9	38,440 5 9	3,50,944 3 3	2,37,423 4 5	...
29,037 9	...	...	...	...	64,225 0 0
...	1,48,903 12 9	38,440 5 9	4,51,163 7 0	2,83,055 14 3	...
...	87,872 13 4	31,390 7 0	3,40,932 12 5	2,04,692 12 3	...
20,714 3	...	...	...	...	57,481 3 9
...	1,20,212 0 2	31,390 7 0	4,84,217 1 4	2,68,861 11 3	...
...	1,34,810 3 4	32,929 2 3	3,19,513 2 8	1,83,322 6 4	...
29,283 18	...	...	...	...	48,834 9 3
...	1,01,450 10 5	32,929 2 3	2,63,947 3 5	1,67,245 3 11	...
...	1,09,539 10 11	35,816 0 3	3,29,460 15 4	1,84,708 9 11	...
29,723 3	...	...	...	...	82,062 8 0
...	1,00,640 10 5	35,816 0 3	3,91,653 0 10	2,51,971 11 9	...
...	51,449 5 11	10,848 3 1	2,44,677 8 3	1,29,686 14 2	...
11,041 5	...	...	...	...	39,859 15 5
...	42,034 13 6	10,848 3 1	2,33,354 5 8	1,28,525 0 8	...
...	2,39,708 6 9	62,546 13 3	6,10,610 6 10	3,89,004 7 10	...
47,961 2	...	...	...	...	94,385 8 6
...	2,82,667 15 8	62,526 13 3	7,23,314 9 8	4,49,727 14 2	...
...	1,67,914 14 10	45,291 0 9	5,49,783 14 9	3,64,426 13 5	...
37,020 17	...	...	...	...	1,05,184 2 10
...	1,52,470 5 6	45,291 9 9	6,22,456 9 5	4,49,276 6 7	...
...	2,56,644 4 5	56,881 7 0	7,02,409 1 9	4,80,868 14 8	...
42,830 2	...	...	...	...	1,06,573 4 0
...	2,29,384 6 5	56,681 7 0	6,46,362 1 6	4,31,555 4 4	...
...	2,11,238 7 2	60,720 9 8	7,95,004 13 8	5,87,008 5 2	...
33,946 3	...	...	...	...	1,10,225 2 6
...	1,97,312 0 0	60,720 9 8	7,36,185 8 6	5,43,892 8 1	...
...	22,00,851 5 8	6,49,058 11 1	67,84,410 8 10	41,71,850 3 6	...
4,73,543 14	...	...	...	...	11,50,953 9 1
...	23,82,745 3 8	6,49,058 11 1	76,31,089 1 10	46,03,961 14 6	...

TRACT.

	Rs.	As. P.
...	76,31,089	1 10
..	34,53,008	5 5
...	11,50,953	9 1
...	30,27,127	3 4

(Sd) H. D. ROBERTSON,
Collector.

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing the holdings of proprietary and non-proprietary Cultivators at the former and present Settlement.

Pergunnah.	HOLDINGS OF PROPRIETARY CULTIVATORS.						HOLDINGS OF NON-PROPRIETARY CULTIVATORS.						HOLDINGS OF TENANTS-AT-WILL.						TOTAL.					
	Former Settlement.			Present Settlement.			Former Settlement.			Present Settlement.			Former Settlement.			Present Settlement.			Former Settlement.		Present Settlement.			
	No. of Cultivators.	Area in acres.	Average holding.	No. of Cultivators.	Area in Acres.	Average holding.	No. of Cultivators.	Area in acres.	Average holding.	No. of Cultivators.	Area in acres.	Average holding.	No. of Cultivators.	Area in acres.	Average holding.	No. of Cultivators.	Area in acres.	Average holding.	No. of Cultivators.	Area in acres.	Average holding.			
Saharunpore ...	1,508	30,304	20	2,950	23,628	8	843	9,101	11	2,503	15,824	6	3,097	16,543	5	3,314	18,059	6	5,448	55,948	10	8,769	57,711	7
Hurrowrah ...	4,245	15,691	4	4,995	13,630	3	2,125	17,313	8	3,345	25,887	8	2,339	15,547	7	3,111	13,185	5	8,709	48,551	6	12,451	52,702	4
Faizabad ...	239	5,733	24	539	7,210	13	425	8,619	20	533	9,550	17	1,225	13,533	11	2,375	19,312	8	1,839	27,885	14	3,447	36,572	11
Moozufurabad,	297	8,115	27	544	8,089	16	337	5,994	20	1,392	11,135	8	820	9,897	12	1,589	15,648	10	1,454	24,006	15	3,525	34,872	10
Total ...	6,289	59,843	...	10,028	52,757	...	3,730	41,027	...	7,775	62,395	...	7,481	55,520	...	10,389	66,704	...	17,500	1,56,390	...	28,192	1,81,857	...

H. B. WEBSTER.

Collector.

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Assessment of the Saharunpore Tehseel, distributed into Land Revenue and Cesses.

Pergunnah.	Description of Estates.	Imperial Revenue.	Classes.					Grand Total.
			Road Fund.	School Fund.	Dak Fund.	Municipal Fund.	Total.	
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Saharunpore ...	Khalsa Estates	1,17,398 0 0	1,164 13 3	1,164 13 3	291 6 0	8,312 15 6	10,934 0 0	1,28,332 0 0
	Masfee ditto	...	73 9 5	73 9 6	18 10 6	407 2 6	573 0 0	573 0 0
	Total	1,17,398 0 0	1,238 6 9	1,238 6 9	310 0 6	8,720 2 0	11,507 0 0	1,28,905 0 0
Hunrowrah ...	Khalsa Estates	83,278 0 0	832 12 0	832 12 0	208 11 0	6,458 13 0	8,338 0 0	91,611 0 0
	Masfee ditto	...	4 2 0	4 2 0	1 1 0	31 8 0	40 13 0	40 13 0
	Total	83,278 0 0	836 14 0	836 14 0	209 12 0	6,490 5 0	8,373 13 0	91,651 13 0
Faizabad ...	Khalsa Estates	66,667 0 0	664 4 0	664 4 0	165 14 0	5,174 10 0	6,669 0 0	73,336 0 0
	Masfee ditto	...	6 3 0	6 3 0	1 8 6	49 1 6	63 0 0	63 0 0
	Total	66,667 0 0	670 7 0	670 7 0	167 6 6	5,223 11 6	6,732 0 0	73,399 0 0
Moozuffurabad ...	Khalsa Estates	51,900 0 0	519 1 0	519 1 0	129 11 0	4,027 3 0	5,195 0 0	57,095 0 0
	Masfee ditto	...	8 9 0	8 9 0	2 2 0	65 12 0	85 0 0	85 0 0
	Total	51,900 0 0	527 10 0	527 10 0	131 13 0	4,092 15 0	5,280 0 0	57,180 0 0
Total	Khalsa Estates	3,19,243 0 0	3,180 14 3	3,180 14 3	795 10 0	23,973 9 6	31,131 0 0	3,50,374 0 0
	Masfee ditto	...	92 7 6	92 7 6	23 6 0	553 8 0	761 13 0	761 13 0
	Total	3,19,243 0 0	3,273 5 9	3,273 5 9	819 0 0	24,527 1 6	31,892 13 0	3,51,135 13 0

SAHARUNPORE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE:
The 3rd February, 1870.H. B. WEBSTER,
Collector.

Statement showing the total demand for each year

Number.	Tehscl.	Pergunnah.	Description of Estates.	Proposed					
				1274 F. S.			1275 F. S.		
				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1	SAHARUNPORE.	Saharunpore...	Khalsa ...	1,28,229	0	0	1,28,229	0	0
			Cesses of maifec estates,	573	0	0	573	0	0
			Total ...	1,28,802	0	0	1,28,802	0	0
2	SAHARUNPORE.	Hurrawra ...	Khalsa ...	91,518	0	0	91,518	0	0
			Cesses of maifec estates,	40	13	0	40	13	0
			Total ...	91,558	13	0	91,558	13	0
3	SAHARUNPORE.	Faizabad ...	Khalsa ...	68,224	0	0	68,395	0	0
			Cesses of maifec estates,	63	0	0	63	0	0
			Total ...	68,287	0	0	68,458	0	0
4	SAHARUNPORE.	Moozuffurabad	Khalsa ...	57,095	0	0	57,095	0	0
			Cesses of maifec estates,	85	0	0	85	0	0
			Total ...	57,180	0	0	57,180	0	0
		Grand total ...	Khalsa ...	3,45,066	0	0	3,45,237	0	0
			Cesses of maifec estates,	761	13	0	761	13	0
			Total ...	3,45,827	13	0	3,45,998	13	0

D I X G.

*of the proposed Settlement in Tehseelee Saharunpore.**Junna.*

1277 F. S.	1278 F. S.	1279 F. S.	1280 F. S.	1281 F. S.	1282 F. S.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1,28,229 0 0	1,28,229 0 0	1,28,229 0 0	1,28,229 0 0	1,28,229 0 0	1,28,229 0 0
573 0 0	573 0 0	573 0 0	573 0 0	573 0 0	573 0 0
1,28,802 0 0	1,28,802 0 0	1,28,802 0 0	1,28,802 0 0	1,28,802 0 0	1,28,802 0 0
91,518 0 0	91,518 0 0	91,511 0 0	91,511 0 0	91,511 0 0	91,511 0 0
40 13 0	40 13 0	40 13 0	40 13 0	40 13 0	40 13 0
91,558 13 0	91,558 13 0	91,551 13 0	91,551 13 0	91,551 13 0	91,551 13 0
72,486 0 0	72,486 0 0	72,486 0 0	72,486 0 0	73,086 0 0	73,086 0 0
63 0 0	63 0 0	63 0 0	63 0 0	63 0 0	63 0 0
72,549 0 0	72,549 0 0	72,549 0 0	72,549 0 0	73,149 0 0	73,149 0 0
57,095 0 0	57,095 0 0	57,095 0 0	57,095 0 0	57,095 0 0	57,095 0 0
85 0 0	85 0 0	85 0 0	85 0 0	85 0 0	85 0 0
57,180 0 0	57,180 0 0	57,180 0 0	57,180 0 0	57,180 0 0	57,180 0 0
3,49,328 0 0	3,49,328 0 0	3,49,421 0 0	3,49,421 0 0	3,50,021 0 0	3,50,021 0 0
761 13 0	761 13 0	761 13 0	761 13 0	761 13 0	761 13 0
3,50,089 13 0	3,50,089 13 0	3,50,182 13 0	3,50,182 13 0	3,50,782 13 0	3,50,782 13 0

APPENDIX

Statement showing the total demand for each year

Number.	Tehseel.	Pergunnah.	Description of Estates.	Proposed								
				1283 F. S.			1284 F. S.			1285 F. S.		
				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1	SAHARUNPORE.	Saharunpore ...	Khalsa	1,23,229	0	0	1,23,229	0	0	1,23,229	0	0
			Cesses of madfee estates,	573	0	0	573	0	0	573	0	0
			Total ...	1,23,802	0	0	1,23,802	0	0	1,23,802	0	0
2		Hurrowra ...	Khalsa	91,611	0	0	91,611	0	0	91,611	0	0
			Cesses of madfee estates,	40	13	0	40	13	0	40	13	0
			Total ...	91,651	13	0	91,651	13	0	91,651	13	0
3		Faizabad ...	Khalsa	73,086	0	0	73,086	0	0	73,086	0	0
			Cesses of madfee estates,	63	0	0	63	0	0	63	0	0
			Total ...	73,149	0	0	73,149	0	0	73,149	0	0
4		Moozuffurabad	Khalsa	57,095	0	0	57,095	0	0	57,095	0	0
			Cesses of madfee estates,	85	0	0	85	0	0	85	0	0
			Total ...	57,180	0	0	57,180	0	0	57,180	0	0
		Grand total...	Khalsa	3,50,021	0	0	3,50,021	0	0	3,50,021	0	0
			Cesses of madfee estates,	761	13	0	761	13	0	761	13	0
			Total ...	3,50,782	13	0	3,50,782	13	0	3,50,782	13	0

SAHARUNPORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE:

The 3rd February, 1870.

DIX G.

*of the proposed Settlement in Tehseel-e Saharunpore.**Jumma.*

1286. F. S.	1287. F. S.	1288. F. S.	1289. F. S.	1290. F. S.	To end of settlement. 1291. F.S.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1,28,332 0 0	1,28,332 0 0	1,28,332 0 0	1,28,332 0 0	1,28,332 0 0	1,28,332 0 0
573 0 0	573 0 0	573 0 0	573 0 0	573 0 0	573 0 0
1,28,905 0 0	1,28,905 0 0	1,28,905 0 0	1,28,905 0 0	1,28,905 0 0	1,28,905 0 0
91,611 0 0	91,611 0 0	91,611 0 0	91,611 0 0	91,611 0 0	91,611 0 0
40 13 0	40 13 0	40 13 0	40 13 0	40 13 0	40 13 0
91,651 13 0	91,651 13 0	91,651 13 0	91,651 13 0	91,651 13 0	91,651 13 0
73,226 0 0	73,226 0 0	73,226 0 0	73,226 0 0	73,226 0 0	73,336 0 0
63 0 0	63 0 0	63 0 0	63 0 0	63 0 0	63 0 0
73,289 0 0	73,289 0 0	73,289 0 0	73,289 0 0	73,289 0 0	73,399 0 0
57,095 0 0	57,095 0 0	57,095 0 0	57,095 0 0	57,095 0 0	57,095 0 0
85 0 0	85 0 0	85 0 0	85 0 0	85 0 0	85 0 0
57,180 0 0	57,180 0 0	57,180 0 0	57,180 0 0	57,180 0 0	57,180 0 0
3,50,264 0 0	3,50,264 0 0	3,50,264 0 0	3,50,264 0 0	3,50,264 0 0	3,50,374 0 0
761 13 0	761 13 0	761 13 0	761 13 0	761 13 0	761 13 0
3,51,025 13 0	3,51,025 13 0	3,51,025 13 0	3,51,025 13 0	3,51,025 13 0	3,51,135 13 0

W. M. TIDY,
Dy. Collector, for Collector.

APPENDIX H.

Statement showing the total Assessment of Zillah Saharunpore, distributed into Land Revenue and Cesses.

Tehseel.	Description of Estates.	Imperial Revenue.	Cesses.					Grand Total.
			Road Fund.	School Fund.	Dak Fund.	Municipal Fund.	Total.	
Nukoor Roorkee Deobund	...	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	...	8,19,336 14 6	8,194 9 3	8,194 9 3	2,046 3 6	59,804 11 6	78,240 1 6	8,97,577 0 0
	...	...	249 0 9	249 0 9	62 9 3	1,734 14 3	2,295 9 0	2,295 9 0
Saharunpore, assessed by Mr. Robertson	Total	8,19,336 14 6	8,443 10 0	8,443 10 0	2,108 12 9	61,539 9 9	80,535 10 6	8,99,572 9 0
	...	3,19,243 0 0	3,180 14 3	3,180 14 3	795 10 0	23,973 9 6	31,131 0 0	3,50,374 0 0
	...	...	92 7 6	92 7 6	23 6 0	553 8 0	761 13 0	761 13 0
Total	Total	3,19,243 0 0	3,273 5 9	3,273 5 9	819 0 0	24,527 1 6	31,892 13 0	3,51,135 13 0
	...	11,38,579 14 6	11,775 7 6	11,775 7 6	2,841 13 6	83,778 5 0	1,09,371 1 6	12,47,951 0 0
	...	...	341 8 3	341 8 3	85 15 3	2,288 6 3	3,057 6 0	3,057 6 0
Total	Total	11,38,579 14 6	12,116 15 9	12,116 15 9	2,927 12 9	86,066 11 3	1,12,428 7 6	12,51,008 6 0

SAHARUNPORE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE :
The 3rd February, 1870.

H. B. WEBSTER,
Collector.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the Demand for each year of the proposed Settlement in the Saharunpore District.

Number.	Tehseel.	Pergunnah.	Description of Estates.	Proposed Jumma.	
				1274. F. S.	1275. F. S.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	SAHARUNPORE.	Saharunpore ...	Khalsa ...	1,28,229 0 0	1,28,229 0 0
			Mudfee for life ...	2,067 0 0	2,067 0 0
			Ditto in Perpetuity ...	385 0 0	385 0 0
			Total ...	1,30,681 0 0	1,30,681 0 0
2		Hurrowra ...	Khalsa ...	91,518 0 0	91,518 0 0
			Mudfee for life ...	430 0 0	430 0 0
			Ditto in Perpetuity ...	1 13 0	1 13 0
			Total ...	91,949 13 0	91,949 13 0
3		Faizabad ...	Khalsa ...	68,224 0 0	68,395 0 0
			Mudfee for life ...	120 0 0	120 0 0
			Ditto in Perpetuity ...	52 0 0	52 0 0
			Grants ...	183 0 0	183 0 0
			Total ...	68,579 0 0	68,750 0 0
4		Moozuffurabad ...	Khalsa ...	57,095 0 0	57,095 0 0
			Mudfee for life ...	...	...
			Ditto in Perpetuity ...	85 0 0	85 0 0
			Grants ...	13,217 0 0	13,607 0 0
			Total ...	70,397 0 0	70,787 0 0
		Total ...	Khalsa ...	3,45,066 0 0	3,45,237 0 0
			Mudfee for life ...	2,617 0 0	2,617 0 0
			Ditto in Perpetuity ...	523 13 0	523 13 0
			Grants ...	13,400 0 0	13,790 0 0
			Total ...	3,61,606 13 0	3,62,167 13 0
5	NUKOOR.	Nukoor ...	Khalsa ...	71,547 0 0	71,547 0 0
			Mudfee for life ...	...	...
			Ditto in Perpetuity ...	716 13 0	716 13 0
			Total ...	72,263 13 0	72,263 13 0
6		Gungoh ...	Khalsa ...	78,656 0 0	78,656 0 0
			Mudfee for life ...	...	...
			Ditto in Perpetuity ...	373 0 0	373 0 0
			Total ...	79,029 0 0	79,029 0 0
7		Sirsawah...	Khalsa ...	69,247 0 0	69,247 0 0
			Mudfee for life ...	158 0 0	158 0 0
			Ditto in Perpetuity ...	131 8 0	131 8 0
			Total ...	69,536 8 0	69,536 8 0
8		Sooltanpoor ...	Khalsa ...	66,704 0 0	66,704 0 0
			Mudfee for life ...	...	...
			Ditto in Perpetuity ...	24 12 0	24 12 0
			Total ...	66,728 12 0	66,728 12 0
		Total ...	Khalsa ...	2,86,154 0 0	2,86,154 0 0
			Mudfee for life ...	158 0 0	158 0 0
			Ditto in Perpetuity ...	1,246 1 0	1,246 1 0
			Total ...	2,87,558 1 0	2,87,558 1 0

Statement showing the Demand for each year of the

Number.	Tehseel.	Pergunnah.	Description of Estates.	Proposed	
				1276. F. S.	1277. F. S.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	SAHARUNPORE.	Saharunpore ...	Khalsa ...	1,28,229 0 0	1,28,229 0 0
			Mudfee for life ...	2,067 0 0	2,067 0 0
			Ditto in Perpetuity ...	385 0 0	385 0 0
			Total ...	1,30,681 0 0	1,30,681 0 0
2	SAHARUNPORE.	Hurrowra ...	Khalsa ...	91,518 0 0	91,518 0 0
			Mudfee for life ...	430 0 0	430 0 0
			Ditto in Perpetuity ...	1 13 0	1 13 0
			Total ...	91,949 13 0	91,949 13 0
3	SAHARUNPORE.	Faizabad ...	Khalsa ...	72,486 0 0	72,486 0 0
			Mudfee for life ...	120 0 0	120 0 0
			Ditto in Perpetuity ...	52 0 0	52 0 0
			Grants ...	183 0 0	183 0 0
			Total ...	72,841 0 0	72,841 0 0
4	SAHARUNPORE.	Moozuffurahad ...	Khalsa ...	57,095 0 0	57,095 0 0
			Mudfee for life ...	...	...
			Ditto in Perpetuity ...	85 0 0	85 0 0
			Grants ...	13,729 0 0	13,844 0 0
			Total ...	70,909 0 0	71,024 0 0
		Total ...	Khalsa ...	3,49,328 0 0	3,49,328 0 0
			Mudfee for life ...	2,617 0 0	2,617 0 0
			Ditto in Perpetuity ...	523 13 0	523 13 0
			Grants ...	13,912 0 0	14,027 0 0
			Total ...	3,66,880 13 0	3,66,495 13 0
5	NUKOOR.	Nukoer ...	Khalsa ...	71,547 0 0	71,547 0 0
			Mudfee for life ...	...	...
			Ditto in Perpetuity ...	716 13 0	716 13 0
			Total ...	72,263 13 0	72,263 13 0
6	NUKOOR.	Gungoh ...	Khalsa ...	78,656 0 0	78,656 0 0
			Mudfee for life ...	...	...
			Ditto in Perpetuity ...	373 0 0	373 0 0
			Total ...	79,029 0 0	79,029 0 0
7	NUKOOR.	Sirsawah...	Khalsa ...	69,247 0 0	69,247 0 0
			Mudfee for life ...	158 0 0	158 0 0
			Ditto in Perpetuity ...	131 8 0	131 8 0
			Total ...	69,536 8 0	69,536 8 0
8	NUKOOR.	Sooltanpoor ...	Khalsa ...	66,819 0 0	66,819 0 0
			Mudfee for life ...	...	...
			Ditto in Perpetuity ...	24 12 0	24 12 0
			Total ...	66,843 12 0	66,843 12 0
		Total ...	Khalsa ...	2,86,269 0 0	2,86,269 0 0
			Mudfee for life ...	158 0 0	158 0 0
			Ditto in Perpetuity ...	1,246 1 0	1,246 1 0
			Total ...	2,87,673 1 0	2,87,673 1 0

DIX I.

*proposed Settlement in the Saharunpore District.—(Continued.)**Summa.*

Fuslee 1278.	Fuslee 1279.	Fuslee 1280.	Fuslee 1281.	Fuslee 1282.	Fuslee 1283.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1,28,229 0 0 2,067 0 0 385 0 0	1,28,229 0 0 2,067 0 0 385 0 0	1,28,229 0 0 2,067 0 0 385 0 0	1,28,229 0 0 2,067 0 0 385 0 0	1,28,229 0 0 2,067 0 0 385 0 0	1,28,229 0 0 2,067 0 0 385 0 0
1,30,681 0 0	1,30,681 0 0	1,30,681 0 0	1,30,681 0 0	1,30,681 0 0	1,30,681 0 0
91,518 0 0 430 0 0 1 13 0	91,611 0 0 430 0 0 1 13 0	91,611 0 0 430 0 0 1 13 0	91,611 0 0 430 0 0 1 13 0	91,611 0 0 430 0 0 1 13 0	91,611 0 0 430 0 0 1 13 0
91,949 13 0	92,042 13 0	92,042 13 0	92,042 13 0	92,042 13 0	92,042 13 0
72,486 0 0 120 0 0 52 0 0 183 0 0	72,486 0 0 120 0 0 52 0 0 183 0 0	72,486 0 0 120 0 0 52 0 0 183 0 0	73,086 0 0 120 0 0 52 0 0 183 0 0	73,086 0 0 120 0 0 52 0 0 183 0 0	73,086 0 0 120 0 0 52 0 0 183 0 0
72,841 0 0	72,841 0 0	72,841 0 0	73,441 0 0	73,441 0 0	73,441 0 0
57,095 0 0 ... 85 0 0 13,884 0 0	57,095 0 0 ... 85 0 0 13,926 0 0	57,095 0 0 ... 85 0 0 13,967 0 0	57,095 0 0 ... 85 0 0 14,009 0 0	57,095 0 0 ... 85 0 0 14,049 0 0	57,095 0 0 ... 85 0 0 14,091 0 0
71,064 0 0	71,106 0 0	71,147 0 0	71,189 0 0	71,229 0 0	71,271 0 0
3,49,328 0 0 2,617 0 0 523 13 0 14,067 0 0	3,49,421 0 0 2,617 0 0 523 13 0 14,109 0 0	3,49,431 0 0 2,617 0 0 523 13 0 14,125 0 0	3,50,021 0 0 2,617 0 0 523 13 0 14,192 0 0	3,50,021 0 0 2,617 0 0 523 13 0 14,232 0 0	3,50,021 0 0 2,617 0 0 523 13 0 14,274 0 0
3,66,545 13 0	3,66,680 13 0	3,66,711 13 0	3,67,353 13 0	3,67,393 13 0	3,67,435 13 0
71,547 0 0 ... 716 13 0	73,143 0 0 ... 716 13 0	73,143 0 0 ... 716 13 0	73,143 0 0 ... 716 13 0	73,143 0 0 ... 716 13 0	73,143 0 0 ... 716 13 0
72,263 13 0	73,859 13 0	73,859 13 0	73,859 13 0	73,859 13 0	73,859 13 0
78,656 0 0 ... 373 0 0	78,756 0 0 ... 373 0 0	78,756 0 0 ... 373 0 0	78,756 0 0 ... 373 0 0	78,756 0 0 ... 373 0 0	78,756 0 0 ... 373 0 0
79,029 0 0	79,129 0 0	79,129 0 0	79,129 0 0	79,129 0 0	79,129 0 0
69,247 0 0 158 0 0 131 8 0	69,646 0 0 158 0 0 131 8 0	69,646 0 0 158 0 0 131 8 0	69,646 0 0 158 0 0 131 8 0	69,646 0 0 158 0 0 131 8 0	69,646 0 0 158 0 0 131 8 0
69,536 8 0	69,935 8 0	69,935 8 0	69,935 8 0	69,935 8 0	69,935 8 0
66,819 0 0 ... 24 12 0	67,052 0 0 ... 24 12 0	67,052 0 0 ... 24 12 0	67,052 0 0 ... 24 12 0	67,052 0 0 ... 24 12 0	67,052 0 0 ... 24 12 0
66,843 12 0	67,076 12 0	67,076 12 0	67,076 12 0	67,076 12 0	67,076 12 0
2,88,269 0 0 158 0 0 1,246 1 0	2,88,597 0 0 158 0 0 1,246 1 0	2,88,597 0 0 158 0 0 1,246 1 0	2,88,597 0 0 158 0 0 1,246 1 0	2,88,597 0 0 158 0 0 1,246 1 0	2,88,700 0 0 158 0 0 1,246 1 0
2,87,673 1 0	2,90,001 1 0	2,90,001 1 0	2,90,001 1 0	2,90,001 1 0	2,90,004 1 0

Statement showing the Demand for each year of the

Number.	Tehseel.	Pergunnah.	Description of Estate.	Proposed	
				Faslee 1284.	Faslee 1285.
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1	SAHARUNPORE.	Saharunpore ...	Khalsa ...	1,28,229 0 0	1,28,229 0 0
			Mafree for life ...	2,067 0 0	2,067 0 0
			Ditto in Perpetuity ...	385 0 0	385 0 0
			Total ...	1,30,681 0 0	1,30,681 0 0
		Hurrowra ...	Khalsa ...	91,611 0 0	91,611 0 0
			Mafree for life ...	430 0 0	430 0 0
			Ditto in Perpetuity ...	1 13 0	1 13 0
			Total ...	92 042 13 0	92,042 13 0
		Faizabad ...	Khalsa ...	73,086 0 0	73,086 0 0
			Mafree for life ...	120 0 0	120 0 0
			Ditto in Perpetuity ...	52 0 0	52 0 0
			Grants ...	183 0 0	183 0 0
		Total ...	73,441 0 0	73,441 0 0	
		Moozuffurabad ...	Khalsa ...	57,095 0 0	57,095 0 0
			Mafree for life ...	...	...
			Ditto in Perpetuity ...	85 0 0	85 0 0
			Grants ...	14,132 0 0	14,164 0 0
		Total ...	71,313 0 0	71,344 0 0	
		Total ...	Khalsa ...	3,50,021 0 0	3,50,021 0 0
			Mafree for life ...	2,617 0 0	2,617 0 0
			Ditto in Perpetuity ...	523 13 0	523 13 0
			Grants ...	14,315 0 0	14,347 0 0
		Total ...	3,67,476 13 0	3,67,608 13 0	
5	NUKOOR.	Nukoor ...	Khalsa ...	73,143 0 0	73,143 0 0
			Mafree for life ...	...	...
			Ditto in Perpetuity ...	716 13 0	716 13 0
			Total ...	73,859 13 0	73,859 13 0
		Gungoh ...	Khalsa ...	78,859 0 0	78,859 0 0
			Mafree for life ...	...	...
			Ditto in Perpetuity ...	373 0 0	373 0 0
			Total ...	79,232 0 0	79,232 0 0
		Sirsawah...	Khalsa ...	69,646 0 0	69,646 0 0
			Mafree for life ...	158 0 0	158 0 0
			Ditto in Perpetuity ...	131 8 0	131 8 0
			Total ...	69,935 8 0	69,935 8 0
		Sooltanpoor ...	Khalsa ...	67,052 0 0	67,052 0 0
			Mafree for life ...	...	...
			Ditto in Perpetuity ...	24 12 0	24 12 0
			Total ...	67,076 12 0	67,076 12 0
		Total ...	Khalsa ...	2,88,700 0 0	2,88,700 0 0
			Mafree for life ...	158 0 0	158 0 0
			Ditto in Perpetuity ...	1,246 1 0	1,246 1 0
			Total ...	2,90,004 1 0	2,90,004 1 0

DIX I.

*proposed Settlement in the Saharunpore District.—(Continued.)**Summa.*

Fuslee 1286.	Fuslee 1287.	Fuslee 1288.	Fuslee 1289.	Fuslee. 1890.	To end of Set- tlement, 1291 Fuslee.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1,28,332 0 0 2,067 0 0 385 0 0	1,28,332 0 0 2,067 0 0 385 0 0	1,28,332 0 0 2,067 0 0 385 0 0	1,28,332 0 0 2,067 0 0 385 0 0	1,28,332 0 0 2,067 0 0 385 0 0	1,28,332 0 0 2,067 0 0 385 0 0
1,80,784 0 0	1,80,784 0 0	1,80,784 0 0	1,80,784 0 0	1,80,784 0 0	1,80,784 0 0
91,611 0 0 430 0 0 1 13 0	91,611 0 0 430 0 0 1 13 0	91,611 0 0 430 0 0 1 13 0	91,611 0 0 430 0 0 1 13 0	91,611 0 0 430 0 0 1 13 0	91,611 0 0 430 0 0 1 13 0
92,042 13 0	92,042 13 0	92,042 13 0	92,042 13 0	92,042 13 0	92,042 13 0
73,226 0 0 120 0 0 52 0 0 183 0 0	73,226 0 0 120 0 0 52 0 0 183 0 0	73,226 0 0 120 0 0 52 0 0 183 0 0	73,226 0 0 120 0 0 52 0 0 183 0 0	73,226 0 0 120 0 0 52 0 0 183 0 0	73,336 0 0 120 0 0 52 0 0 183 0 0
73,581 0 0	73,581 0 0	73,581 0 0	73,581 0 0	73,581 0 0	73,691 0 0
57,095 0 0 ... 85 0 0 14,189 0 0	57,095 0 0 ... 85 0 0 14,210 0 0	57,095 0 0 ... 85 0 0 14,225 0 0	57,095 0 0 ... 85 0 0 14,225 0 0	57,095 0 0 ... 85 0 0 14,225 0 0	57,095 0 0 ... 85 0 0 14,225 0 0
71,369 0 0	71,390 0 0	71,405 0 0	71,405 0 0	71,405 0 0	71,405 0 0
3,50,264 0 0 2,617 0 0 523 13 0 14,372 0 0	3,50,264 0 0 2,617 0 0 523 13 0 14,398 0 0	3,50,264 0 0 2,617 0 0 523 13 0 14,408 0 0	3,50,264 0 0 2,617 0 0 523 13 0 14,408 0 0	3,50,264 0 0 2,617 0 0 523 13 0 14,408 0 0	3,50,374 0 0 2,617 0 0 523 13 0 14,408 0 0
3,67,776 13 0	3,67,797 13 0	3,67,812 13 0	3,67,812 13 0	3,67,812 13 0	3,67,922 13 0
73,143 0 0 ... 716 13 0	73,143 0 0 ... 716 13 0	73,143 0 0 ... 716 13 0	73,143 0 0 ... 716 13 0	73,143 0 0 ... 716 13 0	73,143 0 0 ... 716 13 0
73,859 13 0	73,859 13 0	73,859 13 0	73,859 13 0	73,859 13 0	73,859 13 0
73,859 0 0 ... 373 0 0	73,859 0 0 ... 373 0 0	73,859 0 0 ... 373 0 0	73,859 0 0 ... 373 0 0	73,859 0 0 ... 373 0 0	73,859 0 0 ... 373 0 0
79,232 0 0	79,232 0 0	79,232 0 0	79,232 0 0	79,232 0 0	79,232 0 0
69,646 0 0 158 0 0 131 8 0	69,646 0 0 158 0 0 131 8 0	69,646 0 0 158 0 0 131 8 0	69,646 0 0 158 0 0 131 8 0	69,646 0 0 158 0 0 131 8 0	69,646 0 0 158 0 0 131 8 0
69,935 8 0	69,935 8 0	69,935 8 0	69,935 8 0	69,935 8 0	69,935 8 0
67,052 0 0 ... 24 12 0	67,052 0 0 ... 24 12 0	67,052 0 0 ... 24 12 0	67,052 0 0 ... 24 12 0	67,052 0 0 ... 24 12 0	67,052 0 0 ... 24 12 0
67,076 12 0	67,076 12 0	67,076 12 0	67,076 12 0	67,076 12 0	67,076 12 0
2,88,700 0 0 158 0 0 1,246 1 0	2,88,700 0 0 158 0 0 1,246 1 0	2,88,700 0 0 158 0 0 1,246 1 0	2,88,700 0 0 158 0 0 1,246 1 0	2,88,700 0 0 158 0 0 1,246 1 0	2,88,700 0 0 158 0 0 1,246 1 0
2,90,004 1 0	2,90,004 1 0	2,90,004 1 0	2,90,004 1 0	2,90,004 1 0	2,90,004 1 0

APPEN

Statement showing the Demand for each year of the

Number.	Tehseel.	Pergunnah.	Description of Estates.	Proposed	
				Fuslee 1274.	Fuslee 1275.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
9	ROORKEE.	Roorkee ...	{ Khalsa ... Maafee in Perpetuity ... Grants ...	49,618 0 0 142 0 0 6,745 0 0	49,618 0 0 142 0 0 7,000 0 0
			Total ...	56,505 0 0	56,760 0 0
10		Jawalapoor ...	{ Khalsa ... Maafee in Perpetuity ... Grants ...	40,309 0 0 2 3 0 12,612 0 0	40,309 0 0 2 3 0 13,349 0 0
			Total ...	52,923 3 0	53,660 3 0
11		Bhugwanpore ...	{ Khalsa ... Grants ...	81,380 0 0 3,825 0 0	81,380 0 0 4,207 0 0
			Total ...	85,205 0 0	85,587 0 0
12	ROORKEE.	Munglour ...	{ Khalsa ... Maafee in Perpetuity ... Grants ...	1,01,338 0 0 18 4 0 259 10 0	1,01,338 0 0 18 4 0 259 10 0
			Total ...	1,01,613 14 0	1,01,613 14 0
		Total ...	{ Khalsa ... Maafee in Perpetuity ... Grants ...	2,72,645 0 0 160 7 0 23,441 10 0	2,72,645 0 0 160 7 0 24,815 10 0
			Total ...	2,96,247 1 0	2,97,621 1 0
13	DEOBUND.	Deobund ...	{ Khalsa ... Maafee in Perpetuity ...	1,03,018 0 0 511 0 0	1,03,018 0 0 511 0 0
			Total ...	1,03,529 0 0	1,03,529 0 0
14		Rampore ...	{ Khalsa ... Maafee for life ... Ditto in Perpetuity ...	1,27,421 0 0 1,686 0 0 161 0 0	1,27,421 0 0 1,686 0 0 161 0 0
			Total ...	1,29,268 0 0	1,29,268 0 0
15		Nagul ...	{ Khalsa ... Maafee in Perpetuity ...	1,00,860 0 0 64 0 0	1,00,860 0 0 64 0 0
			Total ...	1,00,924 0 0	1,00,924 0 0
		Total ...	{ Khalsa ... Maafee for life ... Ditto in Perpetuity ...	3,31,299 0 0 1,686 0 0 736 0 0	3,31,299 0 0 1,686 0 0 736 0 0
			Total ...	3,33,721 0 0	3,33,721 0 0
		Grand Total ...	{ Khalsa ... Maafee for life ... Ditto in Perpetuity ... Grants ...	12,35,184 0 0 4,461 0 0 2,666 5 0 36,841 10 0	12,35,335 0 0 4,461 0 0 2,666 5 0 38,605 10 0
			Grand Total ...	12,79,132 15 0	12,81,067 15 0
		Grand Total ...	Grand Total ...	12,79,132 15 0	12,81,067 15 0

DIX I.

*proposed Settlement in the Saharunpore District.—(Continued.)**Summa.*

Fuslee 1276.	Fuslee 1277.	Fuslee 1278.	Fuslee 1279.	Fuslee 1280.	Fuslee 1281.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
49,618 0 0 142 0 0 7,108 0 0	49,618 0 0 142 0 0 7,215 0 0	49,618 0 0 142 0 0 7,323 0 0	50,661 0 0 142 0 0 7,470 0 0	50,661 0 0 142 0 0 7,484 0 0	50,661 0 0 142 0 0 7,554 0 0
56,663 0 0	56,975 0 0	57,083 0 0	58,210 0 0	58,287 0 0	58,357 0 0
40,809 0 0 2 3 0 13,463 0 0	40,309 0 0 2 3 0 13,554 0 0	40,309 0 0 2 3 0 13,625 0 0	41,327 0 0 2 3 0 13,676 0 0	41,327 0 0 2 3 0 13,713 0 0	41,327 0 0 2 3 0 13,742 0 0
53,774 3 0	53,865 3 0	53,943 3 0	55,005 3 0	55,042 3 0	55,071 8 0
81,380 0 0 4,409 0 0	81,380 0 0 4,608 0 0	81,380 0 0 4,810 0 0	81,863 0 0 4,998 0 0	81,863 0 0 5,170 0 0	81,863 0 0 5,335 0 0
85,789 0 0	85,983 0 0	86,190 0 0	86,856 0 0	87,033 0 0	87,198 0 0
1,01,838 0 0 16 4 0 259 10 0	1,01,338 0 0 16 4 0 259 10 0	1,01,338 0 0 16 4 0 259 10 0	1,01,746 0 0 16 4 0 259 10 0	1,01,746 0 0 16 4 0 259 10 0	1,01,746 0 0 16 4 0 259 10 0
1,01,613 14 0	1,01,613 14 0	1,01,613 14 0	1,02,021 14 0	1,02,021 14 0	1,02,021 14 0
2,72,645 0 0 160 7 0 25,239 10 0	2,72,645 0 0 160 7 0 25,636 10 0	2,72,645 0 0 160 7 0 26,024 10 0	2,75,597 0 0 160 7 0 26,385 10 0	2,75,597 0 0 160 7 0 26,626 10 0	2,75,597 0 0 160 7 0 26,890 10 0
2,98,045 1 0	2,98,442 1 0	2,98,830 1 0	3,02,293 1 0	3,02,384 1 0	3,02,648 1 0
1,03,018 0 0 511 0 0	1,03,018 0 0 511 0 0	1,03,018 0 0 511 0 0	1,03,018 0 0 511 0 0	1,03,018 0 0 511 0 0	1,03,018 0 0 511 0 0
1,03,529 0 0	1,03,529 0 0	1,03,529 0 0	1,03,529 0 0	1,03,529 0 0	1,03,529 0 0
1,27,421 0 0 1,686 0 0 161 0 0	1,27,421 0 0 1,686 0 0 161 0 0	1,27,421 0 0 1,686 0 0 161 0 0	1,28,862 0 0 1,686 0 0 161 0 0	1,28,862 0 0 1,686 0 0 161 0 0	1,28,862 0 0 1,686 0 0 161 0 0
1,29,268 0 0	1,29,268 0 0	1,29,268 0 0	1,30,719 0 0	1,30,719 0 0	1,30,719 0 0
1,00,860 0 0 64 0 0	1,00,860 0 0 64 0 0	1,00,860 0 0 64 0 0	1,00,860 0 0 64 0 0	1,00,860 0 0 64 0 0	1,00,860 0 0 64 0 0
1,00,924 0 0	1,00,924 0 0	1,00,924 0 0	1,00,924 0 0	1,00,924 0 0	1,00,924 0 0
3,31,399 0 0 1,686 0 0 736 0 0	3,31,299 0 0 1,686 0 0 736 0 0	3,31,299 0 0 1,686 0 0 736 0 0	3,32,760 0 0 1,686 0 0 736 0 0	3,32,760 0 0 1,686 0 0 736 0 0	3,32,760 0 0 1,686 0 0 736 0 0
3,33,721 0 0	3,33,721 0 0	3,33,721 0 0	3,35,182 0 0	3,35,182 0 0	3,35,182 0 0
12,39,541 0 0 4,461 0 0 2,666 5 0 39,151 10 0	12,39,541 0 0 4,461 0 0 2,666 5 0 39,663 10 0	12,39,541 0 0 4,461 0 0 2,666 5 0 40,091 10 0	12,46,375 0 0 4,461 0 0 2,666 5 0 40,444 10 0	12,46,375 0 0 4,461 0 0 2,666 5 0 40,776 10 0	12,46,975 0 0 4,461 0 0 2,666 5 0 41,082 10 0
12,85,819 15 0	12,86,331 15 0	12,86,759 15 0	12,93,946 15 0	12,94,278 15 0	12,95,184 15 0

Statement showing the Demand for each year of the

Number.	Tehseel.	Pergunnah.	Description of Estates.	Proposed	
				Fuslee 1282.	Fuslee 1283.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
9	ROORKEE.	Roorkee ...	Khalsa ...	50,661 0 0	50,661 0 0
			Maufee in Perpetuity ...	142 0 0	142 0 0
			Grants ...	7,610 0 0	7,659 0 0
			Total ...	58,413 0 0	58,462 0 0
10	ROORKEE.	Jowalapoor ...	Khalsa ...	41,327 0 0	41,327 0 0
			Maufee in Perpetuity ...	2 3 0	2 3 0
			Grants ...	13,763 0 0	13,779 0 0
			Total ...	55,092 3 0	55,108 3 0
11	ROORKEE.	Bhugwanpoor ...	Khalsa ...	81,863 0 0	81,863 0 0
			Grants ...	5,489 0 0	5,639 0 0
			Total ...	87,352 0 0	87,502 0 0
12	ROORKEE.	Munglour ...	Khalsa ...	1,01,746 0 0	1,01,746 0 0
			Maufee in Perpetuity ...	18 4 0	18 4 0
			Grants ...	259 10 0	259 10 0
			Total ...	1,02,021 14 0	1,02,021 14 0
		Total ...	Khalsa ...	2,75,597 0 0	2,75,597 0 0
			Maufee in Perpetuity ...	160 7 0	160 7 0
			Grants ...	27,121 10 0	27,386 10 0
			Total ...	3,02,879 1 0	3,03,094 1 0
13	DEOBUND.	Deobund ...	Khalsa ...	1,03,018 0 0	1,03,018 0 0
			Maufee in Perpetuity ...	511 0 0	511 0 0
			Total ...	1,03,529 0 0	1,03,529 0 0
14	DEOBUND.	Rampore ...	Khalsa ...	1,23,892 0 0	1,23,892 0 0
			Maufee for life ...	1,686 0 0	1,686 0 0
			Ditto in Perpetuity ...	161 0 0	161 0 0
			Total ...	1,30,719 0 0	1,30,719 0 0
15	DEOBUND.	Nagul ...	Khalsa ...	1,00,860 0 0	1,00,860 0 0
			Maufee in Perpetuity ...	64 0 0	64 0 0
			Total ...	1,00,924 0 0	1,00,924 0 0
		Total ...	Khalsa ...	3,32,760 0 0	3,32,760 0 0
			Maufee for life ...	1,686 0 0	1,686 0 0
			Ditto in Perpetuity ...	736 0 0	736 0 0
			Total ...	3,35,182 0 0	3,35,182 0 0
		Grand Total ...	Khalsa ...	12,46,975 0 0	12,47,078 0 0
			Maufee for life ...	4,461 0 0	4,461 0 0
			Ditto in Perpetuity ...	2,666 5 0	2,666 5 0
			Grants ...	41,353 10 0	41,610 10 0
			Total ...	12,95,455 15 0	12,95,815 15 0
			Grand Total ...	12,95,455 15 0	12,95,815 15 0

DIX I.

*proposed Settlement in the Saharunpore District.—(Continued.)**Summa.*

Fuslee 1284.	Fuslee 1285.	Fuslee 1286.	Fuslee 1287.	Fuslee. 1888.	Fuslee 1289.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
50,661 0 0 142 0 0 7,668 0 0	50,661 0 0 142 0 0 7,725 0 0	50,661 0 0 142 0 0 7,754 0 0	50,661 0 0 142 0 0 7,783 0 0	50,661 0 0 142 0 0 7,803 0 0	50,661 0 0 142 0 0 7,803 0 0
58,471 0 0	58,528 0 0	58,557 0 0	58,586 0 0	58,606 0 0	58,606 0 0
8,41,463 0 0 2 3 0 13,786 0 0	41,463 0 0 2 3 0 13,786 0 0	41,463 0 0 2 3 0 13,786 0 0	41,463 0 0 2 3 0 1,8786 0 0	41,463 0 0 2 3 0 13,786 0 0	41,463 0 0 2 3 0 13,786 0 0
55,251 3 0	55,251 3 0	55,251 3 0	55,251 3 0	55,251 3 0	55,251 3 0
81,863 0 0 5,782 0 0	81,863 0 0 5,913 0 0	81,863 0 0 6,044 0 0	81,863 0 0 6,178 0 0	81,863 0 0 6,272 0 0	81,863 0 0 6,272 0 0
87,645 0 0	87,776 0 0	87,907 0 0	88,041 0 0	88,135 0 0	88,135 0 0
1,01,748 0 0 16 4 0 259 10 0	1,01,746 0 0 16 4 0 259 10 0	1,01,746 0 0 16 4 0 259 10 0	1,01,746 0 0 16 4 0 259 10 0	1,01,746 0 0 16 4 0 259 10 0	1,01,746 0 0 16 4 0 259 10 0
1,02,021 14 0	1,02,021 14 0	1,02,021 14 0	1,02,021 14 0	1,02,021 14 0	1,02,021 14 0
2,75,597 0 0 160 7 0 27,495 10 0	2,75,597 0 0 160 7 0 27,683 10 0	2,75,597 0 0 160 7 0 27,842 12 0	2,75,597 0 0 160 7 0 28,006 10 0	2,75,597 0 0 160 7 0 28,120 10 0	2,75,597 0 0 160 7 0 28,120 10 0
3,03,253 1 0	3,03,441 1 0	3,03,600 3 0	3,03,764 1 0	3,03,878 1 0	3,03,878 1 0
1,03,018 0 0 511 0 0	1,03,018 0 0 511 0 0	1,03,018 0 0 511 0 0	1,03,018 0 0 511 0 0	1,03,018 0 0 511 0 0	1,03,018 0 0 511 0 0
1,03,529 0 0	1,03,529 0 0	1,03,529 0 0	1,03,529 0 0	1,03,529 0 0	1,03,529 0 0
1,29,108 0 0 1,686 0 0 161 0 0	1,29,108 0 0 1,686 0 0 161 0 0	1,29,108 0 0 1,686 0 0 161 0 0	1,29,108 0 0 1,686 0 0 161 0 0	1,29,108 0 0 1,686 0 0 161 0 0	1,29,108 0 0 1,686 0 0 161 0 0
1,30,955 0 0	1,30,955 0 0	1,30,955 0 0	1,30,955 0 0	1,30,955 0 0	1,30,955 0 0
1,00,860 0 0 64 0 0	1,00,860 0 0 64 0 0	1,00,860 0 0 64 0 0	1,00,860 0 0 64 0 0	1,00,860 0 0 64 0 0	1,00,860 0 0 64 0 0
1,00,924 0 0	1,00,924 0 0	1,00,924 0 0	1,00,924 0 0	1,00,924 0 0	1,00,924 0 0
3,32,986 0 0 1,686 0 0 736 0 0	3,32,986 0 0 1,686 0 0 736 0 0	3,32,986 0 0 1,686 0 0 736 0 0	3,32,986 0 0 1,686 0 0 736 0 0	3,32,986 0 0 1,686 0 0 736 0 0	3,32,986 0 0 1,686 0 0 736 0 0
3,35,408 0 0	3,35,408 0 0	3,35,408 0 0	3,35,408 0 0	3,35,408 0 0	3,35,408 0 0
12,47,804 0 0 4,461 0 0 2,668 5 0 41,810 10 0	12,47,804 0 0 4,461 0 0 2,668 5 0 42,030 10 0	12,47,547 0 0 4,461 0 0 2,666 5 0 42,215 10 0	12,47,547 0 0 4,461 0 0 2,666 5 0 42,399 10 0	12,47,547 0 0 4,461 0 0 2,666 5 0 42,528 10 0	12,47,547 0 0 4,461 0 0 2,666 5 0 42,528 10 0
12,96,241 15 0	12,96,461 15 0	12,96,889 15 0	12,97,073 15 0	12,97,202 15 0	12,97,202 15 0

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the Demand for each year of the proposed Settlement in the Saharunpore District.—(Concluded.)

Number.	Tehseel.	Pergunnah.	Description of Estates.	Proposed Jamma.	
				Fuslee 1290.	To end of Set- tlement, Fuslee 1291.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
9	ROORKEE.	Roorkee ...	Khalsa ... Maafee in Perpetuity ... Grants ...	50,661 0 0 142 0 0 7,803 0 0	50,661 0 0 142 0 0 7,803 0 0
			Total ...	58,606 0 0	58,606 0 0
10		Jowalapoor ...	Khalsa ... Maafee in Perpetuity ... Grants ...	41,463 0 0 2 3 0 13,786 0 0	41,463 0 0 2 3 0 13,786 0 0
			Total ...	55,251 3 0	55,251 3 0
11		Bhugwanpoor ...	Khalsa ... Grants ...	81,863 0 0 6,272 0 0	81,863 0 0 6,272 0 0
			Total ...	88,135 0 0	88,135 0 0
12	Munglour.	Munglour ...	Khalsa ... Maafee in Perpetuity ... Grants ...	1,01,746 0 0 16 4 0 259 10 0	1,01,746 0 0 16 4 0 259 10 0
			Total ...	1,02,021 14 0	1,02,021 14 0
		Total ...	Khalsa ... Maafee in Perpetuity ... Grants ...	2,75,597 0 0 160 7 0 28,120 10 0	2,75,597 0 0 160 7 0 28,120 10 0
			Total ...	3,03,878 1 0	3,03,878 1 0
13	DEOBUND.	Deobund ...	Khalsa ... Maafee in Perpetuity ...	1,03,018 0 0 511 0 0	1,03,018 0 0 511 0 0
			Total ...	1,03,529 0 0	1,03,529 0 0
14		Rampore...	Khalsa ... Maafee for life ... Ditto in Perpetuity ...	1,29,108 0 0 1,686 0 0 161 0 0	1,29,108 0 0 1,686 0 0 161 0 0
			Total ...	1,30,955 0 0	1,30,955 0 0
15		Nagul ...	Khalsa ... Maafee in Perpetuity ...	1,00,860 0 0 64 0 0	1,00,860 0 0 64 0 0
			Total ...	1,00,924 0 0	1,00,924 0 0
		Total ...	Khalsa ... Maafee for life ... Ditto in Perpetuity ...	3,32,986 0 0 1,686 0 0 736 0 0	3,32,986 0 0 1,686 0 0 736 0 0
			Total ...	3,35,408 0 0	3,35,408 0 0
		Grand Total ...	Khalsa ... Maafee for life ... Ditto in Perpetuity ... Grants ...	12,47,547 0 0 4,461 0 0 2,666 5 0 42,528 10 0	12,47,657 0 0 4,461 0 0 2,666 5 0 42,528 10 0
			Grand Total ...	12,97,202 15 0	12,97,312 15 0

SAHARUNPORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE:

The 8th February, 1870.

H. B. WEBSTER,

Collector.

APPENDIX J.

Register of Municipal Assessments made at Settlements in the Land of the Roorkee Station.

No.	Name or Description of Plot.	How occupied.	Area.	Assessment.		Remarks.
				Rs.	A. P.	
1	Col. Turnbull	Colonel Dyas	14	70	0 0	
2	Mr. H. C. Bradford	Captain Forbes	8	40	0 0	
3	American Mission Premises	Rev. J. R. Caldwell	6	30	0 0	
4	Government	Mr. A. Campbell	1½	7	8 0	
5	Do.	W. Johnston	1½	7	8 0	
6	Mr. E. Claxton	E. Claxton	7	35	0 0	
7	Mr. W. M. Scotland	W. M. Scotland	4	20	0 0	
8	Mr. W. M. Johnston	Captain Cant	2½	12	8 0	
9	Lieut.-Col. R. H. Scale	Colonel Banek	4	20	0 0	
10	Mrs. E. W. Harris	Mrs. E. W. Harris	2½	12	8 0	
11	Do.	Mr. P. H. S. Nooks	2½	12	8 0	
12	Government	Mr. C. Willford	1	5	0 0	
13	Mr. Richard Craven	Telegraph Officer	2	10	0 0	
14	James H. Powell	Mr. James H. Powell	2½	12	8 0	
15	Bahal Singh	Rev. R. Hickey	2½	12	8 0	
16	Do.	Untenanted	4	20	0 0	
17	Cherunjeelall	Mr. James Kelly	2	10	0 0	
18	Mr. George Bean	Captain Kelly	1½	7	8 0	
19	Cherunjeelall	Mr. Medicok	1½	7	8 0	
20 & 20½	Mr. Kitchen	Messrs. Kitchen & Son	5	25	0 0	
21	Lall Khan	Lall Khan	0½	2	8 0	
22 & 27	Mr. T. Marten	Mr. T. Marten	4	20	0 0	
23	Government	Dak Bungalow	1	5	0 0	
24	Do.	Hospital	4	20	0 0	
25	Mr. T. Marten	Rev. H. Tuson	2	10	0 0	
26	W. H. Carey	Lieut. R. S. Marindin	2½	12	8 0	
28	J. H. Powell	Mr. C. C. Harold	2	10	0 0	
29	Mias Julia Powell	Untenanted	6	30	0 0	
30	Mr. T. Marten	Major J. P. Sheriff	2	10	0 0	
31	E. Claxton	Untenanted	2	10	0 0	
32	Do.	Captain Steward	4	20	0 0	
33	H. G. Seok	Mr. H. G. Scott	6½	32	8 0	
34	Sergeant W. M. Cummings	Mr. T. Jones	3	15	0 0	
35	Mr. Jno. Macarthur	Mr. Jno. Macarthur	3	15	0 0	
36	H. C. Bradford	Untenanted	3	15	0 0	
37	Messrs. Kitchen & Son	Do.	3	15	0 0	
38	Jowalanath, Tehsildar	Jowalanath	3	15	0 0	
39	Gungah Ram	Gunga Ram	3	15	0 0	
40	Messrs. Kitchen & Son	Captain C. E. Orman	4	20	0 0	
41	Government	Cutcherry	6	30	0 0	
42	Not taken up	Not taken up	4	20	0 0	
43	Mr. C. Willford	Mr. C. Willford	3½	17	8 0	
44	Freeman	Mr. James Freeman	4½	22	8 0	
45	Do.	Do.	3	15	0 0	
46	Mr. Thomas Login	Dr. Walker	5	25	0 0	
47	Government	Dr. Thomson	6	30	0 0	
48	Mr. C. Willford	Mr. C. Willford	3	15	0 0	
49	Government	Major Medley	5	25	0 0	
50	Do.	Mr. Peter Keay	3	15	0 0	
51	Do.	Bazaar Sergeant	1½	7	8 0	
52	Mr. Jno. Macarthur	Mr. Jno. Macarthur	1½	7	8 0	
53	James Johnston	Mr. James Johnston	1½	7	8 0	
54	Central Office	Government	8	40	0 0	
55	Office Northern Division					
	Ganges Canal	Do.	1	5	0 0	
56	Thomason College	Do.	29	145	0 0	
57	Roorkee Workshops	Do.	14½	72	8 0	
58	Post Office	Do.	1½	7	8 0	
59	College Bungalow	Do.	1½	7	8 0	
60	Do.	Do.	1½	7	8 0	
61	Do.	Do.	1½	7	8 0	
62	Do.	Do.	1½	7	8 0	
63	Do.	Do.	1½	7	8 0	
64	Do.	Do.	2	10	0 0	
65	Do.	Do.	2½	12	8 0	
66	Do.	Do.	3	15	0 0	
67	Do.	Do.	3	15	0 0	
68	Do.	Do.	2½	12	8 0	
69	Do.	Do.	3½	17	8 0	
70	Do.	Do.	4	20	0 0	
71	Do.	Do.	3	15	0 0	
72	Do.	Do.	2½	12	8 0	
73	Do.	Do.	2½	12	8 0	
74	Extra plots belonging to Roorkee workshop	Do.	12½	62	8 0	
Total			284	1,420	0 0	

N. B.—All the lands in the Civil Station of Saharanpore are held Khalsa.

SAHARANPORE, SETTLEMENT OFFICE:

The 11th May, 1867.

(Sd.) H. LEPGER WYNNE,

Settlement Assistant.

APPENDIX K.

Statement showing the Assets at the time of Settlement, and in the year of 1868-69, of 243
Canal-irrigated Villages proposed for a Permanent Settlement.

Number.	Tehseel.	Pergunnah.	Village.	Jumma.	Rent-roll at Settlement, 1273 Fuslee.	Rent-roll of 1276 Fuslee, or 1868-69 A. D.	Remarks.
				Rs. A.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1			Behlolpore ...	479 0	853 0 0	1,429 0 0	
2			Chaookherie, Muzra				
3			Sulejwa ...	203 0	370 0 0	360 0 0	
4			Dhounralah ...	1,303 0	2,370 0 0	3,185 9 9	
5			Deedpoora ...	32 0	58 0 0	60 8 0	
6			Hurpal ...	346 0	630 0 0	980 10 6	
7			Hurpalee ...	962 0	1,750 0 0	1,957 4 0	
8			Islamnuggur ...	4,251 0	7,730 0 0	13,687 14 9	
9			Ismaelpore ...	514 0	935 0 0	1,044 6 3	
10			Jajwah ...	944 0	1,680 0 0	1,744 1 3	
			Quaderpoor, Muzra				
11			Dhounralah ...	182 0	330 0 0	344 10 0	
12			Kupoorce ...	1,875 0	2,500 0 0	3,299 14 0	
13			Ladkherie ...	203 0	370 0 0	386 0 0	
14			Loondhee ...	1,012 0	1,840 0 0	2,262 9 3	
15			Loondha ...	544 0	990 0 0	1,383 9 6	
16			Moozuffurpoor ...	627 0	1,140 0 0	2,022 10 6	
17			Nace Nuglee ...	1,251 0	2,275 0 0	2,875 15 6	
18			Shicree Bass ...	379 0	690 0 0	716 11 9	
19			Shureefpoor ...	286 0	520 0 0	728 2 3	
20			Jagehta Goojur ...	655 0	1,247 0 0	2,527 0 0	
21			Shahpore ...	655 0	511 0 0	781 0 0	
22			Pandakherie ...	502 0	1,095 0 0	1,466 0 0	
23			Toulee ...	550 0	1,000 0 0	1,146 0 0	
24			Chundpoora ...	408 0	742 0 0	764 0 0	
25			Khujoorherie ...	869 0	1,580 0 0	1,749 0 0	
26			Sooranaah ...	1,353 0	2,460 0 0	3,758 0 0	
27			Srugthul ...	624 0	1,135 0 0	1,678 0 0	
28			Chutteralee ...	548 0	998 0 0	2,062 0 0	
29			Mirzapore ...	122 0	223 0 0	210 0 0	
30			Ahmudpoor ...	383 0	698 0 0	782 0 0	
31			Jeyranpoor ...	401 0	730 0 0	689 0 0	
32			Bcedpore ...	627 0	1,140 0 0	1,278 0 0	
33			Khairpoora ...	256 0	464 0 0	150 0 0	
34			Rujdhan ...	588 0	1,070 0 0	3,987 0 0	
35			Qazeepoora ...	215 0	392 0 0	1,628 0 0	
36			Alleepoora ...	982 0	1,428 0 0	2,541 0 0	
37			Suroorpoor ...	604 0	1,099 0 0	3,529 0 0	
38			Jagelita Nujeeb ...	1,058 0	1,925 0 0	1,526 0 0	
39			Doulutkherce ...	963 0	1,750 0 0	1,707 0 0	
40			Bejnakhherie ...	430 0	483 0 0	1,040 0 0	
41			Deednour ...	918 0	1,670 0 0	1,544 0 0	
42			Nurayenpore Tuga ...	379 0	690 0 0	611 0 9	
43			Bhojpoor Tuga ...	775 0	1,310 0 0	1,661 0 9	
44			Burgaon ...	838 0	1,525 0 0	3,827 7 0	
45			Teleepoorah ...	363 0	660 0 0	799 2 7	
46			Munohirpoor ...	517 0	940 0 0	1,754 4 0	
47			Nittanundpoor ...	303 0	550 0 0	1,054 13 3	
48			Hurrakhherie ...	792 0	1,440 0 0	1,164 3 6	
49			Bukakah ...	566 0	1,030 0 0	1,828 4 9	
50			Dasamuzra ...	852 0	1,550 0 0	3,797 7 0	
51			Piragpoor ...	522 0	950 0 0	1,487 4 9	
52			Ubdoolapore ...	484 0	880 0 0	2,120 7 3	
53			Ghathora ...	1,270 0	2,310 0 0	3,867 15 0	
54			Aharee ...	275 0	500 0 0	717 0 3	
55			Bodhakhera ...	2,018 0	3,660 0 0	4,261 0 0	
56			Putnee ...	1,540 0	1,800 0 0	3,223 15 9	
57			Kulloo Muzra ...	110 0	200 0 0	331 4 3	
58			Katla ...	1,320 0	2,400 0 0	3,266 2 0	
59			Muhesrio ...	1,386 0	2,520 0 0	3,025 2 6	
60			Alleepoorah ...	407 0	740 0 0	1,051 0 0	
61			Pilkhunee ...	1,122 0	2,040 0 0	2,860 6 0	
62			Jandkherce ...	288 0	525 0 0	523 2 3	
63			Seekree ...	918 0	1,670 0 0	2,167 8 6	
64			Sungmore ...	654 0	1,190 0 0	538 5 3	
65			Papree ...	819 0	1,490 0 0	4,663 0 0	
66			Jalulpoorah ...	258 0	470 0 0	1,375 0 0	
67			Munohra ...	736 0	1,430 0 0	2,572 0 0	
68			Qnsba Tectron ...	4,823 0	8,770 0 0	11,388 0 0	
69			Poojna ...	910 0	1,655 0 0	2,288 0 0	
70			Khanpoor ...	46 0	85 0 0	370 0 0	
71			Shujapoor ...	305 0	555 0 0	1,151 0 0	
72			Bursee ...	841 0	1,530 0 0	2,074 0 0	
73			Thoulas ...	390 0	710 0 0	1,217 0 0	
74			Tholah ...	1,072 0	1,950 0 0	1,993 0 0	
75			Salecur ...	1,108 0	2,015 0 0	2,391 0 0	
76			Madhopoor ...	610 0	1,110 0 0	1,439 0 0	
77			Sherepoor ...	731 0	1,330 0 0	1,811 0 0	
78			Tufapoor Bahader ...	258 0	470 0 0	1,027 0 0	
79			Safapoor Malee ...	473 0	860 0 0	1,360 0 0	
80			Murdanee ...	957 0	1,740 0 0	4,010 0 0	
			Nainkherce ...	660 0	1,200 0 0	1,527 0 0	

APPENDIX K.—(Continued.)

Statement showing the Assets at the time of Settlement, and in the year of 1868-69, of 243 Canal-irrigated Villages proposed for a Permanent Settlement.

Number.	Tehseel.	Pergunnah.	Village.	Jumma.	Rent-roll at Settlement, 1273 Fuslee.	Rent-roll of 1276 Fuslee, or 1868-69 A. D.	Remarks.
				Rs. As.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
81	Roorkee.	Bhugwanpore.	Huthiathul	
			Tansilpoor ...	1,557 0	2,830 0 0	1,700 0 0	
82			Ausufnuggur ...	897 0	1,630 0 0	1,060 0 0	
83			Bahaderpoor Sainee,	544 0	990 0 0	1,314 0 0	
84			Liberherie ...	2,750 0	5,000 0 0	5,125 0 0	
85			Sikhouttee ...	357 0	650 0 0	666 14 0	
86			Nugla Salaroo ...	1,008 0	1,825 0 0	1,829 1 3	
87			Munglour ...	2,817 3	4,590 0 0	5,848 4 0	
88			Saidpoora ...	558 0	1,015 0 0	1,163 13 6	
89			Thuska ...	935 0	1,700 0 0	1,714 0 0	
90	Moondait ...	858 0	1,560 0 0	1,560 8 0			
91	Birumpoor ...	770 0	1,000 0 0	1,559 12 3			
92	Mukpoor ...	863 0	1,570 0 0	1,578 9 6			
93	Nugla Suktoo ...	423 0	770 0 0	778 12 0			
94	Khera Jatt ...	1,933 0	3,515 0 0	3,574 12 6			
95	Jhuheerun ...	849 0	1,545 0 0	1,579 1 9			
96	Narsain, khoord ...	764 0	1,390 0 0	1,391 5 0			
97	Dhalkee ...	528 0	980 0 0	961 13 0			
98	Gudarpooda ...	1,705 0	3,100 0 0	3,189 11 6			
99	Narsain, kulan ...	990 0	1,300 0 0	2,415 14 6			
100	Munglour.	Mundoolco ...	704 0	1,280 0 0	1,290 11 0		
101		Libowleo ...	737 0	1,340 0 0	1,377 5 9		
102		Kulyanpoor ...	1,155 0	2,100 0 0	1,115 10 0		
103		Gujroula ...	407 0	740 0 0	744 0 0		
104		Kuarie ...	968 0	1,760 0 0	1,971 6 0		
105		Ladpoor ...	594 0	1,080 0 0	1,079 3 6		
106		Khanpoor ...	239 0	435 0 0	465 3 9		
107		Jaitpoor ...	363 0	660 0 0	662 8 0		
108		Juthoree ...	1,045 0	1,900 0 0	1,940 0 0		
109		Koomaherie ...	742 0	1,350 0 0	1,358 7 3		
110	Deobund.	Sherepoor ...	2,222 0	4,040 0 0	4,075 13 3		
111		Hurchundpoor ...	781 0	1,420 0 0	1,481 8 6		
112		Rusoolpoor ...	544 0	990 0 0	990 0 0		
113		Nugla Emad ...	541 0	985 0 0	985 15 0		
114		Hisampoor ...	506 0	920 0 0	918 3 3		
115		Nizampoor ...	764 0	1,390 0 0	1,397 10 0		
116		Nuseerpoor ...	1,336 0	2,430 0 0	2,470 9 9		
117		Koowaheree ...	742 0	1,350 0 0	1,358 7 3		
118		Oodulherree ...	748 0	1,360 0 0	1,363 6 0		
119		Tipurpoor ...	313 0	570 0 0	582 7 0		
120	Deobund.	Oolaira ...	808 0	1,470 0 0	1,470 10 0		
121		Nugla Seekunder ...	258 0	470 0 0	471 8 0		
122		Naherpoor ...	220 0	400 0 0	400 7 0		
123		Sadhollee ...	1,130 0	2,055 0 0	2,057 5 0		
124		Hurajonlee ...	474 0	862 0 0	877 2 0		
125		Mahomundpoor ...	616 0	1,120 0 0	1,120 2 9		
126		Bhugwanpoor ...	1,320 0	2,400 0 0	2,534 12 0		
127		Sudharunpoor ...	1,640 0	1,640 0 0	2,382 0 0		
128		Phoolass ...	3,040 0	3,040 0 0	3,422 0 0		
129		Tyubpoor ...	1,137 0	1,137 0 0	1,582 9 0		
130	Deobund.	Runsoorah ...	2,645 0	2,645 0 0	5,292 0 0		
131		Ramooipoor ...	800 0	800 0 0	1,572 12 0		
132		Nizampoor ...	560 0	560 0 0	962 12 0		
133		Sampla Khutree ...	1,137 0	2,070 0 0	2,268 2 3		
134		Theethkee ...	968 0	1,760 0 0	2,785 0 0		
135		Tipurpoor ...	2,740 0	2,740 0 0	3,992 12 0		
136		Sampla Buqual ...	643 0	1,170 0 0	2,756 14 6		
137		Toderpoor ...	193 0	350 0 0	587 0 6		
138		Oonchagaon ...	1,198 0	2,180 0 0	2,995 8 0		
139		Koorulkee ...	1,724 0	3 135 0 0	5,119 8 0		
140	Deobund.	Phoolasse ...	841 0	1,530 0 0	2,255 5 6		
141		Zuhoorpoor ...	253 0	460 0 0	584 9 0		
142		Gopalce ...	1,344 0	2,445 0 0	3,232 4 0		
143		Rusoolpoor ...	990 0	1,800 0 0	2,132 8 0		
144		Tigree ...	572 0	1,040 0 0	1,115 8 0		
145		Doodhlee ...	66 0	120 0 0	261 10 0		
146		Julalpoora Tiperpoor	154 0	280 0 0	310 0 0		
147		Baboo Muzra ...	841 0	1,530 0 0	1,981 0 0		
148		Burouleo ...	1,333 0	2,425 0 0	3,604 8 0		
149		Jurouda ...	5,810 0	10,565 0 0	17,119 12 0		
150	Deobund.	Oomree ...	932 0	9,595 0 0	199 0 0		
151		Umbehta ...	1,185 0	2,155 0 0	3,352 0 0		
152		Hiasonpoor ...	660 0	1,200 0 0	1,594 10 0		
153		Shampoer ...	808 0	560 0 0	635 8 0		
154		Khodabukshpore ...	1,210 0	2,200 0 0	2,363 15 9		

APPENDIX K. —(Continued.)

Statement showing the Assets at the time of Settlement, and in the year of 1868-69; of 243 Canal-irrigated Villages, proposed for a Permanent Settlement.

Number.	Tehseel.	Pergunnah.	Village.	Jumma.		Rent-roll at Settlement, 1273 Fuslee.		Rent-roll of 1276 Fuslee, or 1868-69 A. D.		Remarks.
				Rs.	As.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	
155			Nainkhera ...	986	0	1,792	0 0	12,278	0 0	
156			Pahansoo ...	2,920	0	5,290	0 0	7,558	0 0	
157			Futtehpoor ...	770	0	1,400	0 0	3,097	0 0	
158			Teekroul Khalsa ...	2,090	0	3,800	0 0	4,871	0 0	
159			Nundpoor ...	1,037	0	1,975	0 0	2,631	0 0	
160			Sadhoulce ...	987	0	1,250	0 0	5,258	0 0	
161			Khajoulce ...	555	0	1,010	0 0	1,348	0 0	
162			Dhukdavee ...	1,913	0	3,480	0 0	5,810	0 0	
163			Baboopoor ...	605	0	1,100	0 0	2,366	0 0	
164			Schjood ...	1,105	0	2,010	0 0	2,854	0 0	
165			Loondeekhree ...	1,232	0	2,240	0 0	4,320	0 0	
166			Malhee Goojur ...	2,332	0	4,240	0 0	5,785	0 0	
167			Landhoura ...	803	0	1,460	0 0	2,793	0 0	
168			Kumalpoor ...	572	0	1,040	0 0	1,793	0 0	
169			Untmow ...	1,441	0	2,620	0 0	3,337	0 0	
170			Aubha ...	715	0	1,300	0 0	1,760	0 0	
171			Nainpoor ...	952	0	1,730	0 0	3,935	0 0	
172			Umboulee ...	230	0	418	0 0	608	0 0	
173			Bhurbhoolce ...	841	0	1,530	0 0	1,810	0 0	
174			Mookundpoor ...	756	0	1,375	0 0	3,241	0 0	
175			Yayahpoor ...	528	0	960	0 0	1,152	0 0	
176			Kulerpoor ...	550	0	1,000	0 0	1,352	0 0	
177			Puthonpoora ...	291	0	420	0 0	656	0 0	
178			Khoodana ...	2,860	0	4,290	0 0	5,407	0 0	
179			Hoosainpoor ...	788	0	1,335	0 0	1,822	0 0	
180			Sanchloo ...	913	0	1,660	0 0	2,600	0 0	
181			Meerpoor ...	193	0	350	0 0	572	0 0	
182			Rampooree ...	847	0	1,540	0 0	2,568	0 0	
183			Nuwada (confiscated,) ...	423	0	770	0 0	1,053	0 0	
184			Rampooree ...	4,473	0	8,750	0 0	18,716	0 0	
185			Sulempoor ...	1,001	0	1,620	0 0	2,280	0 0	
186			Lunah ...	5,321	0	9,673	0 0	13,468	0 0	
187			Mora ...	3,052	0	5,550	0 0	7,478	0 0	
188			Nanouta ...	5,501	0	10,760	0 0	28,030	0 0	
189			Dakrawul Kulan ...	776	0	1,409	0 0	2,067	0 0	
190			Deepkherce ...	621	0	1,131	0 0	1,819	0 0	
191			Duraypoor ...	330	0	600	0 0	954	0 0	
192			Madhoopoor ...	968	0	1,670	0 0	2,181	0 0	
193			Shodaspoor ...	693	0	1,263	0 0	2,027	0 0	
194			Bhabseo ...	1,691	0	3,075	0 0	2,244	0 0	
195			Sumbulherce ...	2,189	0	3,980	0 0	5,244	0 0	
196			Ghasoutce ...	1,870	0	3,400	0 0	4,712	0 0	
197			Dadunpoor ...	454	0	825	0 0	2,725	0 0	
198			Kullerpoor Goojur, ...	973	0	1,770	0 0	2,043	0 0	
199			Bhainsraon ...	944	0	1,716	0 0	3,424	0 0	
200			Mudnokee ...	715	0	1,300	0 0	1,709	0 0	
201			Chupperherce ...	825	0	1,500	0 0	2,206	0 0	
202			Oolhera ...	819	0	1,490	0 0	2,999	0 0	
203			Puharee ...	1,722	0	3,130	0 0	5,915	0 0	
204			Choura ...	852	0	1,560	0 0	2,043	0 0	
205			Yakoobpoor ...	409	0	745	0 0	908	0 0	
206			Ghathara ...	2,054	0	3,738	0 0	4,873	0 0	
207			Chuchroulee ...	1,161	0	2,110	0 0	2,842	0 0	
208			Pilkhunee ...	1,644	0	2,990	0 0	4,524	0 0	
209			Dukrawul Khoord, ...	583	0	1,060	0 0	3,165	0 0	
210			Khanpoor ...	618	0	1,125	0 0	1,405	0 0	
211			Bursa ...	434	0	790	0 0	1,281	0 0	
212			Bhankla ...	2,387	0	4,340	0 0	5,289	0 0	
213			Boodhakhera ...	550	0	1,000	0 0	1,923	0 0	
214			Ullaodeenpoor ...	303	0	550	0 0	726	0 0	
215			Mugul Muzra ...	396	0	720	0 0	853	0 0	
216			Nawada Goojur ...	522	0	950	0 0	1,639	0 0	
217			Berehman Muzra ...	159	0	290	0 0	427	0 0	
218			Chuk Khutta ...	96	0	175	0 0	216	0 0	
219			Sirslee, Kulan ...	1,270	0	2,300	0 0	3,208	0 0	
220			Jhubceerun ...	940	0	1,710	0 0	3,293	0 0	
221			Soobhree ...	732	0	1,330	0 0	1,921	0 0	
222			Shajelanporo ...	303	0	550	0 0	813	0 0	
223			Sadhoulce Hurya ...	484	0	880	0 0	1,207	0 0	
224			Nusantpoor ...	390	0	710	0 0	923	0 0	
225			Khutkaheree ...	688	0	1,250	0 0	2,221	0 0	
226			Khurukpoor ...	121	0	220	0 0	705	0 0	
227			Mohomedpoor ...	536	0	945	0 0	1,749	0 0	
228			Boodhakhera ...	814	0	1,480	0 0	3,899	0 0	
229			Futtechoollapore ...	275	0	500	0 0	593	0 0	
230			Dharkee ...	894	0	1,625	0 0	2,869	0 0	
231			Bahaderpoor ...	407	0	740	0 0	977	0 0	
232			Teermutkharco ...	462	0	840	0 0	1,406	0 0	
233			Churaon ...	362	0	653	0 0	1,183	0 0	

APPENDIX K.—(Concluded.)

Statement showing the *Assests at the time of Settlement, and in the year of 1868-69, of 248 Canal-irrigated Villages proposed for a Permanent Settlement.*

Number.	Tehseel.	Pergunnah.	Village.	Jumma.	Rent-roll at Settlement, 1273 Fuslee.	Rent-roll of 1276 Fuslee, or 1868-69 A. D.	Remarks.
				Rs. As.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
234	DEORUD.	Hampore.	Chuksalarpoor ...	149 0	272 0 0	520 0 0	
235			Sirslee, Khoord ...	605 0	1,100 0 0	1,809 0 0	
236			Humcedpoor ...	248 0	450 0 0	575 0 0	
237			Ahmudpoor ...	1,881 0	3,420 0 0	4,683 0 0	
238			Auzumpoor ...	554 0	280 0 0	433 0 0	
239			Seekunderpoor ...	347 0	630 0 0	877 0 0	
240			Durgahpoor ...	187 0	340 0 0	* ...	
241			Sarukthal ...	1,045 0	1,900 0 0	2,576 0 0	
242			Nainpoor Nugla ...	528 0	960 0 0	1,285 0 0	Increase.
			Grand Total ...	1,94,832 3	4,03,491 8 9	6,03,668 5 2	2,00,176 12 5

SAHARUNPORE,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE :
The 1870. }

H. B. WEBSTER,
Collector.

* An uninhabited village. There was no cultivation in 1868-69 on account of fam^l apures.



APPENDIX L.

Statement showing the Present Irrigated Area and the Probable Increase per cent. of Irrigation, during the next 20 years.

Tehseel.	Pergunnah.	Number.	Villages,	Present irrigated area in acres.	Possible increase per cent. according to Canal Officer's Return.	Remarks.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Nukur.	Nukoor.	1	Behlolpoor ...	111	44	
		2	Chakheri Muzra Schujwee ...	22	38	
		3	Dhomalah ...	155	22	
		4	Deedpoorah ...	8	25	
		5	Harpal ...	250	160	
		6	Harpalee ...	313	21	
		7	Islamnuggur ...	1,298	34	
		8	Ismaelpoor ...	73	146	
		9	Jajwah ...	208	20	
		10	Kadirpoor, Muzra Dhouralah ...	...	...
		11	Kupoorco ...	232	63	
		12	Ludkherce ...	45	33	
		13	Loondhee ...	184	101	
		14	Loondha ...	178	168	
		15	Mooznatterpoor ...	265	20	
		16	Nae Niglee alias Majree ...	399	65	
		17	Sherolass ...	69	30	
		18	Shureefpoor ...	50	20	
		19	Jugehta Goojur ...	123	160	
		20	Shahpoor ...	55	120	
	Sirsawah.	21	Pandokherie ...	...	...
		22	Toulee ...	5	500	
		23	Chundapoor ...	1	*209	*Possible increase.
		24	Khujoorherce ...	53	126	
		25	Soorawah ...	49	102	
		26	Surugthul ...	103	113	
		27	Chutiersalee ...	132	53	
		28	Mirzapoor ...	30	100	
		29	Ahamudpoor ...	10	200	
		30	Jyranpoor ...	10	200	
		31	Beedpoor ...	79	26	
		32	Khairpoor ...	50	20	
		33	Rajdhan ...	10	300	
		34	Kazerpooora ...	64	119	
		35	Ulecpooora ...	39	53	
		36	Suroorpoor ...	36	90	
		37	Jugehta Nujeeb ...	31	287	
		38	Dowlutkherce ...	210	114	
		39	Bijnakherce ...	72	136	
		40	Deednour ...	36	38	
	Sooltanpoor.	41	Nirajunpoor Tuga ...	63	138	
		42	Bhojpoor Tuga ...	50	60	
		43	Budgaon ...	371	21	
		44	Telecpooora ...	145	93	
		45	Monohirpoor ...	2	900	
		46	Nittanundpoor ...	123	95	
		47	Hurrakherie ...	21	42	
		48	Bukarkah ...	59	120	
		49	Dassu Muzra ...	122	47	
		50	Piragpoor ...	191	170	
		51	Ghatchra ...	296	21	
		52	Haree ...	204	66	
		53	Boodhakhera ...	69	73	
		54	Putnce ...	310	35	
		55	Kuloo Muzra ...	309	19	
		56	Katla ...	...	...
		57	Abdoollapoor ...	...	21	
		58	Muhesree ...	215	20	
		59	Ulecpoorah ...	187	76	
		60	Pilkhuni ...	63	90	
	Gongoh.	61	Jandkherie ...	122	162	
		62	Seekree ...	38	58	
		63	Snnngmour ...	...	57	
		64	Talree ...	27	418	
		65	Julalpoorah ...	365	75	
		66	Munohra ...	127	26	
		67	Tectrown ...	331	57	
		68	Poojua ...	1,476	49	
		69	Khanpoor ...	274	24	
		70	Shujaspoor ...	283	22	
				107	115	

APPENDIX L.

Statement showing the Present Irrigated Area and the Probable Increase per cent. of Irrigation, during the next 20 years.—(Continued.)

Tehseel.	Pergunnah.	Number.	Villages.	Present irrigated area in acres.	Possible increase per cent. according to Canal Officer's Return.	Remarks.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Nukoor (Concld).	Gungoh (Concld).	71	Bursee	298	67	
		72	Hulas	138	124	
		73	Holali	287	81	
		74	Salcear	488	24	
		75	Madhopoor	192	22	
		76	Sherpoor	257	81	
		77	Tofapoor Buhadoor	71	97	
		78	Diito Malee	180	55	
		79	Mordancee	318	47	
		80	Nainkhereo	181	43	
		81	Huthiathul	10'68	100	
		82	Tansipoor	101'89	49	
		83	Asifungger	39'35	97	
		84	Bahadipoor Sanee	99'58	98	
		85	Liburherce	639'57	98	
		86	Sikhontee	212'62	98	
		87	Nugla Sularoo	406'75	98	
		88	Munglour	497'97	98	
		89	Saidpoora	168'14	98	
		90	Huska	340'67	98	
Roorkee.	Bhugwan- poor, Roorkee.	91	Moondait	302'06	98	
		92	Birunpoor	369'67	95	
		93	Malpoor	182'32	98	
		94	Nugla Sukto	110'89	99	
		95	Kherajut	244'53	180	
		96	Junbeernn	345'69	98	
		97	Narsani Khoord	246'91	98	
		98	Dhaikie	86'99	99	
		99	Gudurjoda	371'15	101	
		100	Narsain Kulan	281'48	98	
		101	Mundoolee	109'35	99	
		102	Liloulee	355'50	98	
		103	Kulyanpoor	171'94	98	
		104	Gujroula	93'09	97	
		105	Kourie	448'86	97	
		106	Ladpoor	235'95	98	
		107	Khanpoor	123'11	98	
		108	Jaitpoor	66'39	98	
		109	Jutherie	275'88	98	
		110	Koowaheree	232'60	98	
Deobund.	Munglour.	111	Sherpoor	364'32	98	
		112	Hurchundpoor	211'34	98	
		113	Rusoolpoor	34'37	97	
		114	Nogla Emad	229'94	98	
		115	Hisampoer	13'59	100	
		116	Nizampoor	239'31	98	
		117	Nuseerpoor	235'67	98	
		118	Koonaheree	272'60	98	
		119	Oodulhereo	227'48	98	
		120	Tipurpoor	40'48	10	
		121	Oolera	264'43	98	
		122	Nugla Sikunder	123'24	98	
		123	Nahirpoor	33'73	100	
		124	Sadhoulie	78'46	98	
		125	Hurajoullo	10'20	100	
		126	Mohomedpoor	273'06	98	
		127	Bhugwanpoor	1'52	100	
		128	Sudharunpoor	254'49	98	
		129	Pholass	437'56	98	
		130	Tyelpoor	163'91	98	
Deobund.	Deobund.	131	Runsoorah	254'28	98	
		132	Ramooipoor	118'50	99	
		133	Nizampoor	15'84	100	
		134	Sampla Khutri	57'49	98	
		135	Heetkie	263'29	98	
		136	Tipirpoor	108'22	99	
		137	Sampla Bukal	76'80	98	
		138	Toderpoor	32'46	120	
		139	Oonchagoan	406'47	98	
		140	Koorulkee	233'16	98	

APPENDIX L.

Statement showing the Present Irrigated Area and the Probable Increase per cent. of Irrigation, during the next 20 years.—(Continued.)

Tehseel.	Pergunnah.	Number.	Villages.	Present irrigated area in acres.	Possible increase per cent. according to Canal Officer's Return.	Remarks.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Deobund (Continued.)	Deobund (Concid).	141	Pholasie ...	156.14	98	
		142	Zaheerpoor ...	273.67	98	
		143	Gopalca ...	148.99	99	
		144	Rusoolpoor ...	73.88	98	
		145	Tigree ...	11.31	100	
		146	Doodhlee ...	15.41	100	
		147	Julalpoor Tipurpoor ...	104.92	98	
		148	Khodabukshpoor ...	22	13	
		149	Bahoo Muzra ...	266	24	
		150	Buroulie ...	113	41	
		151	Juronda ...	552	98	
		152	Oomree ...	130	23	
		153	Ambehta ...	67	525	
		154	Ilisampoore ...	128	26	
		155	Shiampoore ...	3	...	
		156	Nainkhera ...	417	35	
		157	Pubauso ...	620	18	
		158	Futichpoor ...	338	27	
		159	Tekroukhulaa ...	1011	38	
		160	Nundpoor ...	272	49	
		161	Sadhoulie ...	365	20	
		162	Khujoulie ...	247	121	
		163	Dhukdavee ...	584	29	
		164	Babooipoor ...	255	49	
		165	Sehjoor ...	329	76	
		166	Loondikheree ...	182	102	
		167	Mabi Goojur ...	421	105	
		168	Landhoura ...	190	105	
		169	Kumalpoor ...	168	54	
		170	Antmou ...	181	120	
		171	Abha ...	241	74	
		172	Nainpoor ...	91	57	
		173	Umboulee ...	69	74	
		174	Bhorboulie ...	302	92	
		175	Mokundpoor ...	252	86	
		176	Yahyapoore ...	200	75	
		177	Kulerpoor ...	308	20	
		178	Puthanpoora ...	83	56	
		179	Khoordana ...	983	57	
		180	Hoestunpoor ...	125	20	
		181	Sanchloo ...	252	66	
		182	Meerpoor ...	86	27	
		183	Rampooree ...	291	64	
		184	Nuwada Muzbita ...	176	47	
		185	Rampoore ...	1,453	60	
		186	Sulempoor ...	245	83	
		187	Souah ...	1,105	49	
		188	Mora ...	915	49	
		189	Nanouta ...	1,998	25	
		190	Dukrawur Kulaun ...	143	193	
		191	Dcepkheree ...	167	97	
		192	Duryapoore ...	39	130	
		193	Madhopoor ...	290	79	
		194	Sheodaspoor ...	192	45	
		195	Bhabsie ...	599	58	
		196	Sumbulheree ...	440	40	
		197	Ghasoutie ...	431	35	
		198	Dadunpoor ...	158	32	
		199	Kulerpoor Goojur ...	308	68	
		200	Bhainsrow ...	314	72	
		201	Madhkio ...	165	20	
		202	Chhuperheree ...	209	19	
		203	Oolhera ...	187	22	
		204	Bharee ...	433	57	
		205	Choura ...	216	43	
		206	Yakoobpoor ...	73	228	
		207	Ghatehra ...	495	43	
		208	Chuchroulie ...	343	72	
		209	Pikbunie ...	464	20	
		210	Dukrawur Khoord ...	116	106	
	Rampoore.					

APPENDIX L.

Statement showing the Present Irrigated Area and the Probable Increase per cent of Irrigation during the next 20 years.—(Concluded.)

Tehseel.	Pergunnah.	Number.	Villages.	Present irrigated area in acres.	Possible increase per cent according to Canal Officer's Return.	Remarks.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Deobund (Concluded.)	Rampoor (Concluded.)	211	Khanpoor ...	166	44	
		212	Burra ...	177	52	
		213	Bhankla ...	580	75	
		214	Boodakhera ...	66	51	
		215	Alla-ood-deenpoor ...	58	72	
		216	Moghul Muzra ...	57	57	
		217	Nuwada Goojur ...	143	29	
		218	Brahmun Muzra ...	25	140	
		219	Chuk Khatta ...	23	30	
		220	Sirslee Kulan ...	167	60	
		221	Jhubeerun ...	192	51	
		222	Soobree ...	...	...
		223	Shahjchanpoor ...	110	55	
		224	Sadhoul Hurya ...	72	25	
		225	Nusrutpoor ...	94	48	
		226	Khutkakeria ...	190	20	
		227	Khurukpoor ...	50	20	
		228	Mohomedpoor ...	99	282	
		229	Boodakhera ...	24	51	
		230	Futteholapoor ...	30	33	
		231	Dharkie ...	187	28	
		232	Bulhadirpoor ...	11	...	
		233	Tornutkhorie ...	313	27	
		234	Churvan... ..	187	28	
		235	Chuk Salarpoor ...	21	42	
		236	Sirali Khoord ...	...	...
		237	Humeedpoor ...	4	2,400	
		238	Ahmudpoor ...	...	...
		239	Auzumpoor ...	125	60	
		240	Sikunderpoor ...	55	27	
		241	Durgahpoor ...	38	31	
		242	Sarukthul ...	27	47	
		243	Nainpoor Nugla ...	133	57	

SAHARUNPORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE :

The of January, 1870.

H. B. WEBSTER.

Collector.

FROM

H. LEPOER WYNNE, ESQUIRE,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Saharunpore,

To

H. D. ROBERTSON, ESQUIRE,

*Collector, Saharunpore,**Dated Saharunpore, the 17th May, 1867.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the report of my operations in revising the Settlement of the pergunnahs, marginally mentioned, during the years 1864-65 and 1866.

Sooltanpore.
Sirsaiah.
Nukoor.
Gungoh.
Rampore.
Deobund.

Nagul.
Bhugwanpore.
Roorkee.
Jawallapore.
Munglour.

You are yourself so well acquainted with the circumstances that led Government to direct a revision of Mr. Vans Agnew's work, that I need make

no mention of them, but will content myself with detailing the instructions I received from time to time, and the mode in which I executed them.

It will be convenient to divide the report into four parts :—

I. Personal narrative bringing the history of the operations conducted under my superintendence up to the last step—the final revision of assessment.

II. A description of the three Tehseels, with especial reference to their natural capabilities and present condition.

III. The revision of assessment and the Permanent Settlement.

IV. A few supplementary statistics.

PERSONAL NARRATIVE.

2. On reaching Saharunpore, in the end of May, 1864, my first task was to look through the papers, in order to acquire a general idea of the way in which the Settlement papers had been prepared.

When the Senior Member of the Board arrived, in June, I submitted to him a note* porused by yourself which contained the result of such observations as in the short interval I had been able to make.

* See Appendix A.

Mr. (now Sir W.) Muir issued instructions,* based upon the above note, and also I believe on certain correspondence with yourself, which I have not seen.

* See Appendix B.

3. As the result of these instructions, and your subsequent orders, my task was at the outset thus defined :—

I. To decide the 166 malikana cases in the district.

II. To measure the Jungle grants for the purpose of (1) in some cases enquiring whether they were liable to resumption on account of non-fulfilment of conditions, and (2) in all cases preparing their vernacular records as a foundation for the Putwarees' annual papers.

III. To correct the English records.

IV. To revise the Settlement of Nukoor and Roorkee.

4. The completion of the first has already been reported to you by my No. 42, dated 2nd August, 1866; and my proceedings received the approval of Government by No. 840, dated 24th September, 1866.

5. The second was commenced by Deputy Nundkishore under detailed instructions issued by me (and approved by you) in November, 1864. I was subsequently relieved of the charge of this work, as is mentioned further on in the end of next paragraph.

6. The third I set on foot in the month of July. The supervision of the work was at first conducted by myself, and, after my departure into camp, by Deputy Collector Nundkishore.

To the task of correcting the English Settlement records was subsequently* added that of correcting the vernacular records as well. It was found that the several copies of the khusras did not in all cases agree with each other: that in some instances the areas of fields had not been correctly calculated; that some numbers had been omitted altogether; that more often the shujrahs showed the existence of "goshas,"* which were not mentioned in the khusras or khuteonee, and *vice versa*; that the columns in either the Khuteonee or Khusras had wrongly been added up, and so forth. The Commissioner's resolution, besides touching on other matters to be noticed in the proper places, also contained instructions for preparing the extracts from the record of rights to be given to landholders and cultivators in conformity with the Board's Circular No. 25, dated 8th November, 1864, and also for correcting the item of barren waste, with the view of including in it all groves of useful trees up to 5 per cent. of the area under the terms of Board's Circular No. 8, dated 31st May, 1865.

These several tasks were at first entrusted to me, but I was subsequently relieved of them by Commissioner's Memorandum dated 18th December, 1865, when it became necessary that I should take up the revision of jummas in Tehseel Deobund as well.

7. The fourth and most important task I commenced by going into camp in Nukoor, in the first week of September. By the middle of April, I had completed the inspection of Nukoor and half of Roorkee Tehseel. In the cold weather of 1865 I finished Roorkee, and it then became clear that Mr. Daniell, who had commenced the inspection of Tehseel Deobund, would not be able to return to the district. The work was, therefore, made over to me, and I visited the villages not only in the pergunnah and three quarters which he had left untouched, but also in the pergunnah and a quarter which he had visited.

8. The observations made at the time of inspecting each village are recorded in the miscellaneous remarks attached to the Nos. 2 and 3 Statements, under 19 heads, as directed by you in August 1864. A memorandum that forms Appendix C. contains all needful explanations regarding the mode of recording these observations.

9. This task of inspecting the villages and making notes regarding their condition was by far the most laborious portion of the whole work. The method adopted was as follows:—

Previous to the visit, I had with my own hand drawn up a statistical table, abstracted from the Putwarees' papers and verbal statement, and containing the following particulars:—

- (1.) Total area cultivated.
- (2.) Area held seer, or (as it is here universally called) "khod kasht"—i. e., land cultivated by the owner himself or by means of hired labour.
- (3.) Area held by favoured cultivators, who pay no rent but merely their share of the Government demand. Such tenants are extremely common, especially in Goojur or Rajpoot villages; and where, as in Gungoh, there is so little demand for land that

the owners will consent to considerable sacrifices in order to procure assistance in meeting the burden of the Government Jumma. It may, indeed, be here laid down as a general rule that the existence of a large proportion of land held in this way ("huab khewut," as it is called) affords the Settlement Officer a *suro sign* that his jumma must be light. In the best tracts, those watered by the canal, hardly any land is held on those favoured terms, and it is natural to expect that as the demand for land increases the amount so held will diminish.

(4.) Area leased to tenants paying in kind.

(5.) Area leased to tenants paying rent in cash.

(6.) Amount of rent paid—

(1) in kind.

(2) in cash.

(7.) Rates of rent when paid in kind—i. e., how many seers in the maund are taken by the landlord.

(8.) Rates of rent in cash (*zabtee*) on certain crops on which rent in kind can hardly be taken. Sugarcane, cotton, "churree" (jowar plants cut as fodder for cattle), tobacco, "til," (oil plant,) hemp, and indigo wherever grown.

(9.) The area occupied by the two superior crops—sugarcane and cotton.

(10.) Jumma with cesses, excluding Putwarics' fees.

(11.) Number of houses.

(12.) Number of inhabitants.

(13.) Number of cattle and horses.

(14.) Number of wells, with a detail of those protected by masonry (*pukka*), and those unprotected, or protected only by a wattling of twigs or wooden framework (*kutchra*), and with a further detail of those used for household purposes, and those used for irrigation.

(15.) Detail of the number, caste, and residence of the several landholders, with a further detail showing whether they belong to the ancestral stock, or have acquired the land by alienation;—if the latter, how long ago, and what price was realized? The object of enquiring how long ago the share was alienated is to see if the cause of impoverishment is of long standing or of recent date, and if it has ceased or is still in existence.

(16.) A detail of the number, caste, and residence of the several cultivators. If many of them lived away from the village in question (*pahee kashts*), I found it might be regarded as a *suro sign* that the demand for land was insufficient, and that the village must be classed low in the scale. All these facts and figures represented the statistics of 1272 *Fusloo* in the *pergunnah* visited in 1864-65, and 1273 *Fuslee* in those visited in 1865-66.

10. The fields in the rough *Shujroh* were also marked with different coloured chalks to discriminate the soils and the entry of barren waste. In regard to both these items, I found early cause to distrust the accuracy of the Settlement papers. As regards the entry of soils, I am aware that your opinion is different from mine, but I am not alone in that opinion. Mr. Daniell's notes on *Doobund* abound in remarks on the incorrectness of the entries. I am also aware that it is often a very nice and difficult matter to appreciate the "nuances" of difference that distinguish one soil from another. But every man of observation, especially if—like myself—he has for six years been engaged in the task of examining soils, can be trusted to discern if what is entered under one head in one village has been entered another head in another village, and it is quite clear to me that this is frequently the case in the three *Tehseels* of this district which I have visited.

11. The incorrectness of the entry of barren waste was brought to my knowledge before I visited a single village, by finding in the second of the Putwarees' papers for 1272 Fulse (the "milan khusrah," a statement showing the detail of area as compared with the facts at the time of survey) entries of land brought into cultivation out of what had in the Settlement papers been recorded as "ghair moomkin," impracticable waste.* I may here state that as the result of my investigations on this point, 35,983 acres—entered originally as impracticable waste—have now been recorded as cultivable, and the Settlement papers corrected accordingly.

* I reported the fact in letter No. 10, dated 2nd September, 1864.

12. Holding in my hand the village map prepared as above-mentioned, the Statistical Abstract described in para. 9, the No. 2 Statement, and a detail of the crops found at the time of survey growing on each kind of soil, I proceeded over the village taking observations and making enquiries from the concourse of inhabitants who immediately assembled as soon as it was known that the Settlement Officer had entered their bounds. Guided by the distinctive marks in the map, I proceeded in turn to the places where the best and where the worst soil lay, looked at the area of waste land, made the Putwaree show me the several wells which were sounded with a plumb line by an accompanying Mirdahah, and finally directed my steps to the village site, where, if there was time, I tested the accuracy of the last rent-roll submitted by the Putwaree. This I found an extremely tedious operation. Each cultivator was called up in turn, and asked the circumstances of his holding, the amount cultivated, and rent paid last year. The general answer which I learned to expect regularly from each successive cultivator as he came up was,—“How should I know, ask the Putwaree.” When told to fall back on his own recollection, he began slowly to reckon up the number of fields held under this and that proprietor, and the area of each in kutchah beegahs (a little more than one-sixth of an acre). When he made a mistake, his neighbours often shouted out the true amount, and this so confused him that he had to begin the whole process again. When the area was ascertained, a similar process had to be undertaken for the purpose of finding out the rent. If the rent had been paid in cash, I generally managed to ascertain the sum actually paid: not so if it had been paid in kind. The cultivator had really and truly forgotten how many maunds he had paid to the landlord. This is not in reality surprising. Sturdy, frugal, and industrious as the peasants of this district are, their want of mental power is almost complete. They can seldom count above 10 consecutively. They recollect events with great ease, but fail in the matter of numbers and dates. The amount of rent paid in cash, not varying to any great extent from year to year, comes within the range of their memory; but the recollection of the number of maunds of each kind of crop, if the prevalent usage was actual division (butai) or of the estimated value, if appraisement (kunkoot) was the custom, becomes indistinct within a very few weeks after the harvest. On the few occasions when I was able to get coherent answers to the enquiry regarding the amount of the rent paid in kind, I found the sums quite wide of the amount given by the Putwaree, whereas the answers regarding cash payments tallied very generally with the entries in the rent-roll. Very early in my tour of inspection I was fortunate in being able to bring home a few instances of indubitable falsification, and the punishment of the guilty Putwarees inspired the rest with a wholesome terror.

13. Of such importance did this task of ascertaining actual cash rents seem, that when unable to test the rent-roll on the spot, I often procured the attendance of the tenants at my tent, keeping the Putwaree and all his papers by me during the interval so as to guard against collusion. Occasionally there seemed reason to suspect that the tenants had been tutored beforehand; their answers were so exceptionally ready, and tallied so very closely with the entries in the rent-roll. The process was thereupon suspended for an interval, and then recommenced with energy, little else being done for a few days, so as to allow no time for preparation.

14. Often again, during the inspection of the village, after shaking off the accompanying crowd, by riding on briskly, I was able to interrogate a casual tenant found working in his field, and after the first interval of speechless astonishment on his part, at finding himself addressed to a "Flakim", generally managed to procure information bearing on the rate of rent prevalent in the village.

15. It would be a mistake, however, to suppose that known rent-rates exist in any village. In the home lands, immediately round large towns, particular fields sometimes bear particular rates; and, occasionally, a large absentee landholder lets his lands to the whole body of cultivators at so much per kuteha beegah, but as the almost invariable rule a tenant pays a lump sum (bil-mookta) on the whole of his holding. As in general, the tenant insists on having his fair share of the best, the home fields ("goera"), and no more than his fair share of the worst, the outlying fields (jungle). In the village there is, as a matter of fact in a rack-rented village, a very general uniformity in the rate at which the lump sum paid as rental falls on each acre of the holding. In others than rack-rented villages there is no such uniformity. Cultivators of the same caste as the owners pay less; industrious cultivators such as Jats, Kolees, Sainces, Garahs, pay more than the average. In villages, again, where much of the land is held by the coparceners, there is often little or no attempt to make a profit out of the remainder of the area. It is made over to any resident of the village at a very slight advance on the Government demand. Mere length of occupancy has not, as a rule, any effect in reducing the rent which a cultivator would pay. In two tracts alone have I found any distinction of the kind recognized—*viz.*, in the tract immediately round the town of Deobund, and in that between the towns of Landhoura and Munglour. There a tenant of long occupancy—*i. e.*, two or three generations—pays about 15 per cent. less than tenants of yesterday.

This miscellaneous information regarding rents has been mentioned in this place in order to show that in collecting data for the assessment all disturbing causes were duly taken into account.

16. In the hope of supplementing the data collected in this way, I examined all the suits for rent instituted since the introduction of Act X. of 1859. But from the causes mentioned in para. 6 (of letter No. 56, dated 4th September, Appendix F.), nothing of real value was elicited by this examination. The greatest assistance however, was given by the 120 suits for the enhancement of rent, and 196 suits for commutation of rents in kind, filed in the Settlement Court. Not only did the rent-rates decreed (fixed whenever possible by arbitrators) add largely to the available data, but, in the course of investigation, much light was thrown on the rent-rolls of other villages, in which I had not had time to test the Putwarees' papers.

17. As I finished the inspection of each village, I wrote out notes of the results of the morning's work, and the observations then recorded are by the Commissioner's instructions included in the miscellaneous remarks in the No. III. Statement. It will be observed that these notes abound in corrections of the entries in the Settlement records regarding soils. Finding, as above stated, early in the course of my tour of inspection that the entries were inaccurate, I wrote to you proposing to alter them. You were adverse to this course, and I accordingly left the items unchanged, but went on recording in the notes what, in my opinion,* was the true amount of each class of soil, and made a similar entry as regards items of irrigated area.

18. In February, 1865, at a meeting of the Commissioner with the Settlement Officer of the District, it was decided that the entries in the Settlement papers, if

* This opinion was not founded on a mere estimate. In some cases, in the course of my inspection of the village, I struck out or added a field here and there, from or to the area marked with the distinctive sign of the particular soil, and was able by eye, and without calculation, to put down the amount to be subtracted or added. In others, I drew a line round a particular tract and made the Putwaree add up the area of the several numbers contained in it. In others, I showed the Putwaree what was to be entered under a particular heading and sent him to measure up the amount.

inaccurate in the opinion of the examining officer, should be corrected. This resolution I interpreted to mean that the totals as recorded in the Nos. II. and III. Statements should be corrected, and did not understand that it was intended to revert to the original khusrabs, correct the numbers one by one, and then prepare fresh No. II Statements. It appeared, however, subsequently that this was the intention of the Commissioner and of yourself. By that time I had from my notes corrected the totals of each class of soil in Nukoor, the inspection of which had been finished before the meeting in February, and from my personal observation those of half, Tehseel Roorkee, which I inspected after that meeting.

19. It was decided* therefore in September, 1865, that these corrections should be disallowed; that wherever the Settlement Officer could correct the Khusrab and all the other papers, number by number, he was at liberty to alter the entries in the Nos. II. and III. Statements, but not otherwise; that in no case was the item of meesun (varying as it did from year to year) or that of irrigated area to be altered. The Settlement Officer was, however, to make notes of the true amount which would be taken into account at the time of assessment. As the result of these instructions, the No. II. Statements of Tehseel Nukoor, and of Pergunnahs Munglour, Jawallapore, and part of Roorkee, have been left as Mr. Vans Agnew would have left them if all the calculations in his Khusrabs and Khuteeonees had been correct, and if again the totals shown had been an accurate representation of those shown in the Khuteeonees. The miscellaneous remarks, however, contain the Settlement Officer's opinion as to the true amounts which should be substituted. In the remaining pergunnahs inspected after September, 1865, the entries of all the soils (with the exception of meesun) have been corrected. The irrigated area remains as it was; but here again, and in the item of meesun, the miscellaneous remarks contain the Settlement Officer's opinion as to the true amounts as they existed in 1273 Fuslee.

20. When the notes of each village had been written out, the next task was to group and classify it with reference to the other villages of the pergunnah. All villages, with common general features and characteristics, were thrown into one group.

*Low alluvial land near a river.

†The high plateau further in land.

Thus, for instance, all the villages irrigated by a canal, all the "khadir",* all the mixed "bangar†" and khadir villages, were grouped together, and then the villages in the group were sub-divided into classes according to their natural qualities and present prosperity.

Finally, the villages in each class were graduated according to their comparative superiority or inferiority to a normal or average village in the group, and to each other. In effecting this, regard was had to (1) the natural goodness of the soil; (2) the carefulness of the cultivation; (3) the percentage of irrigation, possible or actual; and (4) the percentage of population. They were thus arranged with reference to a double standard—items (1) and (3) bearing upon natural capability and (2) and (3) on present prosperity. Even for a Permanent Settlement it appeared advisable to consider the present condition of the village, besides its natural capabilities, inasmuch as in an assessment that is to be permanently equable, it seemed fitting to take into some account the start which one village has already obtained over another.

21. Latterly, I used to put the information on the above-mentioned heads into the form of percentages, for the purpose of comparing the several villages with greater precision.

Immediately after the inspection of each village, I entered in the notes its position, with relation to others in the gradation-list, reserving the gradations subsequently. The gradation finally adopted is shown in the Settlement for each pergunnah, the villages being arranged in classes, and their relative place in each class. The Board had, in

reviewing the Goruckpore Settlement remarked that though I had classified the villages for the purpose of assessment, they had not been arranged in the general Statement according to those classes, but alphabetically. This fault has been avoided now

23. With the gradation of the villages in the several groups, the work preliminary to the assessment concluded. But there were several minor operations carried on simultaneously with this preliminary work, which may best be mentioned here.

24. 1st,—The examination of the No. II. forms showed me that in many cases there was a discrepancy between the area of the present measurement and that of the Professional Survey, in excess of the permissible margin 5 per cent. This I reported to you by No. 10, dated 2nd September, 1864. The investigation of the explanations tendered by the Canoongoes to account for the discrepancy was a very long and tedious affair. Ultimately, 68 villages in the whole district were remeasured, tested on the spot, and the papers prepared afresh.

I must here, however, remark that as a rule the measurements were found to be most accurate. The precision attained even in the largest villages, with many thousand separate fields, was not to be surpassed.

25. 2nd,—The Tehseelee copies of the Settlement papers in Tehseel Nukoor were found to be in a very disarranged condition. The several papers constituting the misls had in no case been brought together. One was in one man's possession, another with another, and a large proportion of the papers were wholly wanting. I first reported the matter by letter No. 11, dated 2nd September, 1864. The misls have been since arranged and bound.

26. 3rd,—Comparatively few of the field maps had been faird out on tracing cloth, and there was great danger that maps prepared on ordinary papers would not continue long when exposed to rough usage. All the maps have now been faird on tracing cloth.

27. 4th,—The Putwaree's were found to be in many cases not in possession of copies of the field-book and field-map; and sometimes they had no papers at all to produce, except last year's rent-roll, and the other annual papers. In hardly any case were their papers bound. These deficiencies have all been rectified.

28. 5th,—The Putwarees have all been classified according to their intelligence and industry, under the terms of Board's Circular No. 7, dated 28th April, 1864. A classification of the Putwarees had been submitted by the Canoongoes, and had been so far accepted that they drew different rates of pay accordingly; but it was always understood that this was merely an *ad interim* settlement of the matter, and the instructions of the Commissioner at the several meetings were always to the same effect—*viz.*, that the final classification should be made by the Settlement Officer himself. I submitted a classification of all the Putwarees with my letter No. 29, dated 23rd May, 1866, but I am given to understand that it has not yet been put in force. I submit that it should be so now. I repeatedly held out the prospect of the final classification as an encouragement to active and a warning to careless Putwarees; and it will be felt as a breach of faith if the promises held out is not fulfilled. At present the men are arranged quite irrespective of their qualifications.

29. 6th,—Residence of the Putwarees within their circles was found to be the exception and absentees in the rule; and yet all efforts made to induce them to live within their sphere of duty had failed, owing to the very reasonable excuse that the Putwaree could not live in a place where there was no house for him. To re-founda-
tion for such an excuse, I built houses in the village selected by themselves throughout Tehseels Nukoor and Roorkee. The houses not tenanted by the Putwarees, and many must now have fallen.
letter on the subject was dated 28th June last, No. 35.

30. 7th,—Maps of the several pergunnahs have been prepared showing the natural feature of the divisions into groups, the soils and depth of water from the surface. As the maps have been prepared by my own hand, I can guarantee their substantial accuracy. In Pergunnahs Bhugwanpoor, Roorkee, Munglour, and Nagul, the maps were made by piecing together the field maps of the several villages, and it was not possible for any non-professional map-drawer to secure perfect accuracy in the boundaries shown. In the other pergunnahs I had the advantage of working with the help of a skeleton map prepared by professional surveyors under the directions of Deputy Nundkishore.

31. 8th,—In the cases which I had taken up of disputes between Lumberdars and Putteedars the accounts had been found much complicated by the item of village expenses, the amount of which was, it appeared to me, quite at the discretion of the Lumberdar, so that he was able to keep the Putteedar in the dark as to the state of his account. I therefore struck an average of the payments on this account, and begged the Deputy Collectors—Nundkishore and Kidar Nath—to take every opportunity of inducing the people to fix the amount definitely at (say) a certain percentage on the Government jumma. This they have been able to do during the final attestation of records. The people have agreed to fix certain definite sums amounting to from two to five per cent. on the Government Jumma. Any payment in excess of this will be defrayed by the lumberdar.

32. 9th,—The case work of my own Court is shown in the margin. It was by no means heavy.

Description of Cases.	Total number instituted and decided
Revision of Records of Rights	69
Summary Settlements	5
Boundary Cases	6
Malikana	167
Suits under Section 23, Act X. of 1859	120
Suits under Section 13, Act XIV. of 1863	198
Execution of Decrees under Act X. of 1859	26
Putwarees's Cases	181
Imperfect Partitions	19
Single Applications and Petitions	1,228
Total,	2,017

In some instances the cases were complicated by the fact that entries in the wajib-ool-urz (administration paper), produced by one or other of the parties in support of their position, were alleged by

the other party to have been entered without their knowledge or consent. Ordinarily it would have been easy by looking at the original wajib-ool-urz to see whether it had been properly attested, whether the signatures were genuine, and whether the clause in question was or was not an interpolation or subsequent addition. But it was found that the originals of the wajib-ool-urz had not been filed with the Settlement misl or in the office. A few had been preserved by the Canoongoes in their own houses; and they have been directed to file all such in the office. But the bulk of these papers had disappeared. This was also found to have been the case with the "furd purtal"* of all but two pergunnahs.

*Reports of the Native Superintending Surveyor deputed to test the measurement papers.

Deputies Nundkishore and Kidar Nath have now revised all the administration papers striking out superfluous matter, and reattesting all the clauses that affected the interests of any of the proprietors.

33. In the cases instituted under Section 13, Act XIV. of 1863, for commutation of rents in kind, and those under Act X. of 1859, for enhancement, every endeavour was made to induce the parties to consent to arbitration; but in general, either on the one hand the landlords were too indignant at the audacity of the tenants in presuming to bring the matter into Court, or on the other, the tenants were too much afraid of their landlords' power of influencing the arbitrators to consent to any such mediation, and in that case I decided the case myself after inspection of the lands, and after investiga-

tion into the rates of rent prevailing in the neighbourhood. The present Civil Judge about this time of the year decided that this was not the proper principle to adopt, and that it was preferable to decree a rent in cash exactly equivalent to the value of the rent in kind actually enjoyed by the landlord. The High Court on appeal have, however, disallowed this ruling, and have affirmed the correctness of the principle on which suits of this kind had previously been decided. The Civil Judge had, moreover, ruled that the Settlement Officer was not at liberty to look beyond the line of villages immediately adjacent in search of the cash rents paid on lands of a quality similar to those in question in the suit then before him, but was to confine his attention to the data to be drawn from villages in the immediate vicinity. This ruling, too, has been disallowed by the High Court.

PART II.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRACT SETTLED.

34. I proceed to describe the several pergunnahs, divided into 41 groups, bringing out the general features of the country, and especially those which were found to be of material interest in the matter of assessment.

Tehseel Nukoor comprises four pergunnahs* lying along the River Jumna. A portion of each pergunnah consists of khadir land extending on an average four miles from the river bank. Then there comes a very marked and steep bank (sometimes cut up by ravines, but more often sufficiently sloping to be cultivated after a fashion), which marks the line of division between the khadir and bangur lands. From Munereoo, on the extreme north to Putnah, just below Sooltanpoor, this bank of bangur is single. It there bends suddenly inland to the east, and encircles the depression in which the Seekree Jheel lies. It finally disappears as a marked bank in Pilkhunee, but reappears to the south in Sirsawah, and receding gradually to the east forms, on the high road at Towlee, the last step by which the traveller from Nukoor mounts to the level plateau of Saharunpore. Immediately south of Putnah a second bank becomes visible. Though at first very low, it increases in height till it reaches Sirsawah on the south. There again it becomes double—the true khadir being marked off by a bank that encloses the tract from Kullianpoor to Joodoe, while this tract again is separated by an inner bank from the true Bangur of Pergunnah Sirsawah. At Joodoe the two banks join and continue single through the whole of Pergunnahs Nukoor and Gungoh, with two exceptions,—(1) Agheena, which is on a slightly lower level than the true Bangur of Nukoor, and yet is separated off by a low bank of its own from the true khadir of that pergunnah; (2) a similar outlying projection of Bangur in the extreme south of Gungoh bordering on Moozuffernuggur.

35. The drainage of all four pergunnahs falls eventually into the Jumna by several streams and rivulets. On the extreme north the Muskurra—a most destructive stream—rising in the Siwaliks, enters pergunnah Sooltanpoor, and receiving the drainage of the Sooltanpoor Jheel, falls into the Jumna just above Chourco Mundoe. West of it is the Boodee Jumna, here called the Supowleea, which diverges from the Jumna itself just below the lower head of the Eastern Jumna Canal at Fyzabad.

36. The northern part of the Bangur is drained by a small rivulet running to the north through Narainpore Tuggah and Budgaon into the Muskurra. The superfluous moisture in the middle portion, after collecting in the rice-covered depression of Abdoolapoor, finds its way by a well-marked channel through Putnee and Putnah into the Khadir, and there forms the Boodee Nala, which rather closely hugs the bank of Bangur as far south as Gokulpore in Sirsawah, thence cuts across the Khadir, and finally falls into the Jumna just below Futtohpore in Nukoor. On its way it has received the drainage of the Seekree Jheel,

by a channel, which, in my opinion, might easily be deepened so as to drain the swampy portion completely. The Canal Officers, moreover, are preparing a project for draining the Dhoolaprah Jheel (further south in Sirsawah) into the same Boodee Nala.

37. That jheel which occupies part of the next great depression to the south has at present no outlet. Close to it, in the same depression is the Koomharerah Jheel, the drainage of which was long a puzzle to me. After completing my tour of inspection, and collating the several maps, I found that it had in fact two outlets, which carry off the drainage in two extremely opposite directions by very circuitous courses. That to the west passes through Birwee and Jugehta Nujeeb. The following names of villages will sufficiently mark its subsequent course :—Doulut Kheree, Dukdewee, and Sudhowlee in Sirsawah; Pilkhunah, Umbelita, and Churao in Nukoor. From Churao the course becomes very indistinct, but I have traced it through Tedowloe, Ramsulhaiwalah, Dhurkheree, Burkhoree, and so out into the Khadir by a regular channel, which in Meghun Muzra falls into the Syndlee Nudde, to be mentioned below.

38. The eastern outlet is in fact the head of the tortuous Katah Nuddee. The channel is well marked as far as Jugehta Goojur. Thence it is traceable along the border that divides Sirsawah from Nukoor, now in the villages on the Nukoor, now again in those on the Sirsawah side. It finally enters Nukoor at Dhouralah near Klerah, and flowing to the east under Hurlpalee receives the drainage from part of Pergunnah Saharunpore on the east, and thenceforth is called the Katah; the bed of that Nalah is generally dry during three-fourths of the year between Hurlpalee and Mirzapore. From thence as far as Nagul in Gungoh the water collects—being choked by the smallness of the fall through the extremely meandering course which it thenceforward pursues. Nay more, it overflows its banks and forms a swamp on either bank. From Nagul down to Rudour, again, the bed of the Katah only contains water in pools during the dry season. There the swamp recommences, and, I am told, continues for some distance into Moozuffernuggur. The incapacity of the Katah to act as a proper drainage channel affects more than the villages immediately on the bank. An attempt has been made to drain into it the superfluous moisture that collects in and near the old canal bed in the west of Pergunnah Rampore, and also that of the Undalee Swamp which extends from Khylsal to Thola Futtehpore in Gungoh. Cuts have been made by the Canal Officers for these two purposes; but the water heads back in the Katah to such an extent as to check the flow in these cuts; and, consequently, in the rains the cut from Rampore continually bursts its banks near Khylsal and damages the lands in the neighbourhood, while the cut from the Undalee Jheel has done little real good in draining the marsh.

39. It only remains to describe the drainage of the western portions of Nukoor and Gungoh. That is, effected by the Syndlee Nala, which takes its rise in a large semi-circular pond of water looking as if it was the remains of a former bend in the course of the Jumna. It assumes a definite shape first in Sirslee, and receiving at Meghun Muzra the drainage from the western outlet of the Koomharerah Jheel, as above described, flows in a fairly straight course just under the bank of Bangur in Gungoh, and finally debouches into the Jumna below Koondah.

Further particulars regarding those pergunnahs may best be given in the detailed description of the several groups which here follow :—

PERGUNNAH SOOLTANPORE.

40. This I at first divided into six groups, making three groups out of the Khadir villages; but when the assessment came on, it was found that though the three groups differed materially in natural characteristics, the rent-rates were notwithstanding pretty much the same in all three. The distribution therefore being useless was discarded, and the pergunnah remained divided into four groups only.

Group I.—Villages irrigated by the Eastern Jumna Canal.

TABLE A.

Caste.	Amount of land held.	Caste.	Amount of land held.
	Acres.		Acres.
Brahmins ...	16	Sonars ...	27
Rajpoots ...	74	Chohans ...	14
Mahajuns ...	3,891	Beohras ...	125
Kaiths ...	253	Syuds ...	27
Khutrees ...	231	Shaikhs ...	440
Goojurs ...	83	Puthans ...	1,187
Tuggas ...	1,189	Goojur Mussulmans ...	457
Kulals ...	435	Garahs ...	1,562
		Total ...	10,011

41. The principal owners of the land are Mahajuns, but there are three villages of Tuggas, five of Garahs, and the exact amount of the rights held by these and other castes are shown in the marginal Table A.

TABLE B.

	Acres.
Land held "seer" by landlord ...	2,195
Ditto rent-free ...	202
Ditto by tenants paying hush khewnt ...	200
Ditto ditto in cash ...	2,957
Ditto ditto kind ...	4,457
Total ...	10,011

42. The distribution of cultivated area between the landlords and the different classes of tenants is shown in Table B.

43. The general statistics of the group are shown by percentages in marginal

TABLE C.

	Position of group in each respect.
Of cultivated on total malgoozaree area ...	93½
Irrigated area on total cultivated ...	43
Meesun or best soil on ditto ...	16½
Bhooda or worst soil ditto ...	6½
Population per acre of cultivated land ...	1'00
Agricultural population on ditto ...	'45
Rank on all heads ...	8th
Ditto ditto finally adopted ...	3rd

Table C., which also shows how the group stands in each respect with relation to the rest of the groups in the three Tehseels, and the rank finally assigned to it on all heads. This seems the plan for describing my system of ranking the groups.

It was reported in my No. 56, dated 4th September, 1866, in the following terms:—

TABLE D.

	Percentage of cultivated area.
Sugar-cane ...	6.08
Cotton ...	7.1
Rice ...	28.3
Wheat ...	18.6

"As a general rule, the relative ratio of rent in any particular tract depends on (1) the proportion of cultivated to culturable area, (2) the proportion of irrigated to

unirrigated area, (3) the proportion of manured and carefully tended land (Meesun), (4) the proportion of lighter and sandier soil (Bhoodah), (5) the amount of the agricultural population available for the purpose of supplying labour for tillage, and (6) the density of that general population which creates a market for agricultural produce. Percentages showing all these facts are worked out, the groups are then ranked according to the place they hold as regards the several percentages, the higher the percentage the higher being the place assigned, except in the matter of Bhoodah, when the reverse is the case. Finally, the figures assigned to each group, as representing its places under the several percentages columns, are added up, and rank on

all accounts assigned to the groups accordingly. Of course the lower the figures the higher the rank of the groups, the best-attainable number being six.

“ Thus far the process has been purely mechanical. But as was naturally to be expected, the gradation of the groups, according to the rates of rent *actually* prevailing in them, does not quite agree, though it agrees very nearly with the above gradation regulated on a purely arithmetical basis.”

44. Of the 4,316 acres irrigated in 1272 Fuslee, 3,792 acres were watered from the canal, and 524 from wells.

The general features of the several villages in this group differ materially. The two northern villages—Muhesree and Budgaon—are intersected by the bank that separates the bangur from the Khadir of the River Muskurra. A portion of the Khadir is therefore included in them. Immediately under the bank, some of the best rice in the district is grown nearer the Muskurra. This land is sandy, being covered with silt deposits, and the crops are exposed to injury during the devastating floods that distinguish this stream. Benefit to this small tract as to all the tracts, on the banks, will result from the measures taken by the Canal Officers to turn part of the waters of the Muskurra into the Hindun.

On the Bangur a ridge of poor red sand, taking its rise in Muhesree, runs into Bhojpoor Tugga, and reappears at scattered intervals in the villages to the south. East of this line there is a continuous strip of the very finest Dakur soil. To the west the land is decidedly poorer, but there are excellent patches of land in Abdoollahpoor and Putneo. Quite on the south the land sinks abruptly into the Seekree Swamp, and the tract of low land that is connected with it. The swamp itself covers but a small extent of land, and the most excellent rice is grown on its border. It is almost needless to add that, throughout, the soil in the immediate neighbourhood of the bank of Bangur is extremely light and poor.

45. Water is in general 17 to 18 feet from the surface along the line of the ridge above-mentioned, and from 6 to 10 feet elsewhere. The subsoil is throughout retentive of moisture, except in the higher portions of the ridge itself. Kutchas wells can be dug with ease, but would rarely last more than one season. They were not much in use at any time, and the number has diminished since the copious introduction of canal water. There were in the year I visited the pergunnah 34 pucks and 34 kutchas wells. Of the former, five had been disused owing to the use of canal water. These figures do not include wells used solely for household purposes.

46. The proportion of the more valuable crops grown in 1272 Fuslee is stated in marginal Table D.* The sugar-cane is as good as any in the district except the “Morthes” grown near Toetroun in Gungoh and Liburheree, Pergunnah Munglour. The cotton is inferior to that grown in lighter soils. The rice grown with the help of canal water from Dasa Muzra down to Munohirpoor is peculiarly fine, better than any in Sirsawah, though inferior to that in the south of Nukoor Group I. and throughout Gungoh Group I. It is cut later than in those pergunnahs, so that the harvest somewhat interferes with the simultaneously conducted early stages of the rubber crop. The wheat is somewhat inferior to that further south. Still the rate of rental actually found to prevail is so high that I have been compelled to assign to the group the third place in the list instead of the eighth, to which a rigid adherence to the results brought out by the table of percentages would reduce it.

47. The jumma of this group was found to be decidedly inadequate. Indeed, it may now be said that this was found to be the case with all the groups of this pergunnah, least so in Group III. and most so in Group IV.

Group II.—The Mixed Bangur and Khadir Villages.

TABLE A.

Caste.	Amount of land held.	Caste.	Amount of land held.
	<i>Acres.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>
Brahmins ...	31	Syuds ...	1,313
Mahajuns ...	2,963	Pathans ...	26
Goojurs ...	139	Goojurs, Moosulman ...	523
Toggas ...	612	Rajpoots do. ...	339
Deurzees ...	4	Garahs ...	209
Boohras ...	9	Total ...	6,173

Rajpoots who have been converted to Mahomedanism.

49. Irrigation, as is shown by Table C, is scanty. There has been a successful

TABLE B.

	<i>Acres.</i>
Land held soor by landlord ...	1,123
Ditto rent-free ...	95
Ditto by tenants paying husb khewat ...	9
Ditto ditto in cash ...	2,273
Ditto ditto kind ...	2,668
Total ...	6,173

TABLE C.

		Position of group in each respect.
Percentages	Of cultivated on total malgozarree area ...	86
	Irrigated area cultivated ...	18
	Meesun or best soil on do. ...	13
	Bhoda or worst soil on do. ...	23
	Population per acre of cultivated land ...	1.75
	Agricultural population on ditto ...	.51
	Rank on all heads ...	9th
	Ditto finally adopted ...	11th

† The extremely high percentage of population is due to the fact that the group includes the towns of Sooltanpoor and Chilkana, with an aggregate population of 6,170. The town is a busy and fairly prosperous one.

TABLE D.

	Percentage of cultivated area.
Sugar-cane ...	2.4
Cotton ...	8.2
Rice ...	20.7
Wheat ...	20.6

cable, covered with water-reeds and swamp grass.

50. On the banks of the Boodee Nala there is much land purposely kept waste for the purpose of growing long thatching-grass, which, fetching a high price in Saharunpore, makes the land so occupied not very much less profitable than if it was cultivated.

51. The bangur lands in this group are decidedly poor and light, except where they have been improved by careful cultivation, as in the vicinity of the large towns of Chilkana and Sooltanpoor. This portion of the several villages in the group continues to rise from the north-east till it attains a maximum height in Putnah. Thence, as has been already described, the bank of Bangur trends suddenly to the east

48. The owners of these villages are a very mixed body, as will be seen from detail in the marginal Table A. The cultivators are principally Goojurs, Ranghurs,* and Garahs.

attempt of late to introduce canal water into the more southern villages of the group, but the maximum to which it can be extended has now been reached. In the Khadir no irrigation is needed. These lands are throughout the best. The very best rice that I have seen in the district (true "chehokra," with long graceful drooping ears) is grown in the Daker tracts of Pajbungur, Sooltanpoor, and the villages along the Boodee Nala to the south. Till the drainage operations carried on by the Canal Officers in the Sooltanpoor Jheel were crowned with success, the bulk of the Khadir in Goomtee, Mulukpoor, Ferozabad, and Pajbungur, was absolutely impracticable.

and forms the lip of the Seekree Basin. So that in Soochela Dowah there is comparatively little difference of elevation between the Bangur and Khadir. Another bank of Bangur springs up there, and continues to the south running parallel to the bank further inland, and rising gradually higher in proportion as the other becomes lower to the south.

52. The subsoil here is irretentive of moisture. Kutchha wells are dug with difficulty, and soon fall in. The depth of water from the surface rises from 17 feet in Goomtee to 30 feet in Putnah; sinks again to 10 feet in Sochela, and rises to 21 in Suharpore on the extreme south. There are 63 pukka wells altogether, and 50 kutchha wells.

53. There is some fair sugar-cane in the Sochelas and Chalakpore. The cotton in the villages from Sooltanpore downwards to the south is very fair; and the rice, as above-mentioned, is of the very best quality. The other crops are on the whole decidedly poor.

54. The rent-rates are high owing (1) to the density of the population and (2) the rack-renting tendencies of the Sooltanpore Muhajuns (who own a large portion of the land.) The stimulus which their example has set to the rest, and the very great necessities of Zamin Ali of Chilkana, who once owned the majority, and has still retained some of the villages in the group.

GROUP III.--The Villages in the Seekree Basin.

TABLE A.

Caste.	Amount of land held.	Caste.	Amount of land held.
	<i>Acres.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>
Brahmins ...	84	Beohras ...	15
Mahajuns ...	463	Syuds ...	176
Goojurs ...	380		
		Total ...	1,118

56. The irrigation is wholly from wells. The subsoil is retentive of moisture,

TABLE B.

	<i>Acres.</i>
Land held acer by landlord ...	290
Ditto rent-free ...	6
Ditto by tenants paying husb khewut ...	28
Ditto ditto in cash ...	190
Ditto ditto in kind ...	604
Total ...	1,118

57. The surface is on the whole level. It is, however, broken up by a marked hol-

TABLE C.

		Position of group in each respect.
PERCENTAGES	Of cultivated on total malgoozaree area ...	73 32nd
	Irrigated area cultivated ...	34 9th
	Meesaun or best soil on ditto ...	11½ 33rd
	Bhoda or worst soil on ditto ditto ...	2½ 9th
	Population per acre of cultivated land ...	50 41st
	Agricultural population on ditto ditto ...	30 39th
	Rank on all heads ...	32nd
	Ditto finally adopted ...	24th

55. The family of Zamin Ali, the Syud of Chilkana, owned the bulk of the lands, but they have gradually passed into alien hands.

and firm kutchha wells are easily dug, and last from 2 to 3 seasons. The average depth of water from the surface is 10 feet. There are 10 pukka and 14 kutchha wells.

low with two branches, one of which receives the drainage from the east after passing by under the Canal Rajbuba in Pilkhunee.

58. The soil is throughout poor and thin, though not very light, except on a

TABLE D.

	Percentage of cultivated area.
Sugar-cane, ...	2.1
Cotton, ...	7.5
Rice, ...	12.2
Wheat, ...	28.8

slight elevation in Beousah and another more marked ridge in Rubdaspore.

59. Except some good cotton in Nirpalpoor, the crops are much below the average.

GROUP IV.—*The Villages in the Khadir.*

TABLE A.

Caste.	Amount of land held.	Caste.	Amount of land held.
	<i>Acres.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>
Brahmins ...	183	Balragees ...	41
Rajpoots ...	152	Synds ...	854
Mahajuns ...	5,970	Shaikhs ...	68
Kaeths ...	29	Puthans ...	1,152
Goojurs ...	8,705	Goojurs, Mussulman ...	4,793
Jāts ...	109	Rajpoots, ditto ...	898
Tuggas ...	1,353	Garahs ...	438
Jogees ...	4	Mullahs, ditto ...	118
Chouhans ...	32	Christian ...	1
Beohras ...	141		
Mullshs ...	28	Total ...	25,044

60. By far the majority of proprietors and cultivators consists of Goojurs, who are extremely well to do, and very fairly industrious.

61. Irrigation is hardly in any place necessary except in the comparatively high

TABLE B.

	<i>Acres.</i>
Land held acer by landlord ...	10,315
Ditto rent-free ...	378
Ditto by tenants paying husbkhwut ...	105
Ditto ditto in cash ...	5,193
Ditto ditto in kind ...	9,055
Total ...	25,044

and sandy tract between Gordhunpoor and Burtakayet, and in the neighbourhood of Doomjheree and Nulherah.

1,100 acres altogether are irrigated from

wells, chiefly pukka. There are altogether 123 pukka and 95 kutchha wells. In the two above excepted tracts, the water is found at from 14 to 15 feet from the surface—elsewhere from 9 to 12 feet. The subsoil consists of loose blue sand, and kutchha wells where dug fall in almost at once, except in the higher portions, where they last from 2 to 3 years.

TABLE C.

			Position of group in each respect.
PERCENTAGE	Of cultivated on total malgoozaree area ...	82½	25th
	Irrigated area cultivated ...	4½	30th
	Meeran or best soil on ditto ...	11½	29th
	Bhoda or worst soil on ditto ...	9½	31st
	Population per acre of cultivated land ...	93	27th
	Agricultural population on ditto ...	42	15th
	Rank on all heads ...	...	30th
	Ditto finally adopted ...	...	20th

62. The group is divided into six subdivisions, with very different characteristics.

(1.) *The villages in the old Sooltanpoor Jheel from Dowlutpoor to Jairampoor.*—The swamp, about the origin and cause of which there has been some controversy, had increased so as to swallow up quite the bulk of the formerly cultivated lands. The jummas

TABLE D.

	Percentage of cultivated area.
Sugar-cane ...	1.5
Cotton ...	9.8
Rice ...	7.4
Wheat ...	24.5

of several villages had been largely reduced : others were held “kham.” The operations of the Canal Officers have now redeemed all but a few isolated patches of marsh, and the improvement has been so steady that these patches, too, will, it is almost certain, soon become culturable. The increase of revenue, which I attribute to the success of these operations, is Rs. 3,137 annually.

The soil is throughout stiff, except actually on the banks of the Muskurra, but it is admirably adapted for rice, and for cane, too, if the population were numerous enough to supply the necessary amount of labour. The climate is however unhealthy,

and will always I fear remain so, owing to the absence of elevated spots suitable for village site. Communication, too, between the different villages is difficult owing to the numerous drains by which the surface is cut up.

(2.) *The Villages between Doodgurh and Nuthmulpoor, lying on a singularly isolated and slightly elevated plateau.*—The surface is almost level. The soil is extremely poor, except where it has been copiously manured; it has in fact a tendency to Bhooda throughout. The soil is of a gray colour, quite unlike the light red sand that constitutes Bhooda usually. Poor as the soil is the tract is healthy, and, being well populated, the rents are comparatively high.

(3.) *The strip of Villages along the River Jumna between it and the Supowleea or Bhooda Jumna.*—The soil errs rather on the side of lightness, but it produces excellent wheat, and the best cotton in the pergunnah where it is slightly manured. The soil is in a few villages impregnated with “reh” (carbonate of soda) to an injurious extent. The climate is very fair, and the population considerable.

(4.) *The Villages between Soluree and Bheekumpoor rather to the South of the Pergunnah.*—The prevalent soil is Dakur, of a very marked character. It would produce excellent rice were it not too high for water to lodge on it. No crops grow well in this tract, but the population is considerable, and rents are consequently high.

(5.) A small plateau to the south-east consisting of comparatively elevated and very sandy land resembling that in tract (2). It comprises part of the areas of Ibrahimree, Chhappoor, Binnakhoree, and Soakheree.

(6.) A tract of poor but not very light land south of the Umballa high road, and east of the good villages on the banks of the Jumna. The features are, it may here be remarked, the same as those of the greater part of the 4th group in Pergunnah Sirsawah. Not only is the soil poor, but the subsoil seems to be singularly irretentive of moisture. So that though the miscellaneous khurreef (autumn) crops are not much below the average, the rubbee (or spring) crops are very poor indeed.

PERGUNNAH SIRSAWAH.

FIRST GROUP.—*The Canal-irrigated Villages.*

TABLE A.

Caste.	Amount of land held.	Caste.	Amount of land held.
	<i>Acres.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>
Brahmins ...	384	Beohraa ...	13
Mahajuns ...	1,048	Syuds ...	1,456
Kaeths ...	85	Shaikhs ...	727
Goojurs ...	4,666	Puthans ...	12
Jats ...	55	Goojurs, Mussulman ...	2
Tuggahs ...	80	Garahs ...	790
Bairagees ...	44		
Khutrees ...	51	Total ...	9,383

63. The bulk of the proprietors and cultivators are Goojurs. They are decidedly less industrious and less well to do than in the corresponding group of Sooltanpoor.

64. Nearly half the area is irrigated. 3,274 acres were in 1272 Fulsce watered

TABLE B.

Land held seer by landlord ...	...	6,317
Ditto rent-free ...	...	63
Ditto by tenants paying husb khewut ...	...	225
Ditto ditto in cash ...	...	1,829
Ditto ditto in kind ...	...	949
Total, ...	...	9,383

from the canal, and 1268 from wells. Water is on an average only 8 feet from the surface, but there is much variation in this respect, there being a great difference

between the elevation of the different villages. Kutchu wells were used freely till canal water was introduced. There are still 55 kutchu and 91 pucku wells. Of the latter 20 have been thrown out of use having been superseded by canal-irrigation.

65. The aspect of this group is very varied. The inner

TABLE C.

PERCENTAGE					Position of Group in each respect.
	Of cultivated on total malgozaree area	...	83		16th
	Irrigated area cultivated	...	48½		4th
	Mecsun or best soil on ditto	...	14½		20th
	Blooda or worst soil on ditto	...	4		16th
	Population per acre of cultivated land	...	99		22nd
	Agricultural population on ditto	...	41		16th
	Rank on all heads	...	...		12th
	Ditto finally adopted	...	...		7th

TABLE D.

					Percentage of cultivated area.
Sugar cane	...	...	...	...	4.9
Cotton	...	...	...	...	7.3
Rice	...	...	...	...	15.4
Wheat	...	...	...	...	29.9

Jugehtah Goojur. To the east of this bank of Bangur the land is undulating except in the villages of Aleepoorah and Shahpoor Muzbitta. The soil is excellent in the hollows, and very poor and sandy on the elevations. To the west and east the surface is low and fairly level between Berwei and Koomharherah. The soil here is hard but poor and thin. To the south the land rises again into a very high sandy plateau about Rehmanpoor and here. Wherever canal-irrigation is absent, the crops are very poor.

66. Consequent on the varied character of this group, there are constant alternations between extremely good and extremely poor crops. Rice is not nearly so much the staple as in the corresponding groups either to the north or to the south—where it grows it is generally very good. The cotton of Souranah and Koomharherah is excellent, and there are some good sugar-cane fields in Alooporah, Souranah, and Koomharherah.

67. The assessment of this group was found somewhat under the mark—not nearly so much so however as that of the corresponding group in Sooltanpoor.

GROUP II.—The rest of the Bangur Villages.

68. This group includes three sub-divisions differing very materially from each other.

TABLE A.

Caste.	Amount of land held.	Caste.	Amount of land, held.
	<i>Acres.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>
Brahmins	123	Kuhars	2
Rajpoots	9	Syuds	245
Mahajuns	3,448	Sheikhs	149
Kaeths	862	Moghuls	183
Goojurs	5,745	Puthans	973
Jats	1,502	Goojurs, Mussulman	13
Tuggas	637	Rajpoots, Mussulman	104
Bairagees	23	Gnddoes	23
Khuttreas	55	Garahs	1,160
Beohras	21		
		Total	14,732

TABLE B.

				<i>Acres.</i>
Land held seer by landlords				6,676
Ditto	rent-free			94
Ditto	by tenants paying hush khewut			481
Ditto	ditto	in cash		5,703
Ditto	ditto	in kind		1,778
		Total		14,732

bank of Bangur land described in Groups I. and II. of Sooltanpoor, after disappearing in Filkhuneo reappears in Rajdhan, and after touching the Dhoolaprah Jheel, trends to the east and again to the south, so as to form the lip of the Koomharherah Jheel, just as the similar curve in Sooltanpoor formed the lip for the Seekree Jheel. The bank finally sinks and disappears in

(1.) The Villages to the North from Gobindpoor to Gudurherree.—In these the soil is as a rule rather light, but capable, with manure and watering, of producing excellent rice. Here and there are frequent patches of exceedingly stiff Dakur, which grow without irrigation very fair rice. On the west, there is a line of very light soil, running parallel to the inner bank of Bangur, and there are

TABLE C.

PERCENTAGE					Position of Group in each respect.
	Of cultivated on total malgozarea area ...		88		17th
	Irrigated area cultivated ...		39½		8th
	Messun or best soil on ditto ...		18½		23rd
	Bhooda or worst soil ditto ...		4½		17th
	Population per acre of cultivated land ...		81		83rd
	Agricultural Population } on ditto ...		37		25th
	Rank on all heads ...		...		19th
	Ditto finally adopted ...		...		19th

TABLE D.

					Percentage of cultivated area.
Sugar-cane	...	...	...	...	8.8
Cotton	...	...	...	...	9.5
Rice	...	...	...	...	6.9
Wheat	...	...	...	...	28.5

two villages—Majree and Kaimpoor, and part of another—Kadurgurh—beyond that inner bank. Here the general character of the soil is stiffer, and more retentive of moisture. On the whole, irrigation is easy. Kutchas wells last 3 to 4 years, and the water is from 9 to 15 feet from the surface.

(2.) To the south-east there is

from Rehmanpoor to Alyphoor a continuation of the sandy plateau already mentioned as forming the southern portion of Group I. Hardly any crops grow well here. Irrigation is scanty, and yet much needed; water 19 to 20 feet from the surface.

(3.) *The line of (on the whole) exceedingly good villages to the south-west from Samplee to Boodhun Muzra.*—The Rousleo is stiff, almost approaching light Dakur in parts. It produces some of the best sugar-cane I have seen away from the canal. The wheat, too, is excellent. The Dakur in this sub-division is very good in itself, but does not produce really good rice, as water does not in ordinary years lodge sufficiently deep on it. Irrigation is copious, water from 13 to 19 feet from the surface, sub-soil firm and retentive of moisture. Kutchas wells often last from 5 to 6 years.

To the extreme south-east there are three poor villages—Boodhun Muzra, Bakir Muzra, and Lunga Muzra—where much of the soil is so very hard, that the scanty population is quite unable to till it properly.

69. There are altogether 289 pucca and 249 kutchas wells in this group.

The land revenue of this group as a whole was found to be fair.

GROUP III.—Mixed Bangur and Khadir Villages.

70. Of proper Khadir land there is very little in any of the villages of this group.

TABLE A.

Caste.	Amount of land, held.	Caste.	Amount of land held.
	<i>Acres.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>
Brahmins	38	Shiekhs	152
Rajpoots	653	Pathans	761
Mahajuns	3,875	Rajpoots, Moomulman...	14
Kaeths	33	Poorzadas	7
Goojurs	1,416	Beloches	476
Jats	29	Guddees	253
Tuggahs	446	Garahs	8
Bairagees	20	Kumanchees	2
Durzees	6	Mirdhas	4
Phata	12	Hujjams	10
Malcos	160	Mujawirs	16
Sonars	1	Shiekhs Dupalee	1
Boobras	5	Dhoobee	1
Pooj	3		
Syuds	170		
		Total	8,577

The surface is so undulating, and the characteristics of the several villages vary so much, that I must refer for more minute description to the miscellaneous remarks in the No. III. Statements. There are no wells in the small Khadir portion. In the Bangur the depth of water from the surface varies from 10 to 16 feet. Irrigation

TABLE B.

Land held seer by landlord				Acres.
Ditto	rent-free	...	...	2,083
Ditto	by tenants paying husb khewut	...	...	70
Ditto	ditto in cash	...	...	41
Ditto	ditto in kind	...	...	4,208
Total				2,180
				8,577

TABLE C.

				Position of Group in each respect.
PERCENTAGE	Of cultivated on total malgoozaree area	...	89	13th
	Irrigated area cultivated	...	26	15th
	Meesun or best soil on ditto	...	8½	37th
	Bhoda or worst soil ditto	...	3½	14th
	Population per acre of cultivated land	...	·93	28th
	Agricultural } on ditto	...	·37	26th
	Population }	...	...	24th
	Rank on all heads	...	...	25th
Ditto finally adopted				...

There are altogether 106 pucea and 154 kutchra wells

71. The town of Sirsawah in this group, on the high road between Saharunpore

TABLE D.

				Percentage of cultivated area.
Sugar-cane	...	...	...	1·3
Cotton	...	...	...	5·9
Rice	...	...	...	7·7
Wheat	...	...	...	36·7

this district. A good deal of trade passes through it.

72. The land revenue of this group also was found to represent very fairly half the estimated assests of the whole, though not in all cases those of individual villages.

GROUP IV.—Khadir Villages.

TABLE A. *कदमि वल्लेज*

Caste.	Amount of land held.	Caste.	Amount of land held.
	Acres.		Acres.
Brahmins	135	Tuggas	3
Rajpoots	5,396	Putthans	277
Mahajuns	2,112	Rajpoots, Mussulman	1,272
Goojurs	399		
Jats	1,442	Total	10,976

74. The villages are marked by the same characteristics as those above described

TABLE B.

Land held "seer" by landlord				Acres.
Ditto	rent-free	...	...	3,779
Ditto	by tenants paying husb khewut	...	...	136
Ditto	ditto in cash	...	...	18
Ditto	ditto in kind	...	...	3,445
Total				3,593
				10,976

TABLE C.

				Position of Group in each respect.
PERCENTAGE	Of cultivated on total malgoozaree area	...	64½	37th
	Irrigated area cultivated	...	4	31st
	Meesun or best soil on ditto	...	7½	40th
	Bhoda or worst soil on ditto	...	8½	29th
	Population per acre of cultivated land	...	·63	39th
	Agricultural population on ditto	...	·37	27th
	Rank on all heads	...	...	40th
	Ditto finally adopted	...	...	36th

is rather deficient, kutchra wells seldom lasting more than two years, and the subsoil is very irretentive of moisture. These remarks do not apply to Raipoor and Sakut-poor, which are good well-irrigated villages, growing capital cotton, sugar-cane, and wheat. There are elsewhere a few plots of fair rice, but as a rule this and all the other crops are poor.

and Umballa, contains 3,706 inhabitants. The houses are not substantial, but are in a state of far less disrepair than is usually the case in the large towns of

73. The bulk of the villages in the north of this group are owned by Rajpoots, and in the south by Mahajuns of Nukoor.

in the extremo south of Group IV. Sooltanpore *q. v.* The Jumna is fringed by a belt of particularly poor villages. In this respect the group differs from the corresponding tracts in Sooltanpore to the north and Nukoor to the south. Irrigation is very scanty, and yet is much needed owing to the soil being so irretentive of moisture. Water is from

TABLE D.

				Percentage of cultivated area.
Sugar cane	...	...	...	2'4
Cotton	...	...	...	6'1
Rice	...	...	...	2'03
Wheat	...	...	...	30'4

10 to 14 feet from the surface. Kutcha wells in general fall in after one season's working. There are 29 pukka and 74 kutcha wells.

From Ludhebas down to Moghul Muzra, there are some villages the soil of which is very fair, and also fairly retentive of moisture. The only want is a denser population, and a greater expenditure of capital, which the owners being wealthy can very well afford, and have probably only delayed up to this point from a fear of increasing the revised assessment.

75. Poor as some of the villages in this group undoubtedly are, the assessment of the whole was found to be quite inadequate.

PERGUNNAH NUKOOR.

GROUP I.—The Canal-irrigated Villages.

76. The villages in this group are, as a rule, better or worse, according as they are near Gungoh on the south, or Sirsawah on the north.

TABLE A.

Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.	Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.
Muhajuns	989	Fukeera	5
Goojurs	2,248	Shoikha	600
Brahmins	70	Afghans	4,142
Jolahas	2	Government	2
Goojurs, Musulmans	1,160	Total	9,218

77. The northern villages are much intersected by the drainage channel that issues from the Koomharherah Jheel, and many of the lands in the centre and south have a slope towards the Katah Nala. Away from the various slopes where the soil is light, the land produces rice watered from the canal hardly second to that in the Teetron group, to be described below (Gungoh I.). The wheat and sugar-cane, too, are very good. No less than 63 per cent. of the cultivated area is irrigated: 4,148 acres are irrigated from the canal, and 1,651 from wells. There were, when I visited the pergunnah, 87 pukka wells, omitting those used for household

TABLE B.

			Acres.
Land held acer by landlord	...	...	3,380
Ditto rent free	...	...	140
Ditto by tenants paying "hush-khewut"	...	...	265
Ditto ditto in cash	...	...	4,511
Ditto ditto in kind	...	...	922
Total	...	...	9,218

TABLE C.

				Position of group in each respect.
PERCENTAGE	Of cultivated on total malgoozaree area	...	87	22nd
	Irrigated area on cultivated	...	63	2nd
	Meesun or best soil on ditto	...	15½	18th
	Bhoodah or worst soil on ditto	...	3¼	16th
	Population per acre of cultivated land	...	1'17	8th
	Agricultural population on ditto	...	53	3rd
	Rank on all heads	...	...	5th
	Ditto finally adopted	...	...	4th

TABLE D.

				Percentage of cultivated area.
Sugar cane	...	...	...	3'8
Cotton	...	...	...	6'1
Rice	...	...	...	7'8
Wheat	...	...	...	31'04

purposes, and 33 kutcha wells. Of the former, 54 had been disused owing to the intro-

duction of canal water. Many of these had I hear been again used since the enhancement of the rates of the canal water-rent.

78. Water is on an average only 8 feet from the surface. The sub-soil near the canal is quick-sand, and kutchra wells can only be dug at some distance. Thero, however, they last often 4 and 5 years, and there are traces of kutchra wells having been in frequent use throughout, and until the use of canal water became great.

79. Rents are nearly as high as in Gungoh, Group I., and the assets of the village were found to be much more than double the amount of Mr. Agnew's jumma. In fact, this was found to be one of the most difficult groups to settle permanently, owing to the inadequacy of the present assessment, and the necessity of adding a very large and immediate increase.

GROUP II.—*Remainder of the Bangur Village.*

80. Kherah and five other villages round it are held by Puthans; but, with the

TABLE A.

Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.	Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.
Mahajuna ...	975	Shiekhs ...	889
Goojurs ...	9,367	Tuwac ...	2
Brahmins ...	755	Puthans ...	3,991
Bairagees ...	530	Synd ...	27
Bhāts ...	168	Hujjam ...	4
Kaiths ...	64	Dhobee ...	1
Hulwaie ...	1	Jogee ...	1
Goojurs, Musulmans	1,289	Government ...	40
Fukeers ...	5	Total ...	18,510
Peerzadae ...	421		

exception of these villages and a few owned by the Shiekhs of Umbehta, nearly the whole group is owned and cultivated by Goojurs, who share more in the careless and turbulent ways of their brethren in Gungoh than in the

comparatively industrious habits of those in Sirsawah and Sooltanpoor.

81. There are three sub-divisions in this group.

(1.) The bulk of the villages from Khorah to Shermow: Population rather thin;

TABLE B.

Land held seer by landlord ...	...	...	9,156
Ditto rent-free ...	...	...	199
Ditto by tenants paying hush khewut ...	...	...	907
Ditto ditto in cash ...	...	...	7,079
Ditto ditto in kind ...	...	...	1,169
Total ...	...	...	18,510

TABLE C.

				Position of group in each respect.
PERCENTAGE.	Of cultivated on total malgoozaree area	...	80½	27th
	Irrigated area cultivated	...	41½	7th
	Meesun or best soil on cultivated	...	10½	34th
	Bhoda or worst soil ditto	...	8	27th
	Population per acre of cultivated land	...	1·25	6th
	Agricultural population on ditto	...	·48	8th
	Rank on all heads	...	...	16th
	Ditto finally adopted	...	...	16th

TABLE D.

					Percentage of cultivated area.
Sugar-cane	...	...	...	...	1·4
Cotton	...	...	...	...	28·2
Rice	...	...	...	...	5·03
Wheat	...	...	...	...	31·4

cotton very good, and wheat very fair.

surface undulating; soil, as a rule, light; water on an average 18 feet from the surface; sub-soil irretentive of moisture; kutchra wells easily dug, but seldom lasting more than two years; hardly any sugar-cane or rice, but fair cotton, and where irrigated good wheat.

(2.) Those east of the drainage channel from the Koomharherah Jheel to the Syndlee Rao: Population dense; soil rich, but not too stiff; surface more level; water on an average 13 feet from the surface; kutchra wells lasting often 5 years; sugar-cane scantily grown, but good of its kind;

(3.) The still better group south of Umbehta from Dhaykee to Komarherah : Soil stiff, but as the population is dense, well-worked, and therefore productive; water 14 feet from the surface; kutchra wells lasting as long as in the 2nd sub-division; wheat excellent, and sugar-cane good, but cotton rather inferior. The western villages of this sub-division are traversed by ridges of sand, but the lands between them are excellent. There are altogether 289 pukka and 309 kutchra wells.

82. The town of Umbehta lies in this group. It contains 6,455 inhabitants; they are in rather better circumstances than is usual in the large towns of the district. The grain trade of the whole neighbourhood for a considerable distance enters in this bazaar.

83. The sum total of Mr. Agnew's jumma in this group appeared to be fair; but it appeared necessary to equalize the pressure in individual villages.

GROUP III.—*The mixed Bangur and Khadir Villages.*

84. Except the four northern villages and two on the extreme south, the whole is

TABLE A.

Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.	Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.
Government ...	28	Goojurs, Musulmans	1,111
Jats ...	16	Fakeers ...	5
Mahajuns ...	1,704	Sheikhs ...	73
Goojurs ...	2,050	Rajpoots, Musulmans	28
Brahmins ...	82	Bunjarahs ...	9
Tuggahs ...	1,481	Tuwaef ...	7
Bairagees ...	21	Afghans ...	1,089
Jogees ...	4	Tuggahs, Musulmans	67
Rhats ...	1	Syuds ...	137
Beohrahs ...	15	Sonars, Musulmans	5
Sonars ...	3	Nalgurs ...	1
Burhees ...	2	Jelahas ...	4
Kaithes ...	12	Roghunurh ...	4
		Total ...	7,959

TABLE B.

Land held acer by landlord ...	...	...	...	3,969
Ditto rent-free ...	...	...	...	110
Ditto by tenants paying hush khewut ...	...	...	...	531
Ditto ditto in cash ...	...	...	...	2,645
Ditto ditto in kind ...	...	...	...	704
		Total ...	...	7,959

TABLE C.

PERCENTAGE					Position of group in each respect.	
	Of cultivated on total malgoozaree area	...	76½	...	30th	
	Irrigated area cultivated	...	31½	...	12th	
	Meeson or best soil on cultivated	...	9½	...	35th	
	Rhoda or worst soil ditto	...	10½	...	34th	
	Population per acre of cultivated land	...	1.16	...	9th	
	Agricultural population on ditto	...	40	...	18th	
	Rank on all heads	...	...	...	25th	
	Ditto finally adopted	...	...	...	30th	

TABLE D.

					Percentage of cultivated area.
Sugar-cane	...	...	...	...	1.6
Cotton	...	...	...	...	8.7
Rice	...	...	...	...	6.7
Wheat	...	...	...	...	44.02

owned and cultivated by Goojurs, who are particularly indolent and improvident.

85. Those four northerly villages and Mohunpoora to the south are very good, but the whole group gradually deteriorates towards the south, the soil becoming more and more sandy in the Bangar till in Bishnaut, Dhoer, and Husunpoor it is almost worthless. In the khadir the soil is light to the north, but very stiff indeed in the south. Population (except in the town of Nukoor) is thin. Nukoor contains 4,375 inhabitants. There is hardly any trade, and it has a delapidated unprosperous condition, though not nearly to so great an extent as Gungoh or Luknoute; water is on an average 22 feet from the surface; the sub-soil is very irretentive of moisture, and so loose that kutchra wells will seldom last beyond 1½ year. No crop

grows well in any but a few detached spots in this group. The jumma was, as a whole, found to be fair, but the pressure inequable, being too high in the inferior and too low in the superior villages. There are altogether 56 pukka and 109 kutchra wells in this group.

GROUP IV.—*The Khadir Villages.*

86. The lands are divided into four parallel strips running north and south, 1st,

TABLE A.

Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.	Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.
Jāts ...	3,499	Goojurs, Musulmans	130
Mahajuns ...	1,765	Sheikhs ...	8
Goojurs ...	1,698	Afghans ...	459
Brahmins ...	105	Syuds ...	2,729
		Total ...	10,393

TABLE B.

Land held seer by landlord ...	...	...	7,051
Ditto rent-free ...	...	...	178
Ditto by tenants paying huah khewat ...	...	...	418
Ditto ditto in cash ...	...	...	2,020
Ditto ditto in kind ...	...	...	726
	Total ...	...	10,393

TABLE C.

PERCENTAGE				Position of group in each respect.
	Of cultivated on total malgoozaree area	...	70	33rd
	Irrigated area cultivated	...	13	24th
	Meesun or best soil on ditto	...	11	30th
	Bhooda or worst soil ditto	...	12	35th
	Population per acre of cultivated land	...	67	36th
	Agricultural population on ditto	...	49	7th
	Rank on all heads	...	...	33rd
	Ditto finally adopted	...	...	34th

TABLE D.

	Percentage of cultivated area.
Sugar-cane ...	3.3
Cotton ...	9.2
Rice ...	1.5
Wheat ...	37.4

there is, is practiced almost wholly from pukka wells, as those unprotected by masonry generally fall in after 6 months' use. There are altogether 83 pukka and 91 cutcha wells.

The group was found to be decidedly under-assessed.

PERGUNNAH GUNGOH.

GROUP I.—*The Villages irrigated by the Eastern Jumna Canal.*

88. This is the very best group of villages in the whole of the three Tehsils;

TABLE A.

Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.	Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.
Brahmins ...	44	Syuds ...	177
Rajpoots ...	359	Shickhs ...	121
Mahajuns ...	789	Puthans ...	1,495
Goojurs ...	5,650	Goojurs, Musulmans	34
Jāts ...	358	Biloch ...	149
Tuggahs ...	11		
Rorhs ...	196	Total ...	9,383

those near the Jumna, sandy, exposed to inundation and diluvion and in great part covered with "jhow" jungle; 2nd, a thin line of rich land further inland, producing good sugar-cane and wheat, and excellent cotton; 3rd, a strip of grey thin sandy soil, producing nothing well; and, 4th, a strip of, in general, grey stiff dakur, from which, or through which, the Syndlee flows. Excellent rice would grow here in really wet seasons, but ordinarily the crops is exposed to injury from want of sufficient water.

87. There are a number of Jāt villages in the north, and several villages owned by Syuds in the south, so that the Goojur claimant is comparatively small here. Water is found on the average at 11 feet from the surface.

What little irrigation

no less than 76 per cent. of the area is irrigated—6,392 acres from the canal and 780 from wells; there were, when I visited the pergunnah, found to be 201 pukka and 15 kutcha wells. Of the former no less than 133 had been

* 64 in one village alone, Teetron.

TABLE B.

Land held 'seer' by landlord	...	...	...	6,617
Ditto rent-free	...	...	...	73
Ditto by tenants paying "hush khewut"	...	...	...	576
Ditto Ditto in cash	...	...	...	1,208
Ditto Ditto in kind	...	...	...	910
Total	...	...	...	9,383

water-rates has happily driven the people to use some of their wells again. There are everywhere traces of the abundant use of kutchu wells in former times, but they can now be dug only at considerable distances from the canal, and its distributing channels (rajbuhas) water is in many cases so close to the surface that it can be taken out with the hand. The average depth about Teetron in the south is 6 feet, about Jandkhna in the north 11 and 12 feet. The sub-soil is a quick-sand throughout.

89. The Goojurs to whom by far the bulk of this group belongs, have, like those

TABLE C.

				Position of group in each respect.
PERCENTAGE	Of cultivated on total malgozareo area	...	75½	31st
	Irrigated area cultivated	...	76½	1st
	Meesun or best soil on ditto	...	19½	11th
	Bhonda or worst soil ditto	...	1	3rd
	Population per acre of cultivated land	...	1.38	5th
	Agricultural population on ditto	...	.51	6th
	Rank on all heads	...	...	2nd
	Ditto finally adopted.	...	...	1st

TABLE D.

					Percentage of cultivated area.
Sugar-cane	...	...	...	...	8.5
Cotton	...	...	...	...	5.8
Rice	...	...	...	...	32.6
Wheat	...	...	...	...	18.9

watered by the canal are the most orderly, contented, and well-to-do of men.

90. The northern villages of this group include all of them, portions of the khadir of the Katak hero very swampy, and those in the centre abut on, and include portions of the Undaules jheel. The soil on the higher land, even in these villages and throughout those to the south is of the finest description—rich and loamy—growing, with the help of canal water, two crops in the year—rice only inferior to the chehora of Group II., Sooltanpoor, and unequalled sugar-cane, "merthee." The wheat and barley on lands from which a rice crop has previously been taken are naturally rather inferior, but year after year the double cropping continues with the use of hardly any manure but the stubble of the rice. In Futtehchundpoor and a few of the surrounding lands, "reh" of the most marked description has made its appearance on the surface.

91. Rents are very high, owing to the density of the population. The land revenue may be slightly increased.

disused * being superseded by the use of canal water, a lamentable waste of the resources of the several villages. As in Nakoor, I hear that the recent enhancement on the canal

in Rampore, been reclaimed from the improvident habits and the tendency to cattle-lifting which characterize their brethren in the rest of the pergunnah. This happy result is due to the canal. The reward which the use of canal water held out to industry was so great, so immediate, and so certain, that all the traditions of the caste succumbed to the prospects of wealth so that the Goojurs throughout the region

GROUP II.—*The remainder of the Bangur Villages.*

92. The circumstances of this and the two remaining groups in the pergunnah

(1). The Lucknoutee group of 5 villages held by a numerous and most ill-conditioned body of Toorkmans, who are in the last stages of poverty and embarasment.

(2). A group held by Ranghars in the south-west.

(3). Lastly, a few scattered villages owned by Jāts and Rorhs.

TABLE A.

Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.	Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.
Brahmins ...	1,969	Puthans ...	341
Mahajuns ...	3,140	Rajpoots, Musulmans ...	1,346
Kaichas ...	497	Goojurs, Musulmans ...	5,335
Goojurs ...	9,523	Nulgura ...	3
Jāts, Hindoo ...	921	Tanks ...	75
Rorhs ...	446	Mochees ...	1
Barheas ...	33	Tuwaef ...	1
Goojratees ...	3	Hujjams, Musulmans ...	8
Chumara ...	3	Peerzadars ...	440
Malees ...	6	Noorbaf ...	1
Bairagees ...	31	Durzees ...	2
Jogees ...	38	Fukeers ...	5
Hujjam ...	1	Christians ...	730
Rorhs ...	71		
Synds ...	447		
Sheikhs ...	647	Total ...	25,959

TABLE B.

Land held seer by landlord ...	17,385
Do. rent-free ...	143
Ditto by tenants paying hush khewut ...	1,513
Ditto ditto in cash ...	3,037
Ditto ditto in kind ...	3,881
Total ...	25,959

TABLE C. *नक्काशे नयने*

PERCENTAGE				Position of group in each respect.
	Of cultivated on total malgoozaree area ...	64½		36th
	Irrigated area cultivated ...	43½		5th
	Meesun or best soil on ditto ...	9½		36th
	Bhoda or worst soil on ditto ...	1½		5th
	Population per acre of cultivated land ...	1.09		15th
	Agricultural population on ditto ...	42		17th
	Rank on all heads ...			18th
	Ditto finally adopted ...			29th

TABLE D.

					Percentage of cultivated area.
Sugar-cane ...	...	...	...	...	0.8
Cotton ...	...	...	...	...	7.1
Rice ...	...	...	...	...	6.9
Wheat ...	...	...	...	...	32.5

are particularly unfavourable. They are, with the few exceptions noted in the margin,* held and cultivated by utterly improvident Goojurs, who form a compact mass, able and willing to keep any outsider from settling among them. A few wealthy bankers have ventured to purchase a whole village here and there, but as a rule all who have ventured to buy up the share of an impoverished coparcener have been unable to make their footing good in their new purchase. The warning has been accepted by moneyed men in general, so that now a Goojur of these parts can get no credit whatever. The few bankers who have bought whole villages have found it very difficult to get cultivators to settle on them; an outsider not a Goojur comes with fear and trembling into a neighbourhood, where he is so liable to have his cattle carried off, his crops seized before his eyes, and all complaints stopped by the threat of some burly Goojur that a worse thing will befall him if he does not hold his tongue.

From all these causes it has come about that Gungoh is a tract where, by all accounts, the Goojur character may be studied in its perfection, unadulterated by foreign admixture. A small colony of outsiders has, it is true, effected a lodgment in this stronghold

of Goojurism, down to the south-west, by Koondah and Dhulaalee. There the Messrs. Powoll have bought two, and are taking the farm* of another village, and the lately deceased Rao Doomochund received in reward two villages which had been held by Ranghurs (perhaps even a shade more turbulent men than the Goojurs). It has required, and will long require, the constant exercise of the European officer's power to make the law respected in this tract, and there must long continue cause of apprehension that, if the charge of the porgunnah be at any time committed to an easy-going Magistrate, the lawless habits of the inhabitants will re-assert themselves, and the intending colony be swallowed up.

93. This tract, moreover, has long been extremely over-assessed. The following proofs to bear out this assertion have been collected by me :—

(1). The rental actually paid on 10,940 acres was found to be Rs. 27,162, *i. e.*, Rs. 2-7-8 per acre, which would allow of a jumma falling at Rs. 1-5-9 per acre. The rate of incidence of the jumma which I was called upon to revise is Rs. 1-10-9 per acre.

(2). The rate of incidence is out of all proportion heavier than in the correspond-

	Gangoh.	Nukoor.	ing groups of Nukoor, which, notwithstanding, are far the superior in respect to the two main conditions on which rent depends, <i>i. e.</i> , extent of culturable land still available, and density of population—both evidences† of the proportion that exists between the supply of land and the demand for it.
Incidence of Jumma on cultivated area ...	1-10-9	1-7-2	
Proportion of culturable land still available ...	.37	.24	
Population per acre of total { Total population ...	.66	.84	
area cultivated culturable. { Agricultural population ...	.26	.33	

(3). 2,177 acres (of which I have been able to ascertain the price) have been sold since the former settlement for only Rs. 11,843, *i. e.*, at only Rs. 5-7-0 per acre, or 3-3 years' purchase of the Government demand.

(4). The investigation into the Malikana cases afforded to me a clear proof of the small value attached to land in these parts when saddled with the payment of Government jumma. Elsewhere the old land-owners in the receipt of Malikana from the villagers, whom Mr. Thornton had recognized as the proprietors (malgoozars), were eager that the amount should be commuted for a portion of land, to be given subject to the payment of land revenue. The village proprietors, on the other hand, were in general very unwilling to give land, and it required much coaxing and an appeal to their finer sensibilities and sense of what was due to their former masters (the original owners) to induce them to consent. Even then they rarely consented that the possession of a plot of land given in exchange for his Malikana dues should entitle the owner to a share in the payment of the Government jumma. Here the case was found to be just the reverse. The village proprietors were eager to give, and the Malikanadars distinctly refused to accept, land if it were saddled with the payment of land revenue: even Jâts were eager to give up land on these terms.

(5). The large amount of land in the three groups held "hush khewut," as it is called, without the payment of any rent whatever, is an additional evidence of the small value of land, and a proof of the eagerness of the landlord to procure assistance in the payment of the Government demand.

(6). Similarly, I found that in 15 villages no less than 1,547 acres had been since last settlement thrown up by the old owners, who had run away, unable to bear the pressure of the Government demand, and without receiving any equivalent whatever for their shares.

* Since this was written, the recusant proprietors signified their willingness to engage for the Jumma. The village, therefore, has not been formed.

† The more culturable land available, the lower is the rental of the cultivated land; while the denser the population the higher is the rental.

94. With these preliminary remarks regarding all three groups of Gungoh—II., III., and IV.—I proceed to describe more particularly the physical feature of Group II.

There are four clearly traced sub-divisions, (1) a narrow line of good villages along the northern border resembling those in Nukor Group II., sub-division (3)

(2). Those along the Katah surface undulating throughout: Soil very hard near the bed of the stream; throughout exposed to injury from inundation, and in parts from swamp also; soil very light on the crest of the high land above the Katah, but very fair further inland, and between the ridges of Bhoodah; irrigation in these latter, the good portions practised without difficulty; water found at very varying depths from the surface on an average about 16 feet; kutchas wells lasting three years as a rule; sub-soil firm, but irretentive of moisture; population very scanty.

(3). The villages in and about the Undaolee jheel, Burkhun, Purkhun, Sutsura, Hydurpoor, with portions of the adjoining villages: Soil extremely bad; water some 6 feet from the surface; climate very unhealthy; communication difficult, owing to the windings of the swamp.

(4). The bulk of the group on a high plateau that forms the water-shed between the Syndlee and the Katah: The surface is fairly level, except on the extreme south-west, where the land dips towards the bed of the Syndlee; the soil is naturally good, but has suffered much from careless cultivation, extending over a long period of years; irrigation is throughout much needed, owing to the irretentive nature of the sub-soil; water is found at an average 20 feet from the surface; kutchas wells stand for seldom less than 3 to 4 years. There are altogether in this group 679 pukka and 448 kutchas wells.

95. The large town of Gungoh with 10,190 inhabitants is situated in this group. It is a hot-bed of Wahabeeism, and is owned and chiefly inhabited by a population of Musulmans (Peerzadas chiefly) in the most miserable circumstances. How the inhabitants live is a marvel. There are 1,255 coparceners; and, except a few Goojurs, none of them work their own lands. There is no trade to speak of, and there is no evidence of prosperity except in the houses of the bankers.

GROUP III.—Mixed Bangur and Khadir Villages.

96. This is the worst of the three groups: Soil very sandy in the Bangur, and

TABLE A.

Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.	Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.
Brahmins ...	20	Moghuls ...	1,239
Mahajuns ...	2,578	Jats, Musulmans ...	6
Kaith ...	23	Nulgurs ...	1
Jats ...	231	Mirdhas ...	4
Tuggas ...	5	Tanks ...	10
Barhees ...	10	Mochees ...	2
Soonars ...	5	Gograhs ...	1
Synds ...	61	Tuwaef ...	8
Sheikhs ...	63	Christians ...	2,529
Puthans ...	414	Total ...	7,205

TABLE B.

Land held 'seer' by landlord	...	...	...	Acres.
Ditto rent free	...	...	...	894
Ditto by tenants paying "hush khewut"	...	...	...	84
Ditto ditto in cash	...	...	...	3,580
Ditto ditto in kind	...	...	...	2,647
Total	...	...	...	7,205

extremely stiff along the Syndlee in the khadir, yet unfitted for rice from the fact that water wont stay long on it; irrigation scanty; water 18 feet from the surface; kutchas wells seldom stand more than 2 years; sub-soil very irretentive of moisture. From this description must be exempted the lands beyond the Syndlee in Lucknoute; they are much superior to the rest. On the

TABLE C.

PERCENTAGE						Position of group in each respect.
	Of cultivated on total malgoozaree area	...	59½	...	38th	
	Irrigated area cultivated	...	29½	...	14th	
	Meesun or best soil on ditto	...	8½	...	38th	
	Bhoda or worst soil on ditto	...	10½	...	33rd	
	Population per acre of cultivated land	...	95	...	24th	
	Agricultural population on ditto	...	84	...	29th	
	Rank on all heads	...	...	...	35th	
	Ditto finally adopted	...	...	...	35th	

TABLE D.

						Percentage of cultivated area.
Sugar-cane	...	...	...	...	...	0.6
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	6.8
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	4.9
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	32.06

206 pukka and 89 kutchu wells in the group. Tho latter last only two years.

98. There is in this group another town, Lucknoutee, with 4,425 inhabitants, who are, if possible, in more miserable circumstances than those of Gungoh.

GROUP IV.—*The Khadir Villages.*

99. These, in a narrower space, display just the same alternations as Nukoor IV.,

TABLE A.

Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.	Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.
Brahmins	14	Moghuls	12
Mahajuns	2,009	Rajpoots, Musulmans	441
Goojurs	213	Goojurs, Musulmans	12
Jats	520	Garabs	232
Tuggas	423	Christians	382
Chobans	170	Total	4,428

TABLE B.

Land held 'seer' by landlord...	...	...	...	Acres.
Ditto rent-free	...	...	...	1,184
Ditto by tenants paying 'hush khewut'	...	...	...	36
Ditto ditto in cash	...	...	...	171
Ditto ditto in kind	...	...	...	1,775
				1,262
Total	...	...	...	4,428

TABLE C.

PERCENTAGE						Position of group in each respect.
	Of cultivated on total malgoozaree area	...	54½	...	39th	
	Irrigated area cultivated	...	20	...	19th	
	Meesun or best soil on ditto	...	12½	...	25th	
	Bhoda or worst soil ditto	...	1½	...	6th	
	Population per acre of cultivated land	...	105	...	18th	
	Agricultural population on ditto	...	64	...	1st	
	Rank on all heads	...	...	...	15th	
	Ditto finally adopted	...	...	...	32nd	

TEHSEEL DEOBUND.

100. This Tehseel, containing three pergunahs,* stretches along the border of

TABLE D.

					Percentage of cultivated area.
Rampore.	Sugar-cane	...	...	...	7.8
Deobund.	Cotton	...	...	...	7.5
Nagul.	Rice	...	...	...	1.3
	Wheat	...	...	...	31.5

the Kalee nuddee. There are no striking features which will not be brought out in the particular description of the several groups.

actual bank of the Jumna, they are even absolutely good.

97. The only good crop in the whole group is the Indian corn, and cotton grown on these lands, and the rice in a small patch of land in Alumpoor irrigated from the Syndleo. There are

from the sandy jhow land followed by rich alluvion near the bank of the Jumna, then grey sand further in land and very stiff dakur near the Syndleo. Irrigation is easy in the south, the soil admitting of the use of kutchu wells in parts. Fair Indian corn is grown here and there, and the soil is admirably adapted in others for sugar-cane. There are 84 pukka and 47 kutchu wells. Tho latter last three seasons.

Zillah Moozuffernuggur. It may be described as a series of doabs between the Katah, the Krishnee, the Hindun, and the different heads of

101. Pergunnah Rampore is not divisible into well-defined groups. There is

TABLE A.

Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.	Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.
Goojurs ...	20,070	Goojurs, Musulmans ...	2,612
Rajpoots ...	16,109	Rajpoots, Musulmans ...	188
Jāts ...	1,419	Garahs ...	1,327
Rorhs ...	2,014	Kumboh, Musulmans ...	168
Tuggas ...	1,198	Sheikhs ...	4,099
Kajeths ...	488	Puthans ...	2,532
Brahmins ...	1,605	Jāts, Musulman ...	1
Mahajuns ...	6,479	Syuds ...	1,822
Christians ...	841	Manhyars ...	36
		Total ...	63,006

TABLE B.

Land held 'acres' by landlord ...	...	...	...	Acres.
Ditto rent-free ...	...	...	...	40,414
Ditto by tenants paying lush khewut ...	...	...	...	941
Ditto ditto in cash ...	...	...	...	1,809
Ditto ditto in kind ...	...	...	...	15,105
Total ...				63,006

TABLE C.

PERCENTAGE			Position of group in each respect.	
	Of cultivated on total malgoosaroo area ...	87½	41st	
	Irrigated area cultivated ...	61½	3rd	
	Medium or best soil on ditto ...	21	7th	
	Good or worst soil ditto ...	3½	10th	
	Population per acre of cultivated land ...	1.16	10th	
	Agricultural population on ditto ...	.44	18th	
	Rank on all heads ...	...	4th	
	Ditto finally adopted ...	...	2nd	

TABLE D.

				Percentage of cultivated area.
Sugar-cane ...	...	...	...	7.4
Cotton ...	...	...	...	6.9
Rice ...	...	...	...	24.2
Wheat ...	...	...	...	30.09

out. The canal water, with a few isolated exceptions, penetrates to every portion of the area, and in each of the three tracts above-noted there are villages as good, or almost as good, as any in the others.

102. The drainage of the tract immediately west of Rampore itself is carried off along the bed of the old canal, till it collects near Ununtmow, and thence it is taken into the Katah by the Undaloo cut; that of the tract south of this and about Nanoutah is carried off by another cut into the Krishnee to the east; while the superfluous moisture that collects in the extreme south-west finds an outlet along the bed of the old canal, and by a drainage cut through Teetron into the Katah.

The Krishnee flows down the centre of the pergunnah from north to south in a slightly less tortuous course than the Katah, and it is therefore of more use as a drain for the country; to the west of it a small rivulet taking definite shape in Oomree carries off the superfluous moisture of a long strip of dakur lands from Chehneo southward, and on the extreme north-east the Hindun divides the pergunnah from Nagul.

103. Near the bank of this stream there is a narrow line of khadir land growing the finest wheat without irrigation. On the crest alone there is a little sandy land; but beyond it the soil, chiefly rouslee, is excellent, stiff enough to grow the best sugar-cane and rice irrigated from the canal, yet not too stiff to grow wheat. Towards the west, nearer the canal, the rouslee has, by the continual action of canal water, become still stiffer; and the dakur takes its place as the soil most valued in each village—very good indeed; it is, as a rule, growing rice as good as that in Group I. of Gungoh.

104. In two places there are tracts of extremely indurated soil, brought into its present condition, I imagine, by being supersaturated with canal water, on which it

certainly considerable difference between the villages along the eastern Junna Canal in the west, those near the Hindun on the north-east, and those in the tract called Katah on the south-east (no connection, be it observed, with the stream of the same name). But it is quite impossible to draw a line of distinction to separate the villages of one quarter from those of the two others. The characteristics of one fade by scarcely perceptible degrees into those of the two others; and it is quite needless also to draw any distinction of the kind. The same rent-rates may be applied through-

now depends so much, that if irrigation from that source were to cease there would hardly be any crops at all—(1) the tract from Salempore to Unnattmow, west of Rampore; (2) that from Blymraon to Bunhera on the extreme south.

105. Lastly, to the south-east the pergunnah includes a portion of the old pergunnah Katak, owned and cultivated almost wholly by Rajpoots, just as almost the whole of Rampore proper is in the hands of Goojurs. These Rajpoots, like almost all the members of this caste in the zillah, belong to the Poondur 'Gote' (family). They were formerly the most notorious cattle-lifters in the whole district, worse than any Goojurs—strong, moreover; as the power of combination is among the Goojurs, it is stronger among those Rajpoots, so that they have been able to keep their possessions almost intact, while all around them the ancestral rights of other castes have succumbed to the wealth and acts of the usurer. Confident in this power of combination, they used to resist the Police and Revenue Authorities by open force. A steadily continued course of the severest punishments at last broke their stiffneckedness, and also reduced them to a state of destitution, from which they are now, however, gradually recovering. They are still notorious cattle-lifters, and protect many Sainsees* and other professional thieves. These men, moreover, are hardly less distinguished by pride than by lawlessness. During the famine of 1860-61, in the most eastern portion of the tract, where canal water does not penetrate, even zemindars died at their homes rather than seek the assistance which was readily offered at the Central Station, only 20 miles off. Infanticide of the female children is still known to be very common. Major MacDougall, of the Stud, who possesses great influence over the Rajpoots of the Katak, and is admitted almost unreservedly into their houses and into their confidence, tells me that there is hardly a girl to be seen in any Rajpoot family here. The cause is, of course, the usual one—family pride; fear of disgrace befalling the family through any *taux pas* on the part of a female relative; reluctance to marry their daughters with less splendour, and therefore to men of lower family than the traditions of the caste require.

106. This pride is not, however, shown in abstaining, like the Rajpoots whom I had known in Goruckpore, from agricultural labour. All members of this caste, even proprietors, handle the plough, and perform all but the meanest labour in the field. They are, moreover, admirable managers of horses, take great care of the Stud stallions committed to their charge, and derive such a large and legitimately-earned profits from this source, that those who have been longest acquainted with them say that their increase in material prosperity has been very great. This improvement has been much assisted by the cessation of the ruinous fines to which they were constantly subjecting themselves by their open resistance to law. As their prosperity increases, it may be hoped that this process of reformation will ripen into an abandonment not only of open and defiant violence, but also of their present more secret contravention of the law.

107. The soil throughout the Katak, as far as the Hindun, is unsurpassed by any that I have seen in the district. It is particularly retentive of moisture, and needs to be so, because from some fault in the sub-soil kutchas need a much more elaborate support than in the villages to the west. In this pergunnah they are very few at present, the use of canal and the numerous pukka wells precluding the necessity of having recourse to them. There are, nevertheless, abundant traces of their use in former days before the construction of the canal; far less abundant, however, than in Tehseel Nukoor to the west. In the whole pergunnah there are 32,758 acres irrigated from the canal, and 6,036 from wells; there are 825 pukka and 126 kutchas wells altogether.

108. There are two large towns in the Pergunnah Rampore, with 8,464 inhabitants, and Nanoutah with 4,887. Rampore is a tolerably thriving town, with a considerable tract in grain, and with not too over-grown a body of proprietors. But Nanoutah is, next to Luknowtee, the most miserably dilapidated town in the three Tehseels. It is peopled by ill-conditioned Syuds and over-roaching usurers, who have given the very name of the

* A caste whose profession it is to commit thefts in dwelling-houses and tents.

place a bad repute, so that to pronounce that name is deemed ill-omened, and no one talks of it by any other title than *Footeshuhur*.

109. I found the assessment of this pergunnah far too low considering the extremely high rents prevailing; but there is a reason for this as for the lowness of the assessment in all canal irrigated tracts. The famine of 1860-61 gave such an impetus to the use of canal water, that whereas in Raupore the area irrigated in 1858, the data of which year formed the basis of Mr. Vans Agnew's assessment, was only 20,627 acres, that irrigated in 1865 was no less than 32,758 acres. As a set-off, there were 6,718 acres less irrigated from wells; but well-irrigation never allowed of the growth of rice, which is the staple of the pergunnah.

This remark I would wish to apply retrospectively to the assessments of Group I. in Sooltanpore, Sirsawah, and Gungoh; not of Nukoor, where the assessment was unduly light, even on the data available at the time.

PERGUNNAH DEOBUND.

110. This consists of a tract west of the Hindun, a large and high plateau between it and the Kaleo nuddce, the Doab between two heads of the Kalee, and a narrow strip east of that stream.

111. It will be convenient to take the groups in the reverse order to that in

TABLE A.

Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.	Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.
Mahajuna ...	689	Soomars ...	8
Brahmins ...	100	Tuggas, Musalmans, ...	661
Tuggas ...	3,254	Afghans ...	205
Rajpoots ...	4,569		
Goojurs ...	919		
		Total ...	10,505

TABLE B.

Land held 'acres' by landlorde ...	...	...	...	Acres.
Ditto rent-fro ...	...	...	...	8,000
Ditto by tenants paying hush khewut ...	...	...	...	86
Ditto ditto in cash ...	...	...	...	471
Ditto ditto in kind ...	...	...	...	1,682
				266
Total ...	...	...	...	10,505

TABLE C.

PERCENTAGE					Position of group in each respect.
	Of cultivated on total malgoozaree area	...	96½	1st	
	Irrigated area cultivated...	...	22	18th	
	Meesun or best soil on ditto	...	24	3rd	
	Bhooda or worst ditto ditto	...	4½	23rd	
	Population per acre of cultivated land	...	99	23rd	
	Agricultural population on ditto	...	56	2nd	
	Rank on all heads	...	...	3rd	
	Ditto finally adopted	...	...	10th	
	Pucka wells	...	...	...	53
	Kutchas ditto	...	...	...	24

TABLE D.

					Percentage of cultivated area.
Sugar-cane	...	...	...	...	8.9
Cotton	...	...	...	...	8.6
Rice	...	...	...	...	4.3
Wheat	...	...	...	...	30.7

which they are numbered, beginning with the 5th, comprising the villages in the *Katah*, adjoining those last described in Rampore, owned by the same caste of Rajpoots, and enjoying the same description of soil—extremely rich—except actually on the crest above the Oomree rivulet that drains the whole group.

112. The lands are partially irrigated by the Eastern Jumna Canals, but the irrigation is from the very tail of the Megchuppur Rajbaha at the 22nd mile from its source. Altogether 981 acres are irrigated from the canal, and 1,352 from wells. The majority of these are pukka. Water is some 20 feet from the surface, and a kutchas well needs a comparatively expensive

protecting frame work. In Tehseel Nukoor to the west and in the centre of this pergunnah and Nagul, only that part close to the water and where the water stands is pro-

tocted, and that only by a loose wattling of fresh branches. But here and in Nagul IV., the lower portion requires to be strengthened by a circular frame-work of roughly-hewn short flat planks, or rather plates of "dhak" wood, loosely fitted into each other; above this, again, is a wattling of bajra stalks, to within a few feet of the top, when the soil is so stiff that no protection is required; even so, the well seldom lasts more than four years.

113. The wheat of this group is good, and it is interspersed with abundant plants of "koosoom" (safflower). The dyo of this part of the district is particularly prized; and, indeed, I have nowhere seen finer specimens.

114. I found the jumma somewhat below the true amount. This is, however, a difficult group to assess for the reasons stated in the remarks on this group in Table V., accompanying letter No. 56, dated 4th September, 1866. See Appendix H.

GROUP IV. — *The villages on either side of the Hindun.*

115. Almost all owned and cultivated by the Rajpoots of the Katah :

TABLE A.

Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.	Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.
Mahajuns	754	Hujjams	8
Brahmins	55	Rajpoots, Musulmans ...	1,603
Rajpoots	8,241	Tuggas, Musulmans ...	294
Goojurs	252	Government	48
Durzees	1		
		Total	11,236

TABLE B.

Land held 'acres' by landlord	Acres.
Ditto rent-free	9,213
Ditto by tenants paying huah khewat ...	185
Ditto ditto in cash	343
Ditto ditto in kind	858
	687
Total	11,236

TABLE C.

PERCENTAGES	Position of group in each respect.
Of cultivated on total malgoozaree area	88½ 15th
Irrigated area cultivated	8½ 27th
Meesun or best soil on ditto	15 19th
Bhooda or worst soil ditto	27 32nd
Population per acre of cultivated land	84 32nd
Agricultural population on ditto	39 23rd
Rank on all heads	29th
Ditto finally adopted	37th

TABLE D.

	Percentage of cultivated area.
Sugar-cane	4.7
Cotton	6.5
Rice	4.6
Wheat	34.5

The higher lands on the bangur in this group are, with few exceptions, exceedingly poor and sandy, especially on the left bank; while those in the khadir below, though infinitely better, are still inferior to the similar portion in Nagul IV. No less than 27 per cent. of the cultivated area in this group is bhooda of the worst description, and only 8½ per cent. is irrigated.

116. The average depth of water is 20 feet in the bangur; the sub-soil is irrelative of moisture. There are 34 pukka and 52 kutchu wells; the latter seldom last more than two seasons, and are usually all situated in the khadir.

117. The wheat grown in the khadir lands is the only crops at all above the average; and, as a rule, the crops are exceedingly poor.

118. Mr. Vans Agnew's jumma on the group, as a whole, was found very fair; but it needed to be re-distributed among the different villages, a few of the more powerful communities, such as that of Simlanah, having got off too cheaply.

GROUP II.—*The villages on the high centre plateau between the Hindun and the Kalee Nuddee.*

119. The surface is, on the whole, extremely level, except near the small

TABLE A.

Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.	Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.
Mahajuns	1,945	Sheikha	1,887
Brahmins	647	Tuggas, Musulmans,	859
Tuggas	4,468	Synals	743
Rajpoots	7,912	Garaha	839
Goojurs	1,859	Afghans	879
Goonahins	18	Government	2,748
Goojurs, Musulmans ...	96		
		Total	25,000

TABLE B.

	Acres.
Land held 'seer' by landlord	11,992
Ditto rent-free	278
Ditto by tenants paying hushkhwut	311
Ditto ditto in cash	10,621
Ditto ditto in kind	1,798
Total	25,000

TABLE C.

		Position of group in each respect.
Of cultivated on total malgoonaree area	91	11th
Irrigated area cultivated	74	29th
Meesun or best soil on ditto	17	15th
Bhooda or worst soil ditto	84	40th
Population per acre of cultivated land	60	40th
Agricultural population on ditto	32	36th
Rank on all heads		31st
Ditto finally adopted		26th

TABLE D.

	Percentage of cultivated area.
Sugar-cane	6.2
Cotton	5.7
Rice	9.4
Wheat	34.3

rivulet which drains the centre. The soil is light throughout, but by no means poor in itself, and wherever it is irrigated, it produces very fair wheat. Unhappily irrigation is very scanty, not more than 7½ per cent. Water is on an average more than 20 feet from the surface, and kutchas wells are very rare. In the whole tract there are only 46 pukka and 54 kutchas wells. This I cannot understand, seeing that the soil in the group, immediately to the north, the circumstances and natural features of which are almost exactly the same, is particularly well suited for kutchas wells. But the fact is undoubted there are no wells or traces of wells of the kind even in the Jāt villages of Goonana, and the industrious

Tuggah village of Gyloulee.

On the crest just above the Kalee nuddee, and near the bed of the stream itself, the soil is bad bhooda.

120. The population of this tract, it will be seen, is very thin. In fact, it is in this respect the last but one of all the groups in the three Tehseels. In the extreme south, there are no less than ten outlying hamlets, attached to Runkundu and Juronda Jut, left without any inhabitants at all. They are cultivated from one or other of these villages; and, of course, in the most distant lands (some of them three miles from the village site), the cultivation is wretched.

121. Mr. Vans Agnew, as will be seen from his remarks on the assessment of several villages, evidently reckoned on the introduction of canal water into this tract. That project has, however, I believe been quite given up. The plateau is too high, and there are too many heads of the Kalee nuddee intervening between it and the canal to allow of the extension of any distributing channel into this tract. In assessing it, therefore, I have taken into consideration the fact that in a drought these villages produce almost absolutely nothing; so that in such a season their prosperity receives a blow from which they do not recover for many years.

GROUP III.—*The Villages about Deobund.*

122. This is an extremely prosperous tract ; soil excellent, nearly equal in fact

TABLE A.

Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.	Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.
Mahajuns ...	1,048	Sheikhs ...	2,751
Brahmins ...	362	Rajpoots, Musulmans...	70
Tuggas ...	794	Bhuiyarahs ...	5
Khotrees ...	73	Tuwaets ...	12
Bhūts ...	3	Syuds ...	51
Beohras ...	2	Gorahs, Musulmans ...	44
Rajpoots ...	7	Afghans ...	522
Goojurs ...	108	Teleas ...	46
Sonars ...	3	Durzees, Musulmans ...	16
Durzees ...	1	Jhojas ...	3
Hujjans ...	18	Sabongurs ...	1
Goshains ...	14	Torgurs ...	1
Kaithas ...	52	Kurrahs ...	17
Kolces ...	203	Chumars ...	7
Barhees ...	27	Government ...	11
Bhurboojas ...	2		
Goojurs, Musulmans ...	1,335	Total ...	7,609

TABLE B.

	Acres.
Land held 'seer' by landlord ...	1,315
Ditto rent-free ...	896
Ditto by tenants paying hush khewut ...	43
Ditto ditto in cash ...	2,798
Ditto ditto in kind ...	2,557
Total ...	7,609

TABLE C.

		Position of groups in each respect.
PERCENTAGES	Of cultivated on total malgouzarree area ...	95½ 4th
	Irrigated area cultivated ...	22½ 17th
	Measun or best soil on ditto ...	24 4th
	Bhoda or worst soil ditto ...	1½ 1st
	Population per acre of cultivated land ...	3 12 1st
	Agricultural population on ditto ...	44 12th
	Rank on all heads ...	1st
	Ditto finally adopted ...	9th

TABLE D.

	Percentage of cultivated area.
Sugar-cane ...	8.1
Cotton ...	10.6
Rice ...	9.8
Wheat ...	36.1

parceners. It was probably, from what I cannot help regarding as a mistaken indulgence, in favour of these men, that Mr. Vans Agnew fixed such an extremely low jumma. They certainly pay even the lower jumma with difficulty ; but this is because being Syuds and Sheikhs they are quite above working for their bread, but prefer to live in idleness on the wretched pittance of rental that they can scrow out of the actual cultivators. The sooner men of this kind are sold up, and proceed to apply themselves to honest labour the better.

GROUP I.—*The Villages in the east, irrigated or irrigable, from the Ganges Canal.*

124. The tract consists of a doab between the Kalee nuddoo and one of its

TABLE A.

Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.	Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.
Jāts ...	408	Goojurs ...	3,424
Mahajuns ...	914	Ditto, Musulmans ...	65
Brahmins ...	305	Sheikhs ...	509
Tuggas ...	3,595	Gorahs ...	4,447
Kulals ...	5	Government ...	50
Khotrees ...	78		
Rajpoots ...	65	Total ...	13,860

to that in the Katah ; population dense ; irrigation 22½ per cent. of the cultivated area : water is certainly far from the surface, *i. e.*, on an average 19 and 20 feet, but kutcha wells last with little support often for six years, and the sub-soil is fairly retentive of moisture ; altogether there are 96 pukka and 105 kutcha wells. The sugar-cane (all "dhanloo") is much prized, and the wheat on irrigated land is very good.

123. The town of Deobund, with 21,714 inhabitants, including Noorporo, lies in this tract. The "Gara" (coarse strong cotton cloth) manufactured here is much prized in this and the neighbouring districts. It is infinitely subdivided, there being no less than 1,736 co-

affluents, the Seelah Khalah,* and a narrow strip on the east of the latter. Near the banks of these streams the soil is wretched bhoda, and the surface is very uneven, so that no

* Khalah is the local name for a rivulet answering to what in other districts is called a Nalah.

TABLE B.

					Acres.
Land held 'seer' by landlord	...	...	...	...	10,152
Ditto rent-free	...	...	...	...	96
Ditto by tenants paying hush khewut	...	...	...	...	1,141
Ditto ditto in cash	...	...	...	...	1,654
Ditto ditto in kind	...	...	...	...	817
Total					13,860

TABLE C.

					Position of groups in each respect.	
PERCENTAGES	Of cultivated on total malgoozaree area				95½	3rd
	Irrigated area cultivated				18½	21st
	Meesun or best soil on ditto				22½	6th
	Bhooda or worst soil ditto				25½	19th
	Population per acre of cultivated land				1.01	19th
	Agricultural population on ditto ... ..				.47	9th
	Rank on all heads ... ..				...	13th
	Ditto finally adopted ... ..				...	12th

TABLE D.

					Percentage of cultivated area.
Sugar-cane	...	...	...	...	10.3
Cotton	...	...	...	...	7.1
Rice	...	...	...	...	7.1
Wheat	...	...	...	...	35.9

industrious caste of Garahs and Tuggas are the principal owners and cultivators.

126. The jumma borne by some of these industrious communities was something over-powering; and its effects is visible in the state of indigence to which, in spite of their industry, they have been reduced. I have proposed a very large reduction in these villages.

PERGUNNAH NAGUL.

127. The general description of this pergunnah much resembles that of Deobund, that is, there is a small strip of the Katah in the west; then a tract of land with a large percentage of bhooda on the Hindun (Group IV.), then a tract of excellent land down the centre (Group III.). This is succeeded by a very scantily-irrigated tract in the doabs between the several heads of the Kalee nuddee (Group I.); and, finally, there is a small plot of land watered by the Ganges Canal (Group II.) on the extremo east.

128. The *fourth* group (to begin from the west) includes villages that I had

TABLE A.

Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.	Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.
Brahmins	967	Sonars	6
Rajpoots	3,289	Sheikhzadas	65
Mahajuns	3,117	Rangurs	643
Goojurs	842	Goojurs, Musulmans	529
Tuggas	684	Tuggas ditto	22
Kolees	3,241	Garahs	2,703
Kulals	27	Christians	691
Beohras	136		
		Total	16,962

TABLE B.

Land held 'seer' by landlord	...	...	...	...	9,889
Ditto ditto, rent-free	...	...	...	...	124
Ditto by tenants paying hush-khowut	...	...	...	...	900
Ditto ditto in cash	...	...	...	...	5,683
Ditto ditto in kind	...	...	...	...	386
Total					16,962

moisture remains. Further inland the surface is quite level, and the soil is excellent; where irrigated by the canal, it produces capital wheat and sugar-cane. Irrigation from any other source is almost impossible. The water is in the centre of the doab rarely less than 21 feet from the surface, and there are only 39 pueka and 17 katcha wells in the whole group.

125. None of the land is owned by the Katah Rajpoots. The

at first divided into two groups till I found that the rent-rates were the same in both—(1) those in the Katah on the west, exactly resembling Group V. of Doobund, except that there is not, nor ever could there be, canal irrigation—kutchra wells are somewhat more abundant; (2) those on the Hindun, which resembles in general features the villages of Group IV., Deobund, but are infinitely superior, inasmuch as the percentage of bhooda

TABLE C.

PERCENTAGES							Position of group in each respect.
	Of cultivated on total malgoosaree area	...	...	...	87½	...	20th
	Irrigated area cultivated	...	...	...	22½	...	16th
	Meesun or best soil on ditto	...	...	...	23½	...	5th
	Bhoda or worst soil ditto	...	...	...	15½	...	26th
	Population per acre of cultivated land	...	...	...	95	...	28th
	Agricultural population on ditto	...	...	...	40	...	20th
	Rank on all heads	...	...	...	...	...	20th
	Ditto finally adopted	...	...	...	...	...	17th

TABLE D.

							Percentage of cultivated area.
Sugar-cane	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.6
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.7
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.1
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	44.6

the industrious communities of the district, I found them taxed much too heavily, inso-much that, in spite of their frugality, they had lost much land by alienation to money-lenders. I have proposed a considerable decrease in these villages, but an increase in the Katah villages, the lightness of their former assessment having been proportionate to the turbulence of the inhabitants, and not attributable to any inferiority in the soil.

129. GROUP III., along the centre of the plateau, between the Hindun and

TABLE A.

Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.	Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.
Brahmins	2,217	Sainces	10
Rajpoots	1,305	Kulals	631
Muhajuns	2,438	Jogees	47
Kaithas	169	Beohras	72
Goojurs	1,696	Sonars	48
Jats	1,222	Lohars	8
Tuggas	3,962	Sheikhsadas	556
Kolees, (Jats)	3,018	Rangurs	90
Khutrees	48	Government	10
		Total	17,587

TABLE B.

					Acres.
Land held 'seer' by landlord	...	...	...	...	8,631
Ditto rent-free	...	...	...	...	158
Ditto by tenants paying bush khewut	...	...	...	...	380
Ditto ditto in cash	...	...	...	...	7,434
Ditto ditto in kind	...	...	...	...	984
Total	...	...	...	...	17,587

TABLE C.

PERCENTAGES							Position of group in each respect.
	Of cultivated on total malgoosaree area	...	...	...	93	...	9th
	Irrigated area cultivated	...	...	...	32½	...	11th
	Meesun or best soil on ditto	...	...	...	28	...	2nd
	Bhoda or worst soil ditto	...	...	...	6½	...	17th
	Population per acre of cultivated land	...	...	...	1.09	...	17th
	Agricultural population on ditto	...	...	...	43	...	15th
	Rank on all heads	...	...	...	...	...	7th
	Ditto finally adopted	...	...	...	...	...	5th

TABLE D.

							Percentage of cultivated area.
Sugar-cane	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.1
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.9
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.1
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.8

da is only 15½, while 22½ per cent. of the area is irrigated.* The khadir portion of these villages, moreover, are excellent, producing very good wheat and fair sugar-cane without irrigation. Finally, the agriculturists, instead of being Rajpoots, are mostly Garahs, Tuggas, and Kolees. As is usually the case with

Kalee nuddee, resembling in all respects Group III. of Deobund, but even more fully irrigated. There are 84 pukka and no less than 325 kutcha wells in the group. It is owned and cultivated chiefly by Tuggas and Kolees, a branch of the Jat family. The sugar produced in the group from the "Dhouloo cane" is prized far and near.

130. The assessment was found to be too high on the Kolees, and too low on the Rajpoots, and on one or two other villages owned by powerful men.

* In the whole group there are 72 pukka and 249 kutcha wells.

TABLE A.

Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.	Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.
Brahmins ...	72	Aheers ...	80
Mahajuns ...	233		
Goojurs ...	1,746		
		Total ...	2,081

TABLE B.

Land held 'seer' by landlord	...	...	...	Acres.
Ditto rent-free	...	...	...	1,547
Ditto by tenants paying hush-khewut	...	...	...	56
Ditto ditto in cash	...	...	...	153
Ditto ditto in kind	...	...	...	97
				228
		Total	...	2,081

TABLE C.

			Position of group in each respect.
PERCENTAGE	Of cultivated on total malgouzareo area	...	93½
	Irrigated area cultivated	...	33½
	Maasun or best soil on ditto	...	28
	Bhooda or worst soil ditto	...	1st
	Population per acre of cultivated land	...	2nd
	Agricultural population on ditto	...	81st
	Rank on all heads	...	19th
	Ditto finally adopted	...	6th
			5th

TABLE D.

				Percentage of cultivated area.
Sugar-cane	...	...	...	7.01
Cotton	...	...	...	9.7
Rice	...	...	...	12.3
Wheat	...	...	...	80.9

132. GROUP I. consists of (1) villages adjoining one or other of the branches

TABLE A.

Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.	Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.
Brahmins ...	1,491	Sonars ...	29
Mahajuns ...	4,600	Lohars ...	29
Kuichas ...	604	Synds ...	278
Goojurs ...	8,908	Sheikhzadas ...	311
Jats ...	327	Puthans ...	169
Tuggas ...	3,817	Raugurs ...	1,182
Rorhs ...	864	Goojurs, Musulmans ...	35
Aheers ...	2,289	Tuggas, ditto ...	306
Khutrees ...	30	Jhojhas ...	28
Sainees ...	78	Government ...	59
Kulals ...	39	Christians ...	862
Jogees ...	63		
		Total ...	26,193

TABLE B.

Land held 'seer' by landlord	...	...	...	Acres.
Ditto rent-free	...	...	...	14,590
Ditto by tenant paying hush-khewut	...	...	...	296
Ditto ditto in cash	...	...	...	1,108
Ditto ditto in kind	...	...	...	8,349
				1,850
		Total	...	26,193

131. GROUP II. consists of four villages of nearly uniformly the richest soil irrigated from the Ganges Canal. I found the jumma a little too low, but the increase proposed is due to the canal irrigation, which had not been introduced when Mr. Vans Agnew made his assessment.

of the Kalce nud-dee. Surface undulating; soil light, sub-soil irretentive of moi sture; and (2) a few villages in the centre of the several *Doabs*. Soil very good, but means of irrigation scanty. Of kutchas wells there are in this large group only 95, of pukka wells only 73. Were it not that the sub-soil is fairly retentive of moisture, the crops would be very poor indeed. I saw the tract in a

TABLE C.

PERCENTAGES						Position of group in each respect
	Of cultivated on total malgoosaree area	..	88			19th
	Irrigated area cultivated	...	7½			23th
	Messun or best soil on ditto	...	20½			9th
	Bhooda or worst soil ditto	...	6			22nd
	Population per acre of cultivated land	...	71			35th
	Agricultural population on ditto	...	84			33rd
	Rank on all heads	...	...			37th
	Ditto finally adopted	...	...			22nd

TABLE D.

						Percentage of cultivated area.
Sugar-cane	...	...	...	...	...	4.7
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	8.3
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	11.6
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	31.6

year when the winter rains were plentiful, and consequently the spring crops were remarkably fine, but in years of drought there would be hardly any crop at all. The autumn crops are the staple of the group; yet there is hardly any rice, and little sugar-cane or cotton.

133. Water is to be found at 17 feet

in the Western Doab, which is in all respects the better of the two, but rarely at less than 21 feet in that to the East.

The population over the whole area is very thin.

134. The jumma I found, on the whole, a little above the mark, and there were great variations between the rates of incidence in particular villages.

TEHSEEL ROORKEE.

135. This Tehseel, comprising the four pergunnahs marginally noted, occupies the whole of the east of the zillah from the Siwaliks on the north, to zillah Moozuffurnugger on the south. A very large portion, however, being included in the various jungle grants has not come within the sphere of duties entrusted to me. It is more varied in its characteristics than either of the Tehseels previously described, as will be seen when I come to describe the several groups. It is intersected by the Solanee which issues from the Mohun Pass just north of the most northerly village in Group II. of Bhugwanpore. That stream at first flows a very little distance from the Kherree plateau of Bangur, then strikes across the Khadir, and through the rest of its course closely hugs the bank of Bangur on the south, throughout Pergunnahs Bhugwanpore, Roorkee, and Munglour, falling finally through the Goordhunpore jheel in zillah Moozuffurnugger into the Ganges. It is joined in its course first by the Huljourah nuddeo (which itself receives the waters of several "raos" or torrents from the Siwalik hills), and lower down in its course by the Ratmow.

136. This stream issues from the Ratmow Pass through the Siwaliks. After receiving the waters of several minor "raos," it passes across the Ganges Canal at Dhunowrec. It is there used as an escape for the canal, and the volume of water is so much increased down below in consequence of this that it commits considerable damage by deluvion and by inundation; and when it joins the Solanee in the north of Pergunnah Munglour, it contains a greater volume of water than that stream. The united stream discharged its waters over the Goordhunpore jheel, having a hardly distinguishable channel till Captain Forbes of the Ganges Canal adopted the bold expedient of throwing an embankment across its course, and leading it by a series of cuts into the Ganges. It traverses several jheels as it goes, the upper portion of one only being in this district.

137. Proceeding eastward, the next stream is the Puthree nuddee, which takes its rise in the Siwaliks, and is carried over the Ganges Canal by a super-passage at

Bichpuree. A few hundred yards onwards the distinct channel ceases, and the water finds its way as it can to the khadir land below, covering the upper lands with silt and cutting up the lower lands on the slope with ravines. As soon as the khadir is reached, the several scattered channels again collect into one, and the Puthree flows briskly between lands very swampy in parts, till it falls into the Bangunga in the south of Jowallapore.

138. The Bangunga issues from the Gangos just above Ajeetporo in Pergunnah Jowallapore, and carries with it some of the water, and much more of the sanctity of that stream, through the thickly wooded wastes of the centre, and the open but scantily cultivated plain in the south of the pergunnah. Of late the Ganges has begun to pour more and more of its waters into the Bangunga during the rains, and that stream has consequently begun to do considerable damage in the southern portion of its course, especially in the Moozuffernugger District. Mr. Simon Martin first drew my attention to this, and suggested that something might be done to stop the ingress of the Ganges above Ajeetpore, saying that the proprietors of the villages in Moozuffernugger were willing to pay the expense of doing so.

At my request Captain Forbes very kindly looked at the spot, and pronounced the remedy quite feasible and not expensive. When I left for Calcutta on deputation in November last, I understood that he was about to send in a project for an embankment, but do not know whether, in the short time that elapsed before his own departure, the intention was fulfilled. I would suggest that an extract from this report might be sent to Government in the Irrigation Department, with a view to the adoption of remedial measures.

Finally, on the extreme east Jwallapore is bounded by the Ganges.

139. The Ganges Canal passes for its first 33 miles through this Tehseel. It irrigates some land in Jwallapore, a very few acres in Roorkee, and a very considerable area in Munglour.

I proceed to the description of the several groups in Pergunnah Bhugwanpore.

GROUP I.—*The southern Bangur Villages owned by a very mixed body of Goojurs, Tuggas, Garahs, &c.*

140. This is, on the whole, an extremely level tract, in which are the sources of all

TABLE A.

Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.	Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.
Brahmins ...	1,458	Badhees ...	32
Rajpoots ...	2,578	Kulals ...	307
Mahajuns ...	4,425	Syuds ...	593
Goojurs ...	8,724	Shoikhsadas ...	51
Tuggas ...	5,980	Pathans ...	676
Goosalas ...	4	Bangurs ...	1,322
Bainees ...	352	Garahs ...	5,637
Koises ...	964	Jhojas ...	175
Jats ...	42	Tuggas, Muslmans	406
Khatrees ...	152	Hulwases, ditto...	89
Bhatts ...	2	Bhutiyas ...	103
Bachras ...	1,256	Bhatts, Muslmans,	8
Kahars ...	19	Christians, ...	11
Banjars ...	40		
Jogees ...	1		
Sheikhs ...	222	Total ...	35,629

TABLE B.

Land held 'seer' by landlord	...	...	...	Acres.
Ditto rent-free ...	...	...	...	18,988
Ditto by tenants paying hush-khownt...	...	...	...	320
Ditto ditto in cash ...	...	...	...	2,573
Ditto ditto in kind ...	...	...	...	10,032
				3,716
Total	...	...	...	35,629

the different heads of the Kalee nuddee. It somewhat resembles in general characteristics the first group in Nagul, but the proportion of inferior land, and especially bhooda, near the banks of the several streams, is far less. The surface, again, is much less undulating; water is far nearer to the surface (on an average only 11 feet); and the sub-soil is more retentive of moisture; on the other hand, the agricultural community is decidedly in

TABLE C.

PERCENTAGES					Position of group in each respect.
	Of cultivated on total malgoosaree area	...	92		10th
	Irrigated area cultivated	...	8½		26th
	Moosun or best soil on ditto	...	20½		8th
	Bhooda or worst soil ditto	...	7		26th
	Population per acre of cultivated land	...	91		30th
	Agricultural population on ditto	...	84		31st
	Rank on all heads	...	...		22nd
	Ditto finally adopted	...	...		18th

TABLE D.

					Percentage of cultivated area.
Sugar-cane	...	...	...	...	6.8
Cotton	...	...	...	...	5.5
Rice	...	...	...	...	21.9
Wheat	...	...	...	...	28.7

more reduced circumstances than in Nagul. This group has in my opinion suffered much by over-assessment. The people depend for irrigation almost wholly upon pukka wells, but they are so far from having been able to amass capital enough to make pukka wells for irrigation, that they are even in many cases without wells for drinking water. There are altogether 129 pukka and 157 kutchha wells. This, in so large a group, is an extremely small proportion. Of the few kutchha wells existing, many are of the description called "kutkooes," protected by a somewhat expensive framework of timber, from the bottom to the very tip. Considering the nearness of water to the surface,* I was at first incredulous as to the impossibility of using kutchha wells far more extensively; but by digging two experimental wells in different places, I found that, after irrigating about one-fourth of a beegah, the lower portion became quicksand, in which sand and water were mixed inseparably, and that almost immediately afterwards the whole fell in. Indeed, I must here remark that, as a general rule, there is in this respect the adaptability of the soil for the digging of kutchha wells, a very great difference between the lands west and those east of the Hindun. In the former the facility is practically only limited by the number of cattle and the labour available; nearer to the Hindun the well is more expensive, but can still be dug with advantage; but across the Hindun to the east there is, speaking broadly, only one tract (that down the centre of Nagul and north of Deobund) where kutchha wells can be used freely, and to the east of Tehseel Roorkee they are unknown in the bangur lands. I may here mention another striking difference between the methods of irrigation east and west of the Hindun. To the east, the use of the leathern bag is universal; to the west that of the Persian wheel. I have never seen a Persian wheel east, and have rarely seen a leather bag used west of the Hindun. The cause assigned in answer to my enquiries was that it requires relays of three men,† all hard tasked to work the churus (leathern bag); and only a man‡ and a boy§ (the latter hardly tasked at all) to work the "hurut" (Persian wheel.) The inference, which I was told to draw, was that labour was more scanty to the west. This, however, is not the case, but rather the reverse, as will be seen by looking over the percentages of agricultural population. The true inference is, I think, that the people are (as is, indeed, the fact) more indolent in the tract to the west. There can be no doubt that the "churus" does more work than the other.

141. In a tract such as this, remissions of land revenue, such as were granted in other Tehseels, were much called for after the famine of 1860. In none, however, of the pergunnahs of this Tehseel was any remission allowed. The demand was suspended, but has not been struck off. The matter was reported by Mr. A. J. Lawrence, and by myself¶ successively, but no orders have as yet been issued. On the

* On an average 11-12 feet.

† One man to drive the bullocks, one to land the bag of water, and one to distribute it over the land.

‡ To distribute the water.

§ To sit on the "hurut" and drive the oxen.

¶ No. 28A., dated 21st May, 1866.

contrary, advantage was taken of the good harvest of 1865-66 to press for the arrears, and thus the people have been hampered in their endeavours to amass capital in anticipation of another bad season.

142. Mr. Vans Agnew only slightly increased the former jumma of this group, but his jumma certainly was too high. It fell at a rate of Re. 1-11-0 per acre of cultivation; whereas the rental actually paid on 8,118 acres was only Re. 19,868, which would allow of an assessment falling at the rate of Re. 1-3-6 per acre. I have, it will be seen, proposed a reduction of nearly Rs. 3,000.

143. There is but one village with more than 2,000 inhabitants, Puncealah, a well-to-do and thriving little town, which absorbs most of the grain of the neighbourhood.

144. One village, Tanseepoor, being irrigated from the canal, and in other respects as well, more nearly resembling the Munglour villages, has been classed with them, and excluded from this group.

GROUP III.—Mixed Bangur and Khadir.

145. The khadir lands immediately on the bank of the Solanee are very poor,

TABLE A.

Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.	Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.
Brahmins ...	268	Kulals ...	44
Rajpoots ...	876	Syads ...	141
Mahajuns ...	699	Sheikhs ...	276
Goojurs ...	108	Rangurs ...	289
Balnees ...	982	Garabs ...	234
Kolees ...	154	Jhojhas ...	408
Jats ...	70	Bunjars ...	46
Chohans ...	577		
Boobras ...	1,221	Total ...	6,876
Cheepes ...	5		

TABLE B.

Land held 'seer' by landlord	Acres.
Ditto rent-free ...	2,550
Ditto by tenants paying hush-khwut ...	49
Ditto ditto in cash ...	58
Ditto ditto in kind ...	1,911
Total ...	1,808
	6,876

TABLE C.

		Position of group in each respect.
Of cultivated on total malgozarea area ...	84½	24th
Irrigated area cultivated ...	4	38th
Meesun or best soil on ditto ...	16½	16th
Whooda or worst soil ditto ...	5½	20th
Population per acre of cultivated land ...	1-69	4th
Agricultural population on ditto ...	31	38th
Rank on all heads ...	...	26th
Ditto finally adopted ...	...	21st

TABLE D.

	Percentage of cultivated area.
Sugar-cane ...	5-5
Cotton ...	8-2
Rice ...	11-7
Wheat ...	26-3

constantly exposed to deluvion and inundation. Those further to the north are very good indeed, being particularly well-suited for the autumn crops, and growing especially good sugar-cane. A few of the lands on the bank above are poor, but the surface almost immediately begins to slope gently towards the several heads of the Kalee nuddoe on the south, and the soil here is very good. The only want is sufficient irrigation, but this is in most parts impracticable from all but puoka wells, and they are few. There are altogether 31 pukka and 6 kutchas wells, the latter chiefly in the khadir, lasting generally three seasons; water is 23 feet from the surface.

146. Rents are in this tract higher than in Group I., that is to say, the average is not reduced by any of the exceedingly low rented villages that occur

there. As, however, the natural capabilities of the group are undoubtedly inferior to those of group I., I have adopted a jumma, the rate of incidence of which is just a little lighter. Even then the rent-rate adopted in Group I. is a little higher than the average rate actually paid; but I have taken the data for assessment only from those villages in which the rent paid appeared full.

GROUP II.—*The Khadir Villages.*

147. The khadir villages occupying the valley of the Solanee between the high

TABLE A.

Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.	Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.
Brahmins ...	35	Sonars ...	27
Rajpoots ...	222	Beohras ...	239
Mahajuns ...	805	Rangurs ...	7,716
Sainoes ...	68	Christians ...	363
Sadhs ...	458	Total ...	9,928

TABLE B.

Land held 'acer' by landlord ...	951
Ditto rent-free ...	28
Ditto by tenants paying hush-khewat ...	30
Ditto ditto in cash ...	3,320
Ditto ditto in kind ...	5,601
Total ...	9,928

TABLE C.

PERCENTAGES			Position of group in each respect.
	Of cultivated on total malgoosaree area ...	69	35th
	Irrigated area cultivated ...	4	40th
	Meesun or best soil on ditto ...	12	28th
	Bhooda or worst soil ditto ...	1	4th
	Population per acre of cultivated land ...	69	38th
	Agricultural population on ditto ...	32	35th
	Rank on all heads ...	...	36th
	Ditto finally adopted ...	...	38th

TABLE D.

					Percentage of cultivated area.
Sugar-cane ...	...	...	...	...	3.1
Cotton ...	...	...	...	...	7.6
Rice ...	...	...	...	...	12.9
Wheat ...	...	...	...	...	33.9

of having been densely populated at one time, but the mutual jealousies and hereditary indolence of the Rangurh proprietors prevent them from removing from the central site at Kheree, where they are all crowded together. These men formerly owned a large extent of land in this pergunnah, but they turned the lands to such bad account that the officers who conducted the last settlement set them aside in many villages in favour of the resident cultivators, and they have since lost much land by alienation. They are still hopelessly embarrassed and can get no credit at a less usurious rate of incidence than from 24 to 30 per cent. The jumma is collected with extreme difficulty from them, though it is undoubtedly light.

148. On the south-east the case is very different. There the villages belong to the Sukroudah Ranghurs, who are in far better circumstances. They are, however,

broken land about Kheree and Sukroutdah on the north, and the plateau, of which the greater part of the pergunnah consists, to the south. To the north the valley is narrow, but it gradually opens out to the south-east. The soil is almost uniformly excellent throughout, the only change being from rich loam on the north, to rich clay on the south-east, but the difference in degree of agricultural condition between the several villages is very striking. From Futtehoollahpoor near the Mohun Pass on the extreme north down to Sodeewulah, opposite to Kheree, the cultivated lands are sparsely scattered amidst large patches of terni grass, and what cultivation there is, is miserable. The lands would not be so unhealthy as they are if they were cleared. Futtehoollahpoor bears signs

extremely hard, exacting landlords. Some of the villages there are very good indeed, and are thickly peopled. In the middle of the group the villages are in a state of semi-development, but are all rapidly improving. They belong chiefly to the same Sukrondah Ranghurs, and to Mr. James Powell, who is an enterprising, liberal landlord. In the northerly villages the spring crops are chiefly grown. In the centre the miscellaneous autumn crops, Indian corn, bajra, jowar, &c., with a little fair sugar-cane, while on the extreme south-east the staple is rice.

149. Irrigation is nowhere necessary—one-half per cent of the area (occupied by tobacco and vegetable fields) is, however, irrigated from kutchu wells, called “oguls,” some 6 feet deep, whence the water is lifted by the dhenkoolie (long pole with a weight at the end). There are altogether 14 pukka and 12 kutchu wells in the group. The latter last three to four years; water is seldom more than 8 feet from the surface.

150. Mr. Agnew's jumma was found to be extremely low in this group. For the ascertainment of the rates actually paid there were unusually great opportunities, owing to the disputes between the landlords and their tenants, so that it is with much confidence that I have proposed an increase of some 23 per cent.

GROUP IV.—*Lands lying on the plateau of Kheree and Sukrondah.*

151. This plateau consists of an infinity of mounds and hillocks, separated from

TABLE A.

Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.	Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.
Malajuns ..	28	Christians ..	450
Sheikhzadas ..	96		
Bangura ..	2,617	Total ..	3,284
Goojurs, Muslmans ..	93		

TABLE B.

Land held 'seer' by landlord ...	...	...	...	Acre.
Ditto rent-free ..	...	...	...	1,843
Ditto by tenants paying hush-khewut ..	...	...	...	80
Ditto ditto in cash ..	...	...	...	683
Ditto ditto in kind ..	...	...	...	1,228
Total ..	...	...	...	3,284

TABLE C.

PERCENTAGES				Position of group in each respect.	
	Of cultivated on total malgoozaree area	...	31	41st	
	Irrigated area cultivated	...	...	41st	
	Meesun or best soil on ditto	...	43	41st	
	Bhoda or worst soil ditto	...	24	8th	
	Population per acre of cultivated land	...	1.13	13th	
	Agricultural population on ditto	...	28	40th	
	Rank on all heads	...	...	38th	
	Ditto finally adopted	...	...	41st	

TABLE D.

					Percentage of cultivated area.
Sugar-cane ..	...	...	...	...	5
Cotton ..	...	...	...	...	16.5
Rice ..	...	...	...	...	7.5
Wheat ..	...	...	...	...	87.5

that in most years a fair crop of bajra and jowar can be got off these lands.

152. Most of the villages have a tract of khadir land underlying the bangur This is in general very good indeed, and grows excellent wheat.

each other by ravines, with by no means very abrupt sides, and covered throughout with underwood. On the Kheree side, there is a good deal of timber amidst the underwood, but on the Sukrondah plateau there is little but “kuroundah” thorn. That this land is not absolutely impracticable for the purposes of cultivation has been clearly demonstrated by Mr. Powell, who has cleared and brought under tillage much of the bangur area of Pelonoe and Nagul. Irrigation is quite impracticable, the water being from 36 to 38 feet from the surface, but far more rain falls in this tract than in others more removed from the Terai, so

153. I have proposed hardly any appreciable alteration in the total jumma assessed by Mr. Agnew on the whole of this group.

PERGUNNAH ROORKEE.

GROUP I.—*Comprises a few villages on the high plateau south of Roorkee, and bordering on Pergunnah Munglour.*

154. Except in the neighbourhood of a high sandy ridge in Guneshpore, and

TABLE A.

Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.	Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.
Rajpoots ...	737	Tuggas ...	126
Mahajuns ...	292	Rajpoots, Musulmans ...	459
Gooshains ...	23	Sheikhzadas ...	393
Kulals ...	267	Garahs ...	605
Brahmins ...	204	Jhojas ...	267
Guduryas ...	222	Pathans ...	7
Goofurs ...	1,237		
Badheas ...	13	Total ...	4,860

TABLE B.

Land hold 'sear' by landlord...	...	...	2,621
Ditto rent-free ...	...	...	37
Ditto by tenants paying hush-khawut	...	...	20
Ditto ditto in cash ...	...	...	1,837
Ditto ditto in kind ...	...	...	245
Total ...	...	...	4,860

TABLE C.

		Position of group in each respect.	
PERCENTAGES	Of cultivated on total malgozaree area	95½	2nd
	Irrigated area cultivated	1	35th
	Moosun or best soil on ditto	17½	14th
	Bhoda or worst soil ditto	8	28th
	Population per acre of cultivated land	91	29th
	Agricultural population on ditto	89	21st
	Rank on all heads	...	21st
	Ditto finally adopted	...	13th

TABLE D.

	Percentage of cultivated area.
Sugar-cane ...	4.09
Cotton ...	6.8
Rice ...	10.7
Wheat ...	37.9

another and lower one in Dundherah, the surface is perfectly level. The soil is remarkably good, and the sub-soil is retentive of moisture. This is fortunate, for water, which to the west of the Ganges Canal is found at 10 and 12 feet from the surface, is, at a small distance to the east not to be found at less than 32 and 34 feet. Irrigation, therefore, is almost unknown, the surface being too high to be watered from the canal. There are 9 puoka and no kutchas wells.

155. So retentive, however, of moisture is the soil, that very good sugar-cane and wheat crops are in ordinary years grown without watering. The rents are high, probably from the neighbourhood of

Roorkee, Landhoura, and Munglour—all considerable towns; but, in assessing these estates, it is necessary to bear in mind that one year's drought gives a shock to their prosperity, which they do not soon recover. I have, it will be seen, proposed a slight increase on Mr. Agnew's jumma.

GROUP II.—*Mixed Bangur and Khadir Villages.*

156. The Khadir lands are much injured by the action of the Solance, but any

TABLE A.

Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.	Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.
Rajpoots ...	3,497	Badheas ...	44
Mahajuns ...	230	Fukeers, Musulmans ...	...
Gooshains ...	876	Sheikhzadas ...	55
Kulals ...	38	Jhojas ...	243
Brahmins ...	48	Moghuls ...	8
Goofurs ...	19	Rajpoots, Musulmans ...	2
Kaithas ...	12		
Khutrees ...	3	Total ...	5,075

fields that are removed from the influence of that stream produce excellent sugar-cane, good cotton, and fair wheat. The bank of Bangur is to the east near Joursassee much broken up by ravines, which in

TABLE B.

					Acres.
Land held 'seer' by landlord	...	...	...	...	1,506
Ditto rent-free	...	...	...	...	54
Ditto by tenants paying bush-khawut	...	...	...	...	57
Ditto ditto in cash	...	...	...	...	3,024
Ditto ditto in kind	...	...	...	...	434
Total	...	...	...	...	5,075

TABLE C.

				Position of group in each respect.
PERCENTAGES	Of cultivated on total malgoozared area	...	88½	14th
	Irrigated area cultivated	...	1	39th
	Mossun or best soil on ditto	...	18	13th
	Bhoda or worst soil on ditto	...	6½	23rd
	Population per acre of cultivated land	...	1.13	12th
	Agricultural population on ditto	...	.44	11th
	Rank on all heads	...	...	17th
	Ditto finally adopted	...	...	23rd

TABLE D.

				Percentage of cultivated area.
Sugar-cane	...	...	...	2.7
Cotton	...	...	...	9.08
Rice	...	...	...	4.4
Wheat	...	...	...	39.5

Almost all the latter are in Roorkeekhas, where the vegetable fields in the khadir are watered from small "oguls," lasting three to four years.

157. The town of Roorkee contains 5,122 inhabitants. Having sprung up almost wholly since the formation of the Civil and Military Station, it has been laid out on a more orderly plan than usual.

158. The zemindars, who have been enriched by the growth of the Civil Station so much that the rent from houses in the bazar almost suffices to pay the large jumma, have yet the reputation of being extremely bad characters, and harbour a number of thieves, who make the duty of the police in the Civil Lines and Cantonnments very difficult.

I have proposed a trifling increase to Mr. Agnew's assessment of this tract.

GROUP III.—The Villages on the northern plateau of Bangur lands.

159. There are in this group two distinct sub-divisions.

TABLE A.

Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.	Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.
Mahajuns	1,449	Fukeers, Musulmans	179
Kuwars	180	Sheikhzadas	38
Gooshains	1,650	Gharas	66
Sajnees	1,549	Bhats	206
Kulals	178	Tuggas	44
Brahmins	888	Syuds	35
Gojurs	449	Roghungars	33
Rorhs	848	Kulals	266
Bunjars	141	Qasabhs	340
Chohans	708	Jhojas	120
Cheepes	17		
Bajpoobs, Musulmans	4,264	Total	13,653

many places are annually cutting further back into the cultivated lands from want of care on the part of the people. On the crest there is a very narrow strip of inferior land; but almost immediately to the south the soil is of the same extremely good quality as in the first group. It is, however, not nearly so retentive of moisture, being nearer the bank of Bangur; and, there being no irrigation, the only tolerable crops are the bajra and jowar in the autumn; water is from 20 to 32 feet from the surface. There are 59 pucks and 5 kutcha wells.

(1).—The villages on the plateau between the Huljowrah and the Ratmow, and including strips of khadir land along both those streams. The khadir lands are remarkably good, growing good sugar-cane and wheat, and in parts good rice.

TABLE B.

					Acres.
Land held 'seor' by landlord	...	...	...	...	5,408
Ditto rent-free	...	...	...	...	54
Ditto by tenants paying bush-khawut	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto in cash	...	...	...	...	4,756
Ditto ditto in kind	...	...	...	...	3,440
Total	...	...	...	...	13,658

TABLE C.

				Position of group in each respect.
PERCENTAGE	Of cultivated on total malgozarea area	...	69	34th
	Irrigated area cultivated	...	1	37th
	Messun or best soil on ditto	...	11½	31st
	Bhoeda or worst soil ditto	...	12	36th
	Population per acre of cultivated land	...	1.09	16th
	Agricultural population on ditto	...	32	34th
	Rank on all heads	...	...	39th
	Ditto finally adopted	...	...	39th

TABLE D.

				Percentage of cultivated area.
Sugar-cane	...	...	...	2.7
Cotton	...	...	...	9.9
Rice	...	...	...	7.09
Wheat	...	...	...	38.4

feet from the surface; population very thin; and crops of superior value rare.

160. There are altogether in this group 44 pucks and 8 kutchu wells, which last some two or three years.

The total of my proposed jumma in this group agrees almost exactly with that of Mr. Agnew's assessment.

GROUP IV.—Khadir Villages

161. There is comparatively a great amount of uniformity in the natural charac-

TABLE A.

Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.	Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.
Rajpoots	2,452	Kaloths	586
Mahajuna	1,025	Kahars	31
Gooshaius	546	Rajpoots, Musulmans	1,048
Sninees	1,181	Sheikhzadas	300
Kulals	162	Bhat	1
Brahmins	9	Jhojas	2,230
Goojurs	952	Puthaus	473
Rorhs	2,257	Sainous, Musulmans	248
Chebhans	406	Total	13,907

TABLE B.

					Acres.
Land held 'seor' by landlord	...	...	...	...	6,018
Ditto rent-free	...	...	...	...	102
Ditto by tenants paying bush-khawut	...	...	...	...	74
Ditto ditto in cash	...	...	...	...	5,175
Ditto ditto in kind	...	...	...	...	2,588
Total	...	...	...	...	13,907

The Bangur lands are very undulating: soil, light; water at depths varying from 23 to 42 feet from the surface; irrigation nil, and the only fair crop is the bajra and jowar in the khurreef season.

(2).—A tract between the Ratmow and the Siwaliks, traversed in the centre by the Puthree, and presenting so many varieties of surface and soil, that I must beg a reference to the particular description of each village in the Miscellaneous. Remarks. As a rule, the villages are inferior to those in the former sub-division: the water from 16 to 40

teristics of the villages that compose this group. The surface is very fairly level, with a very gradual slope from the west to the east and south-east, where (near the banks of the Puthree nuddce and in the dakur tracts, from whence the Hudwaha takes its rise) there is a good deal of swampy land. As a natural consequence, while rich rouslee is the prevalent soil in the west, dakur of a very marked character prevails in the

TABLE C.

PERCENTAGE					Position of group in each respect.
	Of cultivated on total malgozarea area	...	82½		26th
	Irrigated area cultivated	...	1½		34th
	Meesun or best soil on ditto	...	11½		32nd
	Bhooda or worst soil ditto	...	3½		13th
	Population per acre of cultivated land	...	78		34th
	Agricultural population on ditto	...	35		28th
	Rank on all heads	...	...		34th
	Ditto finally adopted	...	...		28th

villages near the Puthree. Where it does not exceed the rouslee, it has given to it some of its own characteristics.

162. In the marshy tract rice, and in the rest wheat, sugar-cane, and cotton grow well where the cultivation is careful; but in many places the cultivators are very careless in the matter of weeding, so that the crops is choked, and all the strength of the

soil is wasted on the rank and noxious weeds which grow plentifully in such a moist soil.

Water is from 8 feet in the lower to 12 feet in the higher parts. There are 25 pukka and 25 kutchha wells in the group; these last are mere "oguls," lasting four to five years.

163. I found that the assessment by no means represented half the rent assets, and have proposed an increase of some 13 per cent. on Mr. Agnew's jumma.

PERGUNNAH JOWALLAPORE.

164. GROUP I., or northerly group, consists of villages under the Siwalik hills, and along the course of the Ganges Canal.

TABLE A.

Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.	Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.
Rajpoots	1	Kahars	34
Chauhans	5,450	Kolees	509
Mahajuns	990	Jolahas	1
Khutrees	643	Lohars	8
Brahmins	1,344	Jogees	2
Kulals	414	Chumars	48
Goojars	692	Garahs	561
Gooshains	46	Pathans	3
Kaisths	20	Jhojas	205
Sainees	361	Rajpoots, Musulmans	3,041
Jats	513	Sheikhzadas	114
Soonars	5	Fukcers	2
Cheepees	3	Hujjams, Musulmans	1
Aheers	48		
Hujjams, Hindoos	3	Total	15,052

The slope throughout this group is extremely rapid, and if the rain-fall were not very abundant, this circumstance would have an injurious effect by depriving the crops of proper moisture. South of the Ganges Canal there are abundant means of irrigation by the use of canal water; and, as the soil (of a warm yellow colour) is unsurpassed by any that I have seen in the district, the most ex-

TABLE B.

Land held 'seer' by landlord	...	...	7,875
Ditto rent-free	...	...	123
Ditto by tenants paying hush-khwut	...	...	976
Ditto ditto in cash	...	...	2,577
Ditto ditto in kind	...	...	3,501
Total	...	...	15,052

TABLE C.

PERCENTAGES						Position of group in each respect.
	Of cultivated on total malgozarea area	...	80			28th
	Irrigated area cultivated	...	19			20th
	Meesun or best soil on ditto	...	12½			26th
	Bhoda or worst soil on ditto	...	5½			21st
	Population per acre of cultivated land	...	2.07			2nd
	Agricultural population on ditto	...	84			35th
	Rank on all heads	...	...			23rd
	Ditto finally adopted	...	...			27th

TABLE D.

						Percentage of cultivated area.
Sugar-cane	...	...	...	...	...	3.6
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	6.6
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	13.3
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	17.8

have proposed a very great increase (30 per cent.) on the jumma of the group.

165. The depth of water from the surface varies from 30 to 70 feet. There are 63 pukka and 5 kutchha wells.

There are three large towns in this group,—Hurdwar with 4,919, Kunkhul with 4,786, and the twin towns Ahmudpore Kuruch and Jowallapore, with 13,262 inhabitants. The two former are extremely well-to-do; the latter, owned by Musulman Rajpoota, is more dilapidated, but far less so than the old Mahomedan towns in the west of the district—Lukhnoutie, Nanoutah, &c.

166. GROUP II. consists of a few villages on the south-west corner separated from the rest by

TABLE A.

Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.	Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.
Mahajuns	196	Barhees	7
Brahmins	21	Hnjams	13
Kulals	205	Jhojas	262
Goojurs	1,752	Lohars	41
Sainees	425	Roghungurs	51
Jats	15	Total	2,988

TABLE B.

Land held 'acres' by landlord	...	...	...	Acres.
Ditto rent-free	...	...	...	1,728
Ditto by tenants paying hush-khewut...	...	...	...	27
Ditto ditto in cash	...	...	...	97
Ditto ditto in kind	...	...	...	733
Total	...	...	...	403
				2,988

TABLE C.

PERCENTAGES						Position of group in each respect.
	Of cultivated on total malgozarea area	...	88			18th
	Irrigated area cultivated...	...	14			23rd
	Meesun or best soil on ditto	...	12½			27th
	Bhoda or worst soil on ditto	...	...			1st
	Population per acre of cultivated land	...	1.11			14th
	Agricultural population on ditto	...	52			4th
	Rank on all heads	...	...			10th
	Ditto finally adopted	...	...			15th

cellent crops of sugar-cane, cotton, and wheat are grown. There is also a good deal of rice of ordinary quality in the lower portions and hollows. The population is dense, owing to the neighbourhood of Hurdwar. The rents are not as high as might have been expected from the density of the population. They are, however, far more than double the rate of incidence of the revenue, so that I

the Puthree nuddee and much resembling the adjoining Group IV. of Munglour, with which, in the matter of rent-rates, I have classed it.

In the matter of description, I need only here remark that there are 8 pukka and 8 kutchha wells.

167. The third group contains by far the greater part of the pergunnah.

There are two distinctly marked sub-divisions.

(1.) The villages to the north-east of the Bangunga and immediately on its banks in the lower portion of its course.

TABLE D.

					Percentage of cultivated area.
Sugar-cane	...	...	...	...	3.01
Cotton	...	...	...	...	8.09
Rice	...	...	...	...	15.09
Wheat	...	...	...	...	41.9

TABLE A.

Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.	Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.
Chouhan	1,288	Saincos	1,598
Mah-juns	4,062	Hujjams	28
Brahmins	293	Lohars, Musalmans,	107
Goojurs	4,811	Christians	678
Gooshains	908		
Kaletha	279	Total	14,047

TABLE B.

Land held 'seer' by landlord	...	...	...	Acres.
Ditto rent-free	...	...	...	2,890
Ditto by tenants paying hush-khewut	...	...	...	86
Ditto ditto in cash	...	...	...	6
Ditto ditto in kind	...	...	...	2,993
				8,622
Total	...	...	...	14,047

TABLE C.

				Position of group in each respect.
PERCENTAGES	Of cultivated on total malgoozaree area	...	41	40th
	Irrigated area cultivated	...	3	36th
	Mossun or best soil on ditto	...	8	39th
	Bhooda or worst soil ditto	...	42	18th
	Population per acre of cultivated land	...	67	37th
	Agricultural population on ditto	...	51	37th
	Rank on all heads	...	...	41st
	Ditto finally adopted	...	...	40th

TABLE D.

					Percentage of cultivated area.
Sugar-cane	...	...	...	...	2.2
Cotton	...	...	...	...	7.4
Rice	...	...	...	...	1.4
Wheat	...	...	...	...	11.2

The soil here is very stiff, and as population is extremely thin, and quite unable to supply the labour necessary to work so refractory a soil, the crops are extremely poor. North-east of the Bangunga, too, communication between many of the villages is rendered very difficult by the number of streams (impassible on account of their quagmires) which intervene.

(2.) The rest of the group to the east and nearer the Ganges. The soil is far lighter, and more easily worked, but also as a rule much thinner and poorer. As the Ganges is neared, there are great plains covered with Terai grass, and the patches of cultivation scattered here and there are particularly poor.

168. Throughout the group water is found at from 6 to 11 feet from the surface. There is no need of irrigation, except in some tobacco and vegetable fields, which are watered by "oguls." There are altogether

26 pukka and 72 kutchha wells, the latter lasting three to four years.

169. The whole group suffered much from the disturbances, numerous bodies of Bunjaras and Goojurs having taken up their position in this comparatively unapproachable tract, and having made it almost a desert by plundering and burning the villages. From this shock to their prosperity they are only slowly recovering. The great want of the group is a denser population, and it is not probable that the population will much increase till the surface has been more fully cleared of jungle and

Terai grass, and till there is a greater market than at present for the agricultural produce of the tract. The former is in itself one of the consequences as well as the causes of an increase in the number of inhabitants. In the latter lies the real remedy for the existing depopulation of the tract. At present grain produced here has to be taken either across the Ganges to Nujeebabad in Bijnour, or through an almost roadless tract across no less than four almost impassable streams to the populous marts of Munglour and Roorkee. A road to run right through this tract from Munglour was marked out sometime ago. The land was taken up and remains still the property of Government, excluded from assessment, but no road has been made. There would be no difficulty in making a road; but there would be some in bridging the Hudwaha, Ratmow, and Bangunga. As for the Solanee, no bridge for it can be even thought of; for the others I conceive that a boat-bridge would be found to work very well. The streams flow in deep and rather narrow beds, and there is no sand on the sides. A bridge supported on one boat would be ample for the Hudwaha, two boats would I think suffice for the Puttree, and four for the Bangunga.

170. I found the proprietors, in the reduced condition of the villages, somewhat over-burdened by the pressure of the assessment, and have proposed a reduction of about Rs. 1,000.

PERGUNNAH MUNGLOUR.

171. To begin with the tract nearest to Jowallapore. GROUP IV. (the

TABLE A.

Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.	Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.
Brahmins ...	356	Badhees ...	55
Rajpoots ...	18	Goosains ...	65
Kaithes ...	452	Miscellaneous ...	5
Khutrees ...	30	Pathans ...	218
Goojurs ...	10,867	Garabs ...	441
Taggas ...	158	Jhojars ...	215
Kulais ...	1,264	Kulais ...	11
Muhajurs ...	464	Total ...	14,751
Saincos ...	132		

TABLE B.

Land held 'scur' by landlord	...	...	...	Acres.
Ditto rent-free	...	...	...	5,425
Ditto by tenants paying hush-khwut...	...	...	...	54
Ditto ditto in cash	...	...	...	202
Ditto ditto in kind	...	...	...	7,646
				1,424
Total	...	...	...	14,715

TABLE C.

			Position of group in each respect.
PERCENTAGES	Of cultivated on total malgoozarce area	...	90½
	Irrigated area cultivated	...	18½
	Meesun or best soil on ditto	...	20
	Bhooda or worst soil ditto	...	3
	Population per acre of cultivated land	...	1.00
	Agricultural population on ditto	...	.38
	Rank on all heads	...	14th
	Ditto finally adopted	...	14th

exactly resembles, as has been already remarked, the lands of the 2nd group in Jowallapore. The natural characteristics of the several villages are even more uniform than the adjoining Group IV. of Roorkee. There are, of course, minute differences of soil as noted in the Miscellaneous Remarks, but in general village differs from village chiefly in respect to the greater or less number and industry of its inhabitants, and the consequent differences in the supply and quality of the agricultural labour available.

172. The rouslee is throughout loamy, colour grey; the dakur throughout stiff, colour brown. There are a few swampy

TABLE D.

					Percentage of cultivated area.
Sugar-cane ...	...	...	...	...	5.7
Cotton ...	...	...	...	...	7.9
Rice ...	...	...	...	...	11.8
Wheat ...	...	...	...	...	43.3

the tract. The Puthree nuddce was dammed in several places, and the water taken thence by conduits to some distance. In the year of my visit the autumn rains had ceased unusually early, and the winter rains had held off unusually long, consequently there was a great demand for water; and, when the rain did fall in February it found the soil already in parts saturated with water, so that much of the spring crop was ruined by excess of moisture.

At the same time it is of great advantage to the group to have such a supply of water available in the event of real drought occurring.

The canal authorities have now, I understand, determined to abolish these dams, holding that they cause the water to head back and so increase the swamps in the upper course of the Puthree. The zemindars will, however, still be, I imagine, at liberty to build the dams on their own account.

173. The staple crop of this group is wheat; but good rice is produced here and there.

Water is about 9 feet from the surface. There are 12 pukka and 33 kutchu wells; the latter are chiefly "oguls," lasting one or two seasons.

174. My assessment of this group agrees, as a whole, very closely with that fixed by Mr. Vans Agnew.

175. GROUP III. consists of a line of mixed bangur and khadir villages.

TABLE A.

Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.	Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.
Brahmins ...	298	Badhees ...	11
Rajpoots ...	61	Goosains ...	251
Kaisths ...	209	Chumars ...	14
Khutrees ...	57	Rajpoots, Musulmans,	431
Goojars ...	3,916	Garabs ...	181
Jats ...	245	Jhojas ...	181
Kulals ...	351	Kumungur ...	49
Mahajuns ...	294	Kulals ...	6
Bainees ...	38	Total ...	6,593

TABLE B.

Land held 'seer' by landlord ...	...	...	...	Acres.
Ditto rent-free ...	...	...	...	2,568
Ditto by tenants paying hush-khowut	...	...	...	44
Ditto ditto in cash ...	...	...	...	331
Ditto ditto in kind ...	...	...	...	2,449
Total ...	...	...	...	1,201
				6,593

TABLE C.

				Position of group in each respect.
PERCENTAGE	Of cultivated on total malgoozaree area ...	78	29th	
	Irrigated area cultivated ...	4	32nd	
	Moosun or best soil on ditto ...	14½	21st	
	Bhoda or worst soil ditto ...	32½	41st	
	Population per acre of cultivated land ...	.95	25th	
	Agricultural population on ditto ...	.84	32nd	
	Rank on all heads ...	...	37th	
	Ditto finally adopted ...	...	31st	

patches, especially near the Hudwaha, and these have been somewhat increased by the unnecessary amount of irrigation to which great part of the lands were subjected when I visited

A few of the khadir lands in the northern villages are good, producing especially excellent rice, but the greater part of these lands are extremely swampy, the springs having risen owing to the percolation of water from the canal irrigation on the plateau above, while the lands to the south are damaged by the inundation of the new-cut through which the waters of the Solanee are taken. Eventually this cut may prove of advantage rather than of injury, by filling up with its deposits of silt the various marshy spots which it now over-flows.

176. The bank of bangur in this group (especially to the south) is exceedingly

TABLE D.

						Percentage of cultivated area.
Sugar-cane ...	...	...	...	...	...	5.1
Cotton ...	...	...	...	...	...	5.3
Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	5.5
Wheat ...	...	...	...	...	...	37.7

cut up by ravines, the land so occupied often amounting to a third of the entire area of the village. The sand carried out by the torrents that run through these ravines forms little

ridges in the khadir below, and as these ridges are continually advancing and intersecting each other, they impede the natural drainage of the land, and still further add to the swampiness of this portion.

The level lands above are, on the whole, sandy and poor. Where irrigated by the canal, as they can be in the southerly villages, they produce fair wheat.

177. Water is here from 54 to 56 feet from the surface. There are 13 pukka and 11 kutchha wells in the whole group; the latter are little "oguls," not used for irrigation, but for drinking water, dug at the foot of the bangur lands.

178. I found it necessary to reduce the assessment of the whole slightly, owing to the injury unavoidably done to several villages by the new Solanee cut.

179. GROUP II. consists of a few villages on either bank of the Seelah Kha-

TABLE A.

Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.	Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.
Goojars ...	3,636	Rajpoots, Musulmans	26
Kulals ...	1,041	Garahs ...	148
Mahajuns ...	45	Total ...	4,896

lah, much resembling the lands in the extreme south of pergunnah Bhugwanpore, but with much more bhooda than they usually contain. The agricultural population is so thin (only 26 per cultivated acre), irrigation so scanty, and rents so low, that I could not apply the same rates as to the rest of the bangur lands of the pergunnah. What population there is in this group is chiefly collected in the town of Juburherah, with 3,591 inhabitants.

TABLE B.

				Aores.
Land held 'soor' by landlord ...	...	...	...	1,363
Ditto rent-free ...	...	...	...	64
Ditto by tenants paying hush-khwant	...	...	...	23
Ditto ditto in cash ...	...	...	...	2,987
Ditto ditto in kind ...	...	...	...	509
Total ...	...	...	...	4,896

TABLE C.

				Position of group in each respect.
PROPORTIONS.	Of cultivated on total malgoozaree area	...	95	5th
	Irrigated area cultivated	...	1½	33rd
	Meesun or best soil on	ditto	14	22nd
	Bhooda or worst soil	ditto	16½	38th
	Population per acre of cultivated land	...	1.15	11th
	Agricultural population on	ditto	26	41st
	Rank on all heads	...	...	28th
	Ditto finally adopted	..	...	33rd

180. Water is about 20 feet from the surface. There are 6 pukka and 3 kutchha wells; the latter last from two to three seasons.

TABLE D.

						Percentage of cultivated area.
Sugar-cane ...	...	...	...	...	...	4.9
Cotton ...	...	...	...	...	...	7.6
Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	12.8
Wheat ...	...	...	...	...	...	32.8

Canal.

This is a particularly good tract, well peopled, well irrigated, and well cultivated.

183. There is a line of bhooda on a sandy ridge, running in an oblique direc-

TABLE A.

Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.	Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.
Brahmins ...	1,601	Syuds ...	207
Rajpoots ...	418	Sheikhsadas ...	2,364
Kaioths ...	313	Pathans ...	14
Khutrees ...	631	Moghuls ...	8
Goojurs ...	2,540	Rajpoots, Musulmans ...	387
Jāts ...	12,120	Goojurs, ditto ...	218
Tuggas ...	1,861	Garahs ...	893
Kulals ...	253	Jhojas ...	1,007
Mahajuns ...	1,380	Kamungars ...	69
Sainees ...	654	Fakeers, Musulmans ...	27
Badhees ...	26	Jāts, ditto ...	161
Goomains ...	5	Teleas ...	39
Chumars ...	24	Miscellaneous ...	125
Jogees ...	28	Total ...	34,406
Miscellaneous ...	29		

TABLE B.

				Aores.
Land held 'seer' by landlord ...	...	...	...	20,295
Ditto rent-free ...	...	...	...	328
Ditto by tenants paying hush-khwat ...	...	...	...	1,104
Ditto ditto in cash ...	...	...	...	12,049
Ditto ditto in kind ...	...	...	...	632
Total ...	...	...	...	34,406

TABLE C.

				Position of group in each respect.
PERCENTAGE.	Of cultivated on total malgoozaree area ...	94½	...	6th
	Irrigated area cultivated ...	31½	...	13th
	Measun or best soil on ditto ...	18½	...	12th
	Bhooda or worst soil ditto ...	10	...	32nd
	Population per acre of cultivated land ...	1.22	...	7th
	Agricultural population on ditto ...	.89	...	23rd
	Rank on all heads ...	...	...	11th
	Ditto finally adopted ...	...	...	6th

TABLE D.

						Percentage of cultivated area.
Sugar-cane ...	...	...	...	...	...	7.3
Cotton ...	...	...	...	...	...	6.05
Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	8.8
Wheat ...	...	...	...	...	...	32.1

181. I found it advisable slightly to reduce the jumma of this group.

182. GROUP I.—
The villages on the bangur irrigated from the Ganges

tion across the eastern portion of the group nearly parallel to the line of the bank that in the third group separates the khadir from the bangur.

There is another sandy ridge (the prolongation of that which commences at the hillock in Guneshpore, Pergunnah Roorkee) running down the pergunnah on the west first on one and then on the other side of the Seelah Khalah. This ridge becomes still more marked in pergunnah Deobund (Group I).

Between these two sandy ridges the soil is almost of uniform excellence, rich, and runing to dakur in the slight hollows that occur here and there, but nowhere too stiff to be worked with ease. There is a large admixture of Jāts in the agricultural population, and even the Goojurs here are more given to agriculture and less to cattle-lifting than their fellow-castemen in the west of the zillah.

184. Water is at from 10 to 16 feet from the surface. The sub-soil is not very retentive of moisture. Of kutchas wells there are only 4, and of pukka wells 112. Of the 11,051 irrigated acres, 10,996 are watered from the canal, and only 55 from wells; canal irrigation has quadrupled since the measurements, but it has now reached its maximum of development.

185. There are in the north-east of this group a few villages about Landhoura and Bhugwanpore, in which, owing to the height of the land, there is no canal irrigation. In all respects these villages resemble the adjoining Group I. of Roorkee, and might have been classed with them but that I found the rents prevailing in them such that they might more conveniently be ranked with the other villages of their own pergunnah.

186. The assessment of this group, as a whole, was found to be very fair on the basis of the data available at the time; but, owing to the large increase of irrigation, I have found it possible without taking more than 55 per cent. of the assets to increase the jumma by about 9 per cent.

187. There are in this group three flourishing towns—Munglour with 10,516, Liburheree with 3,470, and Landhoura with 5,195 inhabitants.

PART III.—ASSESSMENT.

188. The intention with which I started into camp in September, 1864, was, after collecting the requisite data, to examine Mr. Vans Agnew's assessments one by one to compare the rates of incidence in the several villages with each other, and with a normal standard to leave unaltered those which appeared approximately correct, and add or diminish where alteration appeared necessary.

189. But, in carrying into execution Sir W. Muir's instructions to compare the incidence rate in the several groups and villages, I soon came upon such extreme discrepancies, and found that the Miscellaneous Remarks contained so little explanation of them, that it appeared a far simpler plan to make an assessment entirely *de novo*, and, having calculated what was in my opinion the proper jumma, then to compare it with that assessed by Mr. Agnew, retaining or altering the latter as seemed most advisable.

Appendix E. contains specimens of the discrepancies discovered, only the more conspicuous instances being selected.

190. There were also the following additional reason for re-commencing the work *de novo*:—

The Board's Circular No. 3 of 13th June, 1866, had introduced a new principle into the calculation of cesses. In settlements previous to the issue of that Circular the assumed rental had been taken, the cesses had been calculated upon the clear moiety, and the amount with the whole pay of the chowkeedar had been deducted from the assumed rental, then half the remainder had been taken as the Government demand. The Board's new orders, on the contrary, laid down a much simpler process. A rental was to be adopted, and 55 per cent. taken as the total demand, including all cesses.

Now, Mr. Vans Agnew had not left his rental on record in the Miscellaneous Remarks. Few officers, I think, thought it necessary to do so under the old system, so that the cesses on the new system could not be worked out till the rental had been ascertained by a reverse process, going in each case into a somewhat complex algebraical calculation; even then the result would hardly come out in even rupees: at best it would hardly ever turn out to be a round number, so that the calculation of the jumma and cesses, instead of being as under the Board's new system extremely simple, would in reality come to be a very complicated process.

191. Having, therefore, determined (as I understand you did yourself in the assessment of Saharunpore) to start from an entirely fresh basis, I proceeded to bring the data I had collected to bear upon the calculation of rent-rates.

192. The result of my calculations I reported in No. 56, dated 4th September last. I need not again describe the process; but, for facility of reference, copy of that letter forms one of the enclosures of this report, the letter itself being Appendix F., and the tables which accompanied it Appendix II.

193. Having formed the rates and applied them to the area in the No. III. Statement, I proceeded to the work of detailed assessment.

I adopted two checks on the results given by the rates in the No. III. Statement; they both formed part of one and the same process, which I proceed to describe.

194. The villages in each group had, it will be remembered, been divided into classes, and those composing each class had been graduated with regard to their comparative superiority or inferiority one to the other.

To a normal or average village selected from about the middle of the gradation list, the rent-rate of the group was applied. From this point I worked upwards and downwards. At each step upwards in the gradation list, I made a slight addition to the rate applied to the village below, so that the higher the position of any village in the gradation list the higher was the rate applied to it; similarly, at each step downward, a fresh diminution was made from the rate applied to the normal village. Finally, at each step upwards or downwards, the rate selected was compared with the rate actually paid or fixed by the settlement court, provided, that is, that it prevailed over an area sufficiently large to allow of its being taken as a safe guide to an estimate of the real value of the remainder.

195. Up to this point only the area actually cultivated in the year of inspection has been taken into account; but, besides this, a certain rate, (generally two-thirds of the cultivated rate) was applied to the area recently thrown out, and a further rate applied to the culturable waste whenever it exceeded *one-tenth** of the area actually under cultivation.

* The margin of one-tenth was left as standing ground for cattle and to cover the little useless patches at the edge of groves, &c.

This rate was graduated according to the notes taken at the time of inspection, when, for the purpose of comparing one tract of waste with another, with a certain degree of precision, it was noted what percentage of a certain imaginary rate to be determined subsequently each tract could bear. This standard-rate was

finally so fixed in most cases that the average of the amount gained for each village would fall at about one-third of the rent-rate on cultivated area.

196. The sums given by the rent-rate on cultivated area, that on land recently thrown out, and that on culturable waste, were then added up and made into a round sum. In order to facilitate the calculation of the cesses, 55 per cent. was taken as the jumma including cesses, &c., and the rates of incidence on cultivated and on assessable area were worked out. These formed my second check. Going over them I reduced or added to the rentals, so that the rates of incidence should not be either lighter or heavier than the place of the village in the graduated list would seem to warrant. In villages permanently settled regard was chiefly, but not of course wholly, paid to the rate on the assessable area, in villages temporarily settled to that on the area actually under cultivation.

197. I have entered the calculations on which the jumma of each village was based in the miscellaneous remarks, and have besides for the purpose of facilitating the work of the revising officer given an abstract of each step in the process in Appendix L., which is a copy of my assessment book, omitting only the detailed calculations and two columns jumma fixed by Mr. Vans Agnew and jumma fixed by Mr. Thornton. Two observations will probably be made on this book.

(1.) The area shown is in beegahs, and not in acres. I had two reasons for this.

(a.) The distribution of the area shown is that for the year 1272 or 1273, i. e., the year in which I inspected the villages. It should naturally, therefore, correspond with the figures shown in the statistical table described in paragraph 9 which accompanied me during my inspection of each village, and which I had tested then and there. If there were discrepancies, they were to be explained. This was easy as long as both

statements were in beegahs ; but if they were to be translated into acres, the calculation of *each* item would need to be tested before the statements could be compared.

(b.) When it comes to comparing a rent-rate selected with the rent-rate actually paid in any village, it is easy to see that the comparison is made instructively and with precision in beegahs, but only after some little calculation, and with a chance of error, if the unit adopted is the acre. An officer who has decided many rent-cases and tested many village rent-rolls, thinks in beegahs and not in acres.

(2.) The book has the appearance of extreme simplicity, and even meagreness, thus it shows merely total area cultivated, area of culturable waste, and area recently thrown out ; whereas, a Settlement Officer's Assessment Book generally contains an infinity of columns, showing at a glance all the statistics that can be collected regarding the village. I had worked with such a book in Goruckpore, and found myself much confused by the multiplicity of its details. During each fresh revision of the new assessment, I found fresh reason to doubt whether I had allowed sufficiently for the relative superiority or inferiority of one village over another in one or other of the numerous items mentioned ; so that I have learned to divide the process into two parts. I first graduated the villages, and then, putting out of sight all the different statistics on which the gradation had been based, merely looked to see that the relative rate applied and relative rates of incidence of the proposed jumma were consistent with the already determined place of the village in the gradation list. Occasionally, it is true, I found reason in the course of the assessment to re-consider the grounds on which I had determined the position of a particular village, and I made several alterations before adopting the final gradation shown in this fair copy of the Jumma Assessment Book and in the No. IV. General Statement.

198. I commenced with the assessment of Sooltanpore. In that pergunnah, therefore, the process is shown to least advantage ; but by the time I proceeded to the other pergunnahs, I had acquired greater aptitude and confidence, and have certainly found the process one far more easy and certain than any that I had adopted previously.

199. The annexed table will show the extent of the alterations made in Mr. Agnew's assessments :—

Statement showing the number of villages in which an increase or decrease of Jumma has been effected in the revision of Settlement.

Pergunnah.	Villages in which Mr. Agnew's Jumma has been retained.	Villages in which Mr. Agnew's Jumma has been enhanced.		Villages in which Mr. Agnew's Jumma has been diminished.		Remarks.
		No. of Villages.	Amount enhanced.	No. of Villages.	Amount diminished.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
			Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	
Sooltanpore ...	10	57	6,725 15 0	27	1,897 14 0	
Sirsawah ...	20	35	8,082 4 9	18	959 4 0	
Nukoor ...	13	80	9,535 0 0	40	1,652 8 6	
Gungoh ...	13	41	2,420 4 9	61	7,540 8 0	
Rampore ...	12	102	20,187 11 0	20	2,725 15 0	
Deobund ...	6	60	7,746 2 6	63	7,564 3 0	
Nagul ...	15	43	3,975 2 9	59	7,858 2 6	
Bhugwanpore ...	12	47	7,449 11 0	58	7,847 11 0	
Roorkee ...	10	57	6,725 15 0	27	1,897 14 0	
Jowallapore ...	4	43	7,555 12 0	32	4,407 6 5	
Munglour ...	9	85	9,870 8 0	51	5,115 6 0	
Total ...	124	710	90,274 6 9	458	49,266 12 5	

The revised assessments run from November, 1866.

200. As mentioned in paragraph 15 of the letter in which I reported the revised rent-rates adopted (No. 56, dated 4th September, 1866), I have in several villages proposed an annual remission of revenue, in some for 5 and in a very few for 10 years. The reason of this is that, owing to the extremely light assessment before, the people have not been able to prepare themselves for bearing at once the very great increase which an assessment

Pergunnah.	No. of villages in which a temporary remission has been proposed.	Amount to be remitted for 1st 5 years.	Amount to be remitted for next 5 years.
		Rs.	Rs.
Sooltanpore	5	238	...
Sirsawah	2	399	...
Nukoor	4	1,596	...
Gungoh	1	100	103
Ranpore	5	1,461	226
Bhugwanpore	2	483	...
Roorkee	9	1,043	...
Jowallapore	5	1,018	186
Munglour	2	408	...
Total	35	6,741	465

at half the real assets involves.

201. The result of the whole assessment is shown in Appendix K. See the result abstracted in the margin.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Jumma of Mr. Thornton's Settlement with cesses	8,25,544	14	10
Ditto Mr. Agnew's ditto	8,51,377	4	8
1274 B.S.	8,92,426	3	0
1275 "	8,92,426	3	0
1276 "	8,92,641	3	0
1277 "	8,92,641	3	0
1278 "	8,92,641	0	0
1279 "	8,99,382	0	0
1280 "	8,99,382	0	0
1281 "	8,99,382	0	0
1282 "	8,99,382	0	0
1283 "	8,99,382	0	0
1284 "	8,99,847	0	0
1285 "	8,99,847	3	0

and so on till the end of settlement. This includes the cesses of maitee estates and plots.

It belonged to British Gurhwal, and was settled by Mr. Batten for Rs. 18. It was later on transferred to Bijnour, and thence by Government letter, communicated with Commissioner's No. 61, dated 9th August, 1855, transferred to this district. The jumma does not expire till 1871-72.

203. The distribution of the demand between land revenue and the several cesses is shown in Appendix L.

204. The reason of the difference between the demand for 1275 and 1276 is that the jummas of the two exceptional villages, Rawunpore Boozoorg and Rawunpore Khoord, in the Sooltanpore jheel increase in 1276 by Rs. 215. See letter reporting the settlement of these villages, Appendix M.*

I have here to solicit confirmation of my proceedings with regard to these villages.

205. All the jummas have eventually been accepted by the zemindars. Those of Sherpore, Jogeeppoorah, and Bussu in Gungoh, and Chao Suhunspore in Nukoor, refused till steps had actually been taken to form the villages; but finally they came round and have been allowed to engage.

Mr. Agnew formed two villages, on account of the recusancy of the proprietors. In these the sums accepted by the farmers will remain unaltered till the expiry of the

* This has been settled. Vide Board's No. 915, of 29th November, 1869, received with Commissioner's No. 327, of 3rd December, 1869.

† Peer Muzra Towfeer, Pergunnah Gungoh, and Jaffirpoor Runiala, Pergunnah Nukoor; a third, Goorchuppur, was also formed, but the farmer soon after threw up the lease, saying he was unable to bear the burden of the jumma.

period for which the leases were granted. The revised assessments will then come into force.

206. I have found rather more than half the estates fully ripe, on all accounts, for permanent settlement. The subjoined statement shows how much of the jumma has been settled in perpetuity, and how much for 30 years.

Statement showing the number of Villages settled temporarily or permanently.

Pergunnah.			Villages permanently settled.		Villages temporarily settled.		Total.	
			No.	Jumma.	No.	Jumma.	No.	Jumma.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Sooltanpore	...	...	93	58,137	28	8,915	121	67,052
Sirsawah	...	...	95	54,800	29	14,904	124	69,804
Nakoor	...	...	81	53,885	52	19,258	133	73,143
Gungoh	...	...	25	20,238	90	58,621	115	78,859
Rampore	...	...	108	1,01,037	31	28,071	134	1,29,108
Deobund	...	...	72	68,198	43	84,898	115	1,09,006
Nagui	...	...	75	69,820	47	81,040	122	1,00,860
Bhagwanpore	...	...	46	46,115	71	85,747	117	81,862
Roorkee	...	...	32	23,285	62	27,376	94	50,661
Jowallapore	...	...	9	4,793	75	86,670	84	41,463
Munglour,	...	...	98	74,082	47	27,664	145	1,01,746
Total	...	...	729	5,74,490	575	3,28,074	1,304	8,97,564

Or with the cesses of malfee villages and plots, Rs. 8,99,847-4-0.

207. I have proposed for permanent settlement those villages which are in each group cultivated up to or above the average; those which not being cultivated up to the average have been only kept back by the natural inferiority of the land; those in which the area of culturable waste is below 20 per cent. of the whole area, and those in which, though the proportion of culturable waste is somewhat above that margin, still the owners are wealthy enough, to pay the full demand at once.

208. Some whole tracts, *e. g.*, Groups II., III., and IV. of Gungoh, excepting a narrow strip to the north, and nearly the whole of Jowallapore, have been, with a few isolated exceptions, entirely excluded from the boon of permanent settlement, because, in respect either to the proportion of culturable area still left waste, or to the rate of rent prevailing, the tract was not found sufficiently developed to allow such a settlement to be made at once without involving serious loss to Government.

209. Wherever there were sufficient data available, I have calculated the jumma that may be ultimately demanded when the estate is ripe for permanent settlement. I have drawn the data for this purpose from the rate of incidence of the assessment in some well-developed estate resembling the village in question in natural capabilities. There were, however, many cases in which no data of this kind could be procured; and these cases I have left untouched for the decision of the Settlement Officer 30 years hence.

210. It has rarely been found necessary to curtail the extension of the permanent settlement in consequence of the Secretary of States' last despatch, dated 17th March, 1866, directing that such a settlement "shall be concluded for no estate, the assets of which would, when canal irrigation shall have been carried to the full extent at present contemplated, exceed, in the opinion of the Officers of the Settlement and Irrigation Departments, the existing assets in a proportion exceeding 20 per cent." On the Eastern Jumna Canal, irrigation has long ago reached its utmost limit of extension in this district, and in Munglour and Deobund, on the Ganges Canal, the system of distributing channels contemplated by the Irrigation Department has now been completed. A few villages have not yet taken their full supply of water; but it is so certain that they will, or at least can take it almost immediately, that I have felt justified in treating them as if their assets had already reached the full development to be looked for from the extension of irrigation.

211. I have in each estate irrigated from the canal, besides fixing the Government demand at half assets, calculated what that demand would be if canal irrigation were withdrawn. The data for this purpose have been drawn from the rates actually paid in villages in the neighbourhood, the circumstances and natural capabilities

Pergunnah and Group.						Amount.
						Rs.
Sooltanpore	I.	...	...	...	...	2,466
Birsawah	I.	...	...	...	...	3,126
Nukoor	I.	...	...	...	...	2,204
Gungoh	I.	...	...	...	...	6,358
Rampore		...	...	...	...	29,532
Deobund	V.	...	...	...	...	915
"	II.	...	...	...	...	2,609
Nagul	II.	...	...	...	...	551
Jowallapore	I.	...	...	...	...	2,377
Roorkee		...	...	...	...	150
Munglour and Tanseepore in Bhugwanpore,	I.	...	...	...	...	9,570
						59,864

of which are the same as the village in question. The total amount that is thus shown to be due to the canal is given in the margin.* I had before, at the request of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, drawn out an estimate of the amount by applying to each group, as a whole, the rent-rates of some other group deprived of canal irrigation, but in other respects circumstanced similarly to the group in question. The totals now arrived at differ, as was to be expected, from those which were estimated before a detailed calculation for each village was possible.

212. In 17 villages marginally* noted, the revenue demand might be greatly in-

Pergunnah.	Village.				Amount of jumma lost to Government by the continuance of the swamp.
					Rs.
Nukoor	...	Behlohpore	...	...	176
"	...	Dumceslah	...	...	105
"	...	Seekhera	...	...	40
"	...	Sherpore	...	...	244
Gungoh	...	Jandkhara	...	...	138
"	...	Deednour	...	...	266
"	...	Jowansakhera	...	...	114
"	...	Khysal	...	...	253
"	...	Rajpore	...	...	272
"	...	Bobatkhera	...	...	232
"	...	Behlohpore	...	...	243
"	...	Hydurpore	...	...	356
"	...	Sutsura	...	...	412
"	...	Burkhera, Musulman	...	...	356
Rampoor	...	Shahjehaupore	...	...	140
"	...	Undaolee	...	...	72
"	...	Chuchroulee	...	...	546
Total					3,965

creased if the Katah nuddee were drained. As there has long been some talk of such a project, I have inserted in the engagements of these villages a clause to the effect that if the Katah is straightened so as to act as a proper drain for the marsh, they shall be held subject to revision of settlement.

I have entered in the margin the amount by which, in my opinion, if the land were thoroughly

drained, the Government demand might be increased. At the same time, I must express my apprehension that by no process short of very considerably *deepening* the bed of the Katah could the swamp be so drained that the villages would bear the full amount of the increased jumma.

213. All estates in which part is subject to diluvion, yet which were found to be ripe for permanent settlement, were divided into two portions (mehals), a separate file of settlement papers made up for each, and a separate jumma calculated. Lists of the estates subject, in whole or in part, to diluvion are given in Appendix N.

214. Finally, Appendix O. contains a list of the villages in which, within my knowledge, appeals have been preferred against my assessments. In most cases the

petitions that have been sent down to me contain nothing but the vaguest clamour about the heaviness of the demand, and most especially the largeness of the increase on the former assessment. Many others are based on the supposition that the assessment was grounded on one or other of two bases : (1) the results of the cutting and weighing of crops in 1864-65, but as I showed in paragraph 5 of letter No. 56, dated 4th September, 1866, I made in my assessment no account of this process ; (2) the statistics given in the statement of agricultural produce shewing the proportion enjoyed by the landowners and cultivators severally. The collection of statistics for this statement certainly just preceded the assessment, but it did not form a basis for the calculation of the Government demand, for which all the necessary data had already been collected from other sources.

I have only noticed in my miscellaneous remarks the few instances in which the appellants have made definite and specific objections which were not already met by anticipation in the preceding part of the remarks.

PART IV.

CERTAIN STATISTICS AND GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

215. Mr. Agnew's Settlement Report contained most of the tabular statements which it is requisite to furnish. Many of the statistics by which it seemed to me advisable to supplement or correct his figures have been given in the tables attached to

Distribution of the cultivated land among the several castes of proprietors.

Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.	Caste.	Amount of land held, acres.
<i>A.—Hindoo.</i>		<i>B.—Muslimans.</i>	
Brahmins ...	18,899	Synds ...	11,689
Rajpoots ...	67,645	Sheikhs ...	18,655
Mahajuns ...	87,878	Moghuls ...	1,400
Kaiothis ...	4,442	Pathans ...	22,117
Goojurs ...	1,36,898	Rajpoots ...	26,619
Jats ...	33,152	Goojurs ...	19,847
Tuggas ...	26,068	Garah ...	22,525
Bairagoes ...	5,301	Bolochoos ...	625
Bhatts ...	186	Fukeers ...	229
Sainoos ...	7,569	Hujjams ...	54
Sonars ...	198	Jats ...	168
Lohars ...	40	Bhatts ...	215
Badhees ...	200	Tuggas ...	2,659
Poojs ...	9	Jhojabs ...	5,339
Bunjaras ...	181	Mullahs ...	118
Rorhs ...	6,625	Miscellaneous castes,	5,383
Aheers ...	2,367	<i>C.—Others.</i>	
Mullahs ...	23	Government ...	2,996
Hujjams ...	66	Christians ...	7,538
Chumars ...	91	Total ...	1,46,176
Miscellaneous castes,	991	Grand Total ...	5,58,553
Total ...	4,10,877		

Distribution of the cultivated land between the land-holders and the cultivators.

Land held 'soer' by landlord ...	2,79,234
Ditto rent-free ...	6,419
Ditto by tenants paying 'hush-khewat' ...	17,397
Ditto ditto in cash ...	1,63,031
Ditto ditto in kind ...	87,472
Total ...	5,58,553

the description of the several groups. The totals of three of these tables for the whole of the tract which is the subject of report are given in the margin.

216. There are only three tables remaining for special mention in this part.

(1.) A statement (Appendix P.) showing the average produce of each kind of soil in the several groups, deduced from the cutting and weighing operations carried on in the cold weather of 1864-65. In many cases the data were from causes mentioned in paragraph 5 of letter No. 56, dated 4th September last (Appendix F.), not broad enough to allow of a sufficiently accurate

Amount of crops of superior value grown.

				Percentage of cultivated area.	Area in acres.
Sugarcane	...	...	...	4.8	28,025
Cotton	...	...	...	8.1	45,727
Rice	...	...	...	12.05	67,356
Wheat	...	...	...	31.7	1,77,054

induction, i. e., the average is struck from too few a number of instances. There is considerable value, however, in the average struck for all the groups, though, from the causes mentioned

in the same letter (No. 56), even the average produce is in my opinion somewhat too high.

(2.) A statement (Appendix Q.) shewing the size of the holdings cultivated as seen by the several proprietors. It will be seen that there are only 79 proprietors who cultivate more than 100 acres, while as many as 3,736 are the cultivators of less than one acre.

(3.) A similar statement (Appendix R.) shewing the size of the holdings of the several cultivators. Only 19 cultivate more than 100 acres, while 5,893 cultivate less than one acre.

217. Before concluding, I would wish to make a few observations, necessarily fragmentary and unconnected, on the general state in which I found the population of this tract of country.

218. It affords a very great contrast to that of Northern Goruckpore, in which my experience had hitherto been. There is in that tract of country a very varied gradation of ranks, and a very marked difference between each. There is first the Rajah of the pergunnah, who at one time owned the whole land, not in the sense in which a Zemindar, or Jagheerदार, or Mokurrureedar of the Moghul Empire owned a tract over which he was set as the representative of the central authority, but as the central authority himself, the "Sirkar" who alone had rights of property in the soil. From him the rights of almost all those known as Zemindars under the British regime were derived, by processes which I described in my Settlement Report on Bansee. His power, though much curtailed since the cession of the country, still overshadowed every other power in the pergunnah.

219. Next to him were the Zemindars, chiefly Brahmins and Rajpoots, with properties in many cases even smaller than those in this district, but each holding to his dignity as landlord, associated in his eyes with the privilege of idleness.

220. Beneath them, and distinguished from them by marked social distinction, were the cultivators generally, in a state of most complete subjection, and, with comparatively few exceptions, so poor that they were but just able to keep their heads above water. Most of them were deeply in debt to their landlords, and were thus kept by them in a state little raised above that of prædial servitude.

221. There was, however, a still lower class—the veritable serfs bought (with their own consent it is true) by the loan of a lump sum, which, and the sum advanced monthly for subsistence, they are supposed to work out by their labour—and which, it is needless to say, is never shewn in the Zemindar's accounts as quite paid off. These men live in the utmost squalor, with often not a sufficiency of even the most miserable food. A more wretched "proletariat" it would be difficult to find in any country.

222. In this district I have found the constitution of society much simpler. There is, as a rule, hardly any distinction between the *rent*-paying tenant and the *revenue*-paying proprietor. The former never claims the title of Zemindar. He, as well as the mere cultivator, calls himself "Sirkar-ka-ryut," the subject of the Government, and he knows the payment of the tenant (rent) and his own payment (revenue) both by the same name "bakeo" (arrears); or, if he is choice in his mode of expression,

"muamla" (a matter—the matter, *par excellence*, of importance in his life). Indeed in many cases the Putwareo, who, in spite of any amount of prohibition, is, and in my opinion will continue to be the medium for the payment of the Government demand, collects it from the tenant direct by a rate on the amount of the land which he holds.

223. As has already been stated, the rent which the tenant pays is often no more than the allotment of the Government demand on his share, and especially in bhyachara communities it is often calculated at an advance of 25 per cent. (sewaoe), or 50 per cent. (doudheo) on that demand. It is true that this system of regulating rents by custom is gradually disappearing, and has already disappeared very extensively; but the traditional feeling in which it originated is still shewn in the absence of a marked distinction between the proprietor and cultivator. There is still hardly anywhere any difference in the appearance, dress, houses or mode of living in general of the two classes. I do not mean to say that in all these respects the proprietors are not, as a whole, better off than the cultivators as a whole, but that it is difficult to pronounce, from the circumstances of any particular man in these respects, to which class he belongs.

224. From the absence of social distinctions between the two classes, the happiest relations prevail as a rule between them. Suits under the rent law are very rarely brought into court. Indeed questions regarding rent can hardly arise in a community thus constituted. Nearly all the suits that have come under my cognizance have arisen in the few villages where the proprietary right is vested in a single powerful individual, or in the numerous cases in which the old proprietor has been bought out by a money-lender.

225. The habits of proprietors and cultivators alike are simple.* Both of them alike are ignorant of the extremes of poverty and riches, which I witnessed in the agricultural community of Goruckpore. They all live from hand to mouth; get from the village Bania an advance whenever they need it on account of a marriage or funeral, or a bad season, or fine from a Court of law; and repay it generally within a year or so with interest, varying according to the extent of their credit from 12 to 30 per cent. I must here remark that within my experience the Jats and Garahs, the really industrious and frugal classes, are often more deeply in debt than the Goojurs and Rajpoots. This arises from two causes:—

(1.) They can get longer and more extensive credit from the money-lenders.

(2.) These men have as yet been signalled from the rest by the extreme weight with which the Government demand pressed upon them. The tendency at each successive settlement has been, for some time, to reduce the great inequality of their burdens as compared with those of the more turbulent classes. Mr. R. M. Bird noticed this fact prominently in his general review of the settlement of the North-Western Provinces before resigning office. Mr. Thornton did much† to equalize taxation. Mr. Vans Agnew made in several instances still further reductions; and it is hoped that the in many cases large reductions which I have proposed will

* This observation applies even to the Goojurs of Gungoh and Rajpoots of the Kutah, in spite of what has been said of their lawlessness and fondness for cattle-stealing. Devotion to this crime, being part of the traditional attributes of the caste, has not demoralized those who practise it still, as it would if it were condemned by their own standard of morals. Professional cattle-stealers are not, within my experience of their habits in this district, distinguished by riotous living from their neighbours.

† Considering Mr. Thornton's well-merited reputation, it may be thought matter of astonishment that I should deem the amount of his reduction insufficient. Mr. Thornton would, however, I imagine, prefer that his reputation should rest upon his Moozuffernugger than upon his Saharunpore Settlement. In the latter he was feeling his way to the full and matured method which he applied with such success in Moozuffernugger. I was talking lately over this matter,—the inequality of assessment even after Mr. Thornton's reductions—with Mr. Roderick Edwards, and as the result of his experience he expressed a very strong opinion on the heaviness of the burden borne by the more industrious classes, particularly in Pergunnah Bhugwanpoor.

finally give the industrious classes full and fair play for their energies, and enable them to throw off the load of debt with which they are now saddled. We may then expect to find them coming forward as purchasers of the lands alienated on account of the embarrassment of their hereditary owners.

226. At present all such alienations (very numerous they are) fall into the hands of the large money-lenders who congregate in the various towns. The power and influence of this class is rapidly increasing, and is in my opinion most mischievous. It is true that they are men of large capital, able, if they cared, to turn the land to the very best account; whereas the dispossessed proprietor must have been deprived of every particle of capital and credit alike before he parted with his ancestral share. But it is no part of the money-lender's scheme to lay out money on his purchase. He will raise the rents, and will, by studiously breaking down all rights that do not emanate from himself, by reducing the favored and unfavored tenants alike to a uniform level, and then taking all he can from each of them, make the estate pay him far more than it paid before; but this result is attained at a sacrifice of all the comfort and contentment that characterized the village under its former owner.

227. It is no matter of astonishment that the money-lender, transformed into a landlord, should be so bad a landlord. None of the traditions of his caste guide him in his new profession. He understands the art of making money in his own proper line, but does not understand the particular demands of his new profession, or see that his true interest requires that he should undergo some outlay if he wishes to secure a large return. Add to this that the extremely illiberal pursuit to which his main attention continues to be devoted, unfits him for dealing liberally with any one; yet seasonable liberality is admittedly the first requisite in the management of a tenantry. Add finally the fact that he is invariably an absentee, and manages his estate through an Agent. It will be easily imagined how this circumstance tends to keep him disinterested from his tenants, and ignorant of what measures their requirements and his own interests alike demand.

228. Besides the money-lenders there are hardly any men of note among the proprietary body of the community. The list begins and ends with—(1) the youthful Rajah, Rugbur Singh, a Khoobur Goojur of Landhourah, whose estates, scattered over the district, pay a jumma of Rs. 31,766 per annum; (2) the Messrs. Powell; and (3) Humd-ool-lah Khan of Kaylaspoor.

229. One class of the rural population still remains unmentioned—the field labourers (generally Chumars). These men are very far from being in such a reduced and degraded condition as the corresponding class in Goruckpore. They are under a very modified kind of servitude to the proprietors of the particular village in which they reside. That is to say, in return for the protection received, and the skins of all the dead animals, they are (to take the case of the Chumars who principally compose the class) bound to provide the families of the proprietors with two pairs of shoes a year, and are in all cases bound to meet any call for labour that may be made on the whole village. They were, moreover, bound to serve the landlord in the field for wages in grain; but of late, especially since the Railway and canal works gave such an impetus to the demand for labour, they have begun to emancipate themselves from even this mark of servitude; and such is the call for labour, that I have met with instances of a high-caste proprietor, even a Rajpoot, associating a Chumar in partnership with himself in his seer* holding, on the condition that the latter should enjoy an aliquot portion of the profits. As the result of this general demand for labour the members of this class seem all well fed and contented.

* Lands cultivated by or under the superintendence of the proprietor himself.

230. Population, though denser than I found it in Northern Goruckpore (426 to the square mile), by no means presses on the resources of the land. Many of the groups are, as has been noted above (Part II.), even very thinly inhabited, and no tract

is without a large margin of land uncultivated, or insufficiently cultivated, the improvement of which will meet the requirements of increasing population. I do not apprehend, however, that population *will* increase at all rapidly. I have been much struck by the smaller proportion of births to a marriage than was the case in Goruckpore. I was about to collect statistics on this interesting subject, but, on leaving for Calcutta on deputation, was forced to resign the prospect of doing so. I would, however, commend the subject to the attention of some officer of the district who may have sufficient leisure for the enquiry.

231. In the canal-irrigated tracts there is possibly reason for apprehension that population may eventually come to press rather hardly on the land. The *certainly* of all agricultural operations in such tracts, even more than the largeness of the profit that rewards industry therein, tends to attract population from without; so that some of the villages on the Eastern Jumna Canal, which have been longest in the enjoyment of irrigation, present occasional instances of that simultaneous co-existence of poverty and wealth, which is so happily wanting in the rest of the country. When this process is complete, the power of a canal-irrigated tract to supply, in case of drought, a surplus of grain for the famine-stricken districts will be much impaired. The mischief, such as it is, will, however, be considerably held in check by the steady rise in the canal water-rates, which I have always advocated. Raise your water-rent to the point at which, in point of cheapness, it barely competes with irrigation from wells, and you will at least delay the excessive influx of inhabitants from without.

232. On the benefit of the canal in raising the condition and reforming the habits of the Goojurs of Eastern Gungoh I have spoken above. The same causes are attended with the same beneficial consequences throughout the canal-irrigated tracts of the district. I came continually upon villages in which the proprietors had been relieved from the heaviest embarrassments and had been reclaimed from persistent habits of crime by the introduction of canal water. This is of course most especially the case on the Eastern Jumna Canal, where irrigation is of long standing, and where a system of management, complete in all its parts, has been matured. While noticing the benefits conferred by the canal, I must be allowed to offer my tribute of admiration to the qualities of the several officers who have successively superintended its working. Their considerate treatment of all who have dealings with them, their perfect accessibility to all petitioners, the activity of their movements, which, making them seem to be omnipresent, checks corruption and extortion on the part of their subordinates, have won for them the entire confidence of the people. One name particularly lives in the recollections of all,—that of Major Brownlow of the Engineers, the author of the system now in force.

233. There is still a defect, well known to the Canal Officers, which prevents the supply in the canal from being turned to the fullest account possible—the wasteful use of the water. Instead of being led right round the fields in a channel from whence it is introduced on all four sides at once, an opening is made on one side, and the water is allowed to find its way as it best can to all the corners. The consequence is that the soil is turned into a quagmire at the end where it enters, is sufficiently watered in the centre, and quite insufficiently at the other end. Moreover, the supersaturation of the land in parts is, in my opinion, one great cause of the swamps that are continually appearing along the course of the canal, and the rising of “roh” to the surface in other parts.

234. The matter has been noticed by the Commissioner, and I understand that, on his report, it was suggested by Government that on lands watered in this manner a double water-rate should be charged.

235. As, however, this wasteful process is *universal** even among the Jāts, it will be impossible to apply a remedy of this particular nature. The true remedy appears to me—(1) the extension of the system of leasing the water-rates in a village for fixed sums, thus giving the people a clear interest in the economical use of the water; and (2) a still further enhancement of the canal water-rate.

It was the extreme cheapness of canal water that led to this form of waste, as also to that other form already noticed—the disuse of existing pukka wells in favour of canal water. The late enhancement has already, as noticed in the account of Gungoh group, effected an improvement in this latter respect. A further enhancement will probably effect the desired reform in the former respect as well. I would not be understood to advocate an immediate enhancement, however. It might, I think, with advantage be put off for the next eight years, and then be effected not *per saltum*, but in the course of five years by an annual increase of 5 per cent.

236. In connection with this matter it will interest all who joined in the Settlement Conference at Agra in January, 1865, to know that the enhancement of canal water-rates made in December, 1864, has not in this district made as yet any difference whatever in the rental. I had fully expected and recorded my expectations that it would make a difference, but all my enquiries tend to show that it has not. The deduction is clear. The cultivators were before in the enjoyment of a margin of profit, and rents were not rack-rents or the result of competition in open market, but were regulated by village custom, in which the enhancement of the water-rate made no difference.

237. As I am making suggestions, I would wish to add another. Much of the water in the different distributing channels (Rajbhas) is wasted by (when they are too full) being thrown into various streams and rivulets; and not only is this a clear waste of water, but occasionally the sudden increase in the volume of water which they carry does harm to the crops on the bank. Now in every village there are one or more shallow tanks generally just round the village site, the houses of which have been built out of mud taken therefrom. They are full only during the rains. At all other times they contain little more than a mere residuum of foul water, at which, nevertheless, the cattle in the village drink. This must be a part cause of the extreme deterioration of the breed of cattle in the district, and must render them more liable than they otherwise would be to attacks of murrain, such, for instance, as that which raged in Gungoh in the autumn of 1864, sweeping away in many villages one-fourth and even one-third of the cattle.

238. Again, in the dry portions of the tanks near the villages all manner of filth and rubbish are shot out, and this is one of the causes of the extremely bad sanitary condition of the villages; while, again, the mud on the half-dried portions is most offensive. By covering the whole space with water, and keeping the tanks from becoming a swamp, these causes of unhealthiness would be removed.

239. Lastly, the tank would sometimes be used as a reservoir from whence water might be thrown on the neighbouring fields by *dal—e. g.*, swung up with the help of baskets by two men standing on a stage.

240. For all these benefits the water might be given gratuitously at first. When the people come to discover the value of the benefit conferred, they would be willing to pay for it, and thus the income of the canal would be increased by the very process by which the pressure on its channel was relieved.

* I must guard this statement from being misunderstood. The first watering to prepare the field for the seed is always, as far as I have seen, conducted in this manner. When the seed is sown, square beds (keearoes) are formed, into which the water is introduced one by one. They are, I have shown, generally three times the size of those made where well water is used. Even this measure of economy is only practised in the cultivation of wheat; for rice and all other crops the more wasteful process is continued in all its stages.

241. On the general subject of the sanitary condition of the villages I am not competent to speak, but I must notice one point—the presence of manure-heaps just outside every main door at the side of the alleys that interseot the village, or else along the bank of the ponds that lie round the site.

The heaps are quite uncovered, and consequently the rains carry off great part of the more valuable matter, which again becoming infiltrated into the soil, must render the whole of the site in process of time extremely unhealthy.

The very first object to which, in my opinion, any surplus that may accrue from the proceeds of the village municipal cess should be devoted to building a range of covered receptacles for manure outside the village to the north or south—that is, out of the direction of the prevalent winds.

242. I may best close this account of the rural population of the tract that I have settled by enumerating the principal checks to their improvement in addition to those which have been incidentally noted in the previous portions of this report.

243. (1.) The want of wells not only for the purposes of irrigation, but even

* Pergunnah Gungoh	Tahurpoor.
Bhugwanpoor	... Moolewalla.
Ditto	... Mukunpoor Deopoor.
Ditto	... Bihishteepoor.
Ditto	... Salahpoor.
Ditto	... Heerahere.
Ditto	... Kupoore.
Nagul	... Ismailpoor Goojur.
Ditto	... Munjhoul (for an outlying hamlet.)
Ditto	... Buhora (ditto ditto.)
Ditto	... Jugdaee.
Ditto	... Aleepoorah.
Ditto	... Fureedpoor.
Ditto	... Suloone.
Ditto	... Ushruipoor.
Ditto	... Mahmoodpoor.
Roorkee	... Dundherah.
Munglour	... Mahmoodpoor Jut (for an outlying hamlet to the east.)
Ditto	... Boodhpoor Chowhan.
Ditto	... Noorpoor.
Deobund	... Ruukhunde (for several outlying hamlets.)
Ditto	... Juroudah Jut (ditto ditto.)

for the supply of drinking water. This want is experienced only in certain tracts. Groups II., V., IV., Deobund; Group I., Nagul; the South and centre of Group I., Bhugwanpoor; Group I., Roorkee; and Group II., Munglour. I mention in the margin* the villages where wells are most imperatively needed

for drinking water. But, in the tracts mentioned, where kuteha wells cannot in general be used, there is hardly a village in which money might not be laid out with advantage on pukka wells for irrigation. As the people have no capital, it is advisable that Government should make advances to them for this purpose.

244. The matter of advances is attended with some practical difficulty. If the whole sum is given at once, the land-owner who is to be benefited is apt to spend it in some domestic ceremony, and thus to remain saddled with an additional load of debt and no better provided than before with the means of irrigation. If, again, the money is doled out by instalments as each portion of the work is completed there will be a liability to delay before the tehseel officials have time to visit the village and send in their report. If, again, the work is entrusted to a contractor it will probably be bad, and if to a subordinate official it will be extremely expensive in the absence of regular supervision. The only practical remedy that I can suggest is that the work in any particular tract, supposing it to be, as it should, systematically conducted, might be put under the supervision of the Assistant to the Magistrate who has charge of the roads of that tract.

245. (2.) The extreme size of the areas of many estates.

There are many estates of 2,000, 3,000 and even in one case 6,000 acres, in which the whole population is concentrated in one village site; the distance from thence to the outlying fields is so great that the cultivation in them is wretched, and great part of the labourers' time is wasted in passing to and from them. This concentration of the inhabitants in large sites is a relic of the times of insecurity, of which the remembrance is still kept up by the high masonry towers constantly to be seen used as a place of refuge in case of a sudden raid.

The district officer might remedy the evil by using his influence, and often by giving an audience to induce the Zemindars to build outlying hamlets at intervals, which would gradually attract inhabitants from the central site.

Another remedy would be provided by perfect partitions, which in such large estates should in my opinion rather be encouraged than discouraged.

246. (3.) In like manner part of the lands in many villages are unavoidably neglected in consequence of the area being intersected by a canal, or, now, by the Railway; communication with them is thus cut off, and the bridge over the canal and coping over the Railway is often too distant to be of much use. Here again the remedy is to encourage the establishment of separate hamlets on the outlying lands, and in some instances also to arrange by mediation for the exchange of lands thus circumstanced between the proprietors of the villages on the two different sides of the canal or Railway.

247. (4.) Throughout the west of Gungoh of Nukour, and (to a less degree) of Sirsawali, the crops are exposed to considerable injury from herds of antelopes, who wander over the land. They also inflict some injury in the south of Deobund, the east of Nagul, throughout Bhagwanpoor, and most of all in the south of Jowallapoor. Without resorting to the expedient of arming the inhabitants more extensively than at present, it might be well to give *rifles* to well-skilled shikarees, and allow them, from the village municipal cess fund, a reward for every pair of horns they brought in, thus reducing the number of males. The price of the rifle might be recovered by gradual deductions from their rewards.

For the damage done by the occasional wild elephants and many wild pigs of the Puthree Nnddee Forest in Jowallapoor, this remedy would not suffice; and indeed I know of none that would, except an occasional battue on a large scale.

248. (5.) To turn to a very different subject, there is at present in many of the large coparcenaries a decidedly bad feeling between the headmen (lumberdars) and the rest of the community. The headman's allowance of 5 per cent. on the collections was not as a rule paid till the revision of the administration paper during this last season, but yet the position of headman was much sought after, partly from the dignity it conferred, but partly also owing to the control it gave over the item of village expenses ('mulha'). This was such an elastic item that practically its control enabled the headman to exhibit any of the inferior coparceners as in arrears in the matter of his payment of the Government land revenue. Such malpractices begot on the part of the coparceners great distrust of their representatives; so that in answer to my repeated enquiries as to the reason why payment through the headman was the exception, and payment to the Tehseeldar or Putwaree direct was the rule, I was always told that the coparceners feared embezzlement on the part of the lumberdar. Much of the opportunity for embezzlement has been abolished by the measure described in paragraph 31, whereby the amount of the village expenses has been fixed once and for all. Still further to prevent it I would recommend a system of lumberdar's accounts with his coparceners, such as that which with the consent of the people I started in Kheree, Sukhroutah, and most of the towns where the distrust between the two classes was greatest.

249. The inhabitants of the towns of the district present a painful contrast to the rural population. Sub-division of shares has been carried to the extreme, and every man, however small his share, disdains personal labour. There are, with the exception of the coarse cloth made in Deobund, hardly any manufactures, and the little trade is in the hands of a few Buniads. How the majority of the population in the towns live is to me a matter of never-ending wonder. Most wretched this style of living is, especially in the towns of Gungoh, Luklinouttee and Nanoutah.

250. In such towns the collection of the revenue, at however light a sum it may be fixed, is extremely difficult. In Gungoh, for instance, the arrears are rarely got in

till the Tehseeldar goes himself and spends some days in the town. I would suggest that this practice might be advantageously stopped, and that the share of every coparcener who in such towns did not pay up to date might be at once *sold*. Nothing but good would result from clearing off this swarm of petty proprietors, generally low Mahomedans, who will never make an effort for their livelihood as long as they can fancy themselves members, however degraded, of the fraternity of landowners.

251. In four* other villages of Gungoh I would advocate the same course—that of instant sale the moment an arrear occurs. It is of no use to farm such villages or sequester the profits for a limited period. Cultivators of a better class will not come, when they know that, after the expiry of a certain period, they will be left without protection amidst a Goojur population; while, on the other hand, it is very possible that, if the purchaser be a firm yet liberal-minded man, the very Goojurs who made such miserable proprietors may turn out extremely good cultivators. This was, if I recollect right, an opinion expressed by Mr. Auckland Colvin in his report on Bidowlee, and I may mention two facts within my knowledge which strongly corroborate this view.

* Hydrupoor.
Bussee.
Boodhpoor.
Chuk Gootkoo.

252. The village of Nynkhera in Rampoor was confiscated for rebellion, and given to Davee Jowalla Pershad. The former Goojur proprietors (now cultivators) pay him the very heaviest rent in grain that I have found in the three Tehseels. It fell last year at the rate of Rs. 7-8-0 per acre. In spite of this, the Goojurs, who were deeply in debt so long as they retained the proprietary right, have now paid off their debts and begun to lay out money on their houses and ornaments for their families.

253. The same result has happened in Boodakhera Goojur, which has been alienated to a Mr. Powell. The Goojurs pay him a rent higher than the average in the neighbourhood, and yet have become more prosperous since they lost the ownership of the soil which they now cultivate under another.

254. I now bring to a close a report which has swelled to dimensions that I little anticipated at the commencement.

I have, &c.,

H. LEPOER WYNNE,

Asst., Settlement Department.

REPORT ON RENT-RATES PROPOSED FOR TEHSEELS NUKOOR, ROORKEE, AND DEOBUND.

From H. LEPOER WYNNE, ESQUIRE, Settlement Assistant, Saharunpore, to H. D. ROBERTSON, ESQUIRE, Collector, Saharunpore (No. 56).—Dated Roorkee Cantonment, September 4th, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the following Memorandum on the Rent-rates which I propose to apply in the several Pergunnahs of the *Tehsools under my charge, together with six tables illustrating the method by which I have worked out those rates.

Nukoor.
Roorkee.
Deobund.

2. Table I. shows the detail of area, jumma, and population of the 41 groups into which I have distributed the villages of the several Pergunnahs. At first the number of groups was 44, but finding that the rent-rates of Sooltanpore V. and Sooltanpore VI. were almost the same as those for Sooltanpore IV., and that, similarly, Nagul V. would bear only the same rate as Nagul IV., I fused these several groups into one.

3. Tables II., III., and IV. attempt to show (as far as figures can show) the relative productiveness of the several groups. As a general rule the relative rate of rent in any particular tract depends on (1) the proportion of cultivated to culturable area; (2) the proportion of irrigated to unirrigated area; (3) the proportion of manured and carefully-tended land (*mecsun*); (4) the proportion of lighter and sandier soil (*bhoodah*); (5) the

amount of the agricultural population available for the purpose of supplying labour for tillage; and (6) the density of that general population which creates a market for agricultural produce. Percentages showing all these facts are given in Table II. In Table III. the groups are ranked according to the place they hold as regards the several percentages; the higher the percentage the higher being the place assigned, except in column 6, percentage of *bhoodah*, where the reverse is the case. Finally, in Table IV. the figures assigned to each group as representing its places in each of the columns of Table III. are added up, and rank on *all* accounts assigned to the groups accordingly. Of course the lower the figures the higher the rank of the group, the best attainable number being 6.

4. Thus far the process has been purely mechanical. But, as was naturally to be expected, the graduation of the groups according to the rates of rent *actually* prevailing in them does not quite agree, though it agrees very nearly, with the above gradation regulated on a purely arithmetical basis. Table V. shows the groups graduated according to the rent-rates actually found to exist: the rent-rates themselves in column 3, and the statistics on which they are based in columns 8 to 11.

5. These last embody (1) the results of my investigations on the spot; (2) the decisions of the Settlement and Act X. Courts in suits for enhancement and for commutation of rent in kind into cash rates. I have not made any use of the facts brought out by the actual cutting and weighing of the crop in 1864-65; because, as will be seen by the acreage rates as worked out, given in the margin, the jumma which would thus be gained would be the enormous sum of Rs. 16,96,824, the present jumma being Rs. 8,29,155-0-6, and my proposed jumma (the utmost assessable in my opinion) Rs. 8,88,699. This fact appears to me sufficient to show the fallaciousness of such data; and I proceed to show the reasons for their being so fallacious, and do so at some length as my action in the matter has been questioned:—

<i>Pergunnah.</i>		<i>Acre.</i>	
Sooltanpore, ...	...	6 7 8	
Sirsawah, ...	...	6 10 1	
Nukoor, ...	...	5 10 0½	
Gungoh, ...	...	5 0 11½	
Jowallapore, ...	...	3 14 5½	
Roorkee, ...	...	3 1 3	
Bhugwanpore, ...	...	4 0 11½	
Munglour, ...	...	7 12 1½	
Nagul, ...	...	6 1 9	
Deobund, ...	...	6 8 10½	
Rampore, ...	...	4 1 10	

(a) Too small an area could be appraised by a European officer. When so small a plot as one-tenth of an acre is taken as the measure of the whole, an enormous number of fields must be appraised in order that, by the rule of averages, the little errors in excess in one part may be checked by the reverse kind of errors in another part. But it takes about three hours to cut and thrash and weigh the crop of a field on the spot. On an average this operation can only go on simultaneously in two fields at a time. For the khurreef there are less than two, and for the rubbee less than one month available for the purpose, that is, some 76 working days, *i.e.*, no more than 152 different fields can be appraised by the European officer, even if he gives up two-thirds of the time available for inspecting his villages; and you must recollect what pressure was put on me to finish this work speedily. Bearing in mind that it is necessary to find out the average produce of some dozen and a half different kinds of crops on eight different classes of soil, irrigated and unirrigated, it is easy to see what a small basis of calculation can be obtained for each soil: add to this the fact that the appraisement had to be made in 41 groups of villages by two officers, Mr. Daniell and myself, within the limits of one year, and that till the inspection was over it could not be ascertained how those groups would be divided, and the impossibility of procuring broad enough data for the calculation is apparent.

(b) The appraisement of the khurreef in the whole of Tehseel Roorkee, and that of the rubbee in Nukoor, I could not even superintend: being engaged at the other end of the district. With the appraisement of Tehseel Deobund I had nothing to do from first to last.

(c) The Native officials to whom part of the task was entrusted, with the wish of avoiding the imputation of lowering the apparent assets of a village, fell into the oppo-

site extreme, and, in spite of orders to choose in each village at least one good, one average, and one inferior field, rejected all the really bad fields.

(d) The Native officials, taking the soils as given in the Settlement papers, in many cases put down as *meesun* that which had not been manured for many years.

(e) No allowances can be made for the numerous "*tukm sokht*" fields, where seed is annually sown on the mere chances of a favourable fall of rain.

(f) No allowance can with any certainty be made for the little unproductive places at the corners and edges of fields. Nor do I see how to make accurate allowances for the charges of weighing and carriage, which fall on the zemindars, and the latter of which varies with the distance from the bazaar. Nor can it be ascertained what amount the zemindar is forced by his necessities to sell at the low harvest price, and what portion he can reserve till the price rises.

(g) The appraisement of the inferior crops—bajra, mote, oorn, lobia, mundwa, &c. in the khureef,—grain, mussoor, &c., in the rubbee, is particularly difficult. The produce has to be exposed for days to the wind and sun before the grain can be separated: who is to watch it during this time? It was the zemindar's intent, of course, to lower the apparent outturn, and I could feel no confidence in the result of an operation which I had not witnessed throughout with my own eyes; yet this was in most cases incompatible with the task of inspecting fresh villages every morning. The consequence was that the appraisement was far too much limited to the better classes of crops—cotton and mukkee for the khureef, wheat and barley for the rubbee. This was the case in Mr. Daniell's Pergunnahs as well. But of course, to make such an operation a true measure of the actual outturn, the several crops must be cut in the same proportion in which they are grown.

(h) I found that there was a decided difference in the weight of a crop according as it was cut at the commencement or end of the harvest. The grain was drier and lighter at the end than at the beginning, consequently the outturn of crops cut at the commencement of the season were unduly overstated. What allowance to make on this account I know not, yet a difference of a couple of seers in the produce of one-tenth of an acre comes to a serious amount on the whole.

(i) I found gradually in the course of my inquiries, that in reality the zemindars hardly ever take the full share of the produce to which according to the village custom they are entitled, that is to say, their appraisement is a light one; and even after it is made, they deduct a tenth, or even a fifth, from the amount appraised. I have several times asked both zemindar and cultivator before proceeding to cut what they thought the outturn would be. They always much understated the amount; and I really believe they did so in good faith, there being no motive for intentional understatement, which would be at once detected and exposed by the result of the operation.

(j) Finally, even if the actual average outturn of the lands in which the rent is paid in kind could be ascertained, still rent-rates so deduced would be far from giving the true rental of the whole zillah, the bulk of which (at least in my three tehsils) is held by tenants paying in cash—paying, that is, at a lower rate than if they were "metayers," seeing that the risk of bad season falls on them and not on the zemindar.*

6. Again, I have not used the facts deduced from the decrees for rent under clause 4, Section 23 of Act X., and that for two reasons—(1) because in a number of cases in which the rent decreed was the most trifling, and in a number of cases decided on "*razecnamahs*," it was evident that the real object of the suit was, as is so common in the zillah, to establish a disputed right; (2) because, even in the few cases which ap-

* Though the results of the actual cutting and weighing of crops have been rejected as materials for calculating the rent-rates, yet as, so far as they go, they show accurately the outturn of certain kinds of crops in certain tracts, I hope to include them in the statistical portion of the final Settlement Report.

peared genuine, it was merely the amount entered in the annual jumabundee that was decreed, there being no instance of the entry being disputed. But as I had made those jumabundees, tested and corrected by my own inquiries, the basis of calculation, it seemed unnecessary to adduce an *extract* from them to prove what had already been proved by the whole paper.

7. In using the jumabundee it was possible to draw the requisite statistics from the columns showing rent received in kind, or from those showing the rent paid in cash, or both together. I have been led to confine my attention to the statistics regarding the actual cash rents from the following considerations:—(1) Except in two pergunnahs, the area on which rent is paid in cash vastly exceeds that in which it is paid in kind. (2) I was enabled by my investigations on the spot to form an opinion as to the correctness of the former entries, whereas, as already frequently reported to you, I never could satisfy myself as to the correctness of the entries of rent in kind in a "*nikasee*;" I know them to be as a rule incorrect, but do not know what the correct entries should have been: I have, however, made a calculation on the basis of the *nikasees*, but found that the jumma would come to only Rs. 7,17,204, *i.e.*, one and a half lakh below the proper amount. (3) Even had I found the latter entries to be correct, still they would have shown the produce for one year alone, and that a year in which the khurreef was exceptionally bad, while the rubbee in *unirrigated* (not in *irrigated*) tracts was exceptionally good. Now, as in some tracts the khurreef, in others the rubbee, is the staple crop, an assessment based on such partial statistics would have turned out eminently unequable. The cash rents, on the other hand, remaining comparatively unchanged from year to year, afford a far surer basis of calculation. It must not be supposed that I have included *every* cash rent found to exist. I have eliminated rents paid by exceptionally favoured cultivators, and have only drawn deductions from those which I thought equitable.

8. It will be observed that the rates proposed for adoption have not been differ-

VILLAGE.	SOIL.	ACRES ACCORDING TO MR. DANIELL.	IN No. II.
Jubhurun, ...	Meesun, ...	96	136
	Rouslee, ...	339	272
	Dakur, ...	80	61
	Bhoodah, ...	...	46
Lukhnawtee, ...	Meesun, ...	50	89
	Rouslee, ...	219	181
	Dakur, ...	47	47
	Bhoodah, ...	13	13
Tulherce Khoord, ...	Meesun, ...	60	97
	Rouslee, ...	309	229
	Dakur, ...	60	25
	Bhoodah, ...	140	215
Futtehpore, ...	Meesun, ...	35	70
	Rouslee, ...	241	226
	Dakur, ...	35	32
	Bhoodah, ...	102	85
Nuglee Noor, ...	Meesun, ...	37	74
	Meesun, ...	180	471
	Rouslee, ...	497	292
	Dakur, ...	45	44
Gahloulee, ...	Bhoodah, ...	90	5
	Meesun, ...	52	154
	Rouslee, ...	310	267
	Dakur, ...	182	163
Dehra, ...	Bhoodah, ...	104	64
	Meesun, ...	77	169
	Rouslee, ...	475	271
	Dakur, ...	145	241
Jukhwala, ...	Bhoodah, ...	231	247
	Meesun, ...	250	292
	Rouslee, ...	600	473
	Dakur, ...	100	167
Umbehta Sheikh, ...	Bhoodah, ...	50	68
	Meesun, ...	180	212
	Rouslee, ...	410	332
	Dakur, ...	20	136
Futtehpore Muzra Umbehta, ...	Bhoodah, ...	12	12
	Meesun, ...	150	250
	Meesun, ...	140	165
	Rouslee, ...	386	364
Sadharanpore, ...	Bhoodah, ...	206	167
	Bhoodah, ...	206	167

entiated for the several classes of soils, irrigated and unirrigated, but are uniform for the whole cultivated area. For this course there were two reasons—(1) The figures in the No. III. Village Statement, to which the rates will be applied, are the results of measurements completed before the famine year, since which time canal-irrigation has enormously increased. But rates evolved from statistics which represent existing facts, cannot be applied to figures showing a bygone state of things, when, though the total area under cultivation differed but slightly from the present amount, the distribution of that area differed extensively; (2) the details of soils given in the original No. II. Village Statements are, in my opinion, and (as is evident from his notes,

VILLAGE.	SOIL.	ACRES ACCORDING TO MR. DANIELL.	IN No. II.
Teghree, ...	Meesun, ...	66	103
	Rouslee, ...	199	216
	Bhoodah, ...	176	122
Gopalce, ...	Meesun, ...	104	198
	Rouslee, ...	500	454
	Dakur, ...	...	14
Sampla Bukkal, ...	Bhoodah, ...	300	250
	Meesun, ...	125	258
	Rouslee, ...	150	101
Phoolasee, ...	Dakur, ...	12	7
	Bhoodah, ...	125	46
	Meesun, ...	100	129
Nizampore, ...	Rouslee, ...	200	227
	Dakur, ...	25	87
	Bhoodah, ...	200	132
	Meesun, ...	30	89
	Rouslee, ...	70	20
	Dakur, ...	...	...
	Bhoodah, ...	62	58

content for is, that whatever distinction is adopted, should be uniformly preserved throughout.

9. The item of meesun is not less capriciously entered. The different percent-

Nagul, ...	...	27½
Deobund, ...	...	23
Rampore, ...	...	19
Roorkee, ...	...	174
Munglour, ...	...	20½
Jowallapore, ...	...	14½
Bhugwanpore, ...	...	24½
Sooltanpore, ...	...	13½
Nukoor, ...	...	12
Sirsawah, ...	...	11½
Gungoh, ...	...	13

ages so entered in the various pergunnahs are given in the margin. Now the amount manured bears a regular proportion to the industry of the cultivators, the density of the population, and the amount of refuse consequently available. But you are yourself aware how instead of, for instance, Bhugwanpore excelling Munglour, Deobund excelling Rampore, Jowallapore excelling Sooltanpore,

in these respects, the very reverse is rather the case. The differences between village and village are even more glaring than between pergunnah and pergunnah. You are already aware of the contrast in this respect between the neighbouring villages Bazcedpore, and Raipore, Pergunah Sirsawah : Bazcedpore is a decidedly a poor village, with only 55 houses, tenanted by low-caste cultivators, and poor improvident coparceners ; Raipore is one of the best villages in the Pergunah, and contains 314 houses, tenanted by all the zemindars of the five surrounding villages, and by the best cultivators in the neighbourhood. Yet the meesun is entered at only 43 acres, or one-tenth of the whole, in Raipore, and at 209 acres, or nearly half the whole cultivated area, in Bazcedpore. And there are very many instances hardly less glaring. One reason for this is a fact of which you will find ready proofs in the rough copies of the khusrahs, namely, that in some villages (not in all) the girdawar or canoongo, purtalling the village some time after the measurement, entered as meesun the fields which he found freshly manured for sugar-cane, in addition to the former amount, forgetting that when fresh lands are brought under manure, the old lands are deprived of it.

10. You have inquired why I cannot accept the figures in the No. II. Statement for what they are worth, and, applying differential rates to them, add to or take away from the result given, according to what may be considered the true area of each soil. The difficulty is not that of applying the rates when gained, but that of calculating them in the first instances. I can conceive no data for finding out the rental, and therefore the rent-rate of unirrigated land that is now irrigated, meesun that is now *not* meesun, and so forth.

11. I must apologize for the length of this digression, into which I was led by the wish to show why it would not do to apply differential rates to the different classes of soil as entered in the original No. II. Statements. I have myself prepared for each village what I consider the true distribution of soils. The revised totals for each group are entered in red ink in Table I., but as these are not the figures entered in the No. III. Statements, it is useless to work out rates to apply to them.

extracts of which are marginally given) in Mr. Daniell's also, as often wrong as right. In some tracts (notably throughout Tehseel Nukoor) the item of bhoodah has been entered most capriciously, what is so marked in one village being rather better and less sandy than what is marked as rouslee in the next village. I am aware that great difference of opinion exists as to what is bhoodah and what merely light rouslee, but what I

12. I beg, further, to submit that the end for which differential rates were devised will be secured by me in a different, but, I contend, not less satisfactory manner. During the inspection of the several tracts, certain villages were selected as being neither above nor below the average, and all the other villages of the group graduated according to the relation which, as regards natural fertility and actual prosperity, they were found to bear to them, and to each other. Thus after applying the general rates on cultivated and that on malgoozaree area, it will be easy to apply a certain additional rate per acre for each step in the gradation upwards, and to arrange for a corresponding reduction for each step downwards, this additional rate not being of course a rigid one, but capable of modifications, to meet the relative differences between each village and those immediately above and below it in the scale.

13. In order to satisfy myself that this plan would act well, I have already worked out in the rough the assessment of each village in the three tehseels, and have also the satisfaction of knowing that the plan corresponds in the main with the method adopted by Mr. Forbes of Meerut.

14. The total rental as resulting from the rates on cultivated area is Rs. 15,50,449, which would give Rs. 8,52,747 as the jumma with cesses, and if the Settlement of the zillah is to be temporary, I would restrict the demand to this amount ; but if the Settlement is to be in permanency, I would advocate the application of a further rate to the area recently thrown out, and to the culturable waste, after deducting from the latter the lands which in certain tracts I have marked as almost, though not quite, impracticable, and never likely to be brought into cultivation. I would also advocate a deduction from the culturable waste of a margin, not exceeding 10 per cent. on the cultivated area, to be left to the inhabitants, as standing-ground for cattle, room for storing manure, and so forth. To the balance, after these deductions, I would apply one-third of the cultivated rate of the group, and two-thirds of the same rate to the recent waste. This proportion is of course, I allow, quite an arbitrary selection. You can judge as well as I can whether it is fair or not. All that I need say is that I think the additional jumma can be borne without inconvenience. The rates on land recently thrown out and on culturable waste, and the amount they give, are shown in Table V. beneath the cultivated rate for each group.

15. Although I have advocated the imposition of a small additional jumma on the area still uncultivated in certain tracts, yet I have to request that, in the assessment of certain villages quite otherwise circumstanced, I may be allowed to provide for the temporary remission of a portion of the enhanced jumma. So unequable is the present assessment, that, while reducing it in some villages, I shall in the other villages be forced to bring it up to the proper standard by adding 50 per cent., and in one or two cases as much as 75 per cent. Now, it is clear that the zemindars cannot bear so large an immediate increase, even when it leaves their full 45 per cent. of the rental untouched. Having been accustomed to look on their profits as twice or three times the Government jumma, they cannot in a moment adopt their expenditure to their altered circumstances. I would propose, therefore, in such cases to allow the full revised jumma to be reached by one or more stages, in from 5 to 15 years. Such an arrangement would not partake of the nature of the prohibited "rusudee" jumma. The objection to that mode of assessment lies, I conceive, in the fact that it provides for a gradual increase, in anticipation of increasing profits, which may or may not be realized. But in the supposed case the assets are actually in existence, but it would ruin the zemindar to take so much as half of them at once.

16. The last of the tables (No. VI.) contains a synopsis of the rates on cultivated and malgoozaree area on the several groups, those of each pergunnah being brought together, at the suggestion of the Commissioner; I also add two columns, showing the rate of incidence of the revised jumma per head of the total population and per head of the agricultural population. The proposed revised jumma with cesses is Rs. 8,88,699, while that proposed by Mr. Agnew was Rs. 8,29,155.

17. I have only to add that, as far as I can see at present, there are 849 Khalsa villages in all respects ripe for permanent Settlement, 308 which should be excluded on the ground of the culturable area exceeding the margin allowed, and 164 more which, though the culturable waste is within that margin, have not in other respects been sufficiently developed to allow them to be held ripe for Settlement in perpetuity. The rule suggested in the late Despatch of the Secretary of State regarding the canal-irrigated villages, will probably still further limit the number of villages to which Permanent Settlement can be extended.

I have, &c.,

H. LEPOER WYNNE,

Settlement Assistant.



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TABLE No. 2.

Pergunnah.	Chuk.	Percentage of cul- tivated on total Malgooraree area.	Percentage of Irri- gated on total cultivated area.	Percentage of rice- sun on total cul- tivated area.	Percentage of blood- don on total cul- tivated area.	Percentage of total population on cul- tivated area.	Percentage of agri- cultural popula- tion on cultivated area.
Sootanpore, ...	I.	88½	48	16½	6½	100	45
	II.	66	18	13	2½	175	51
	III.	73	34	11½	24	50	30
	IV.	82½	4½	11½	6½	93	43
Sirsawah, ...	I.	88	48½	14½	4	99	41
	II.	88	39½	13½	4½	81	37
	III.	89	26	8½	32	93	37
	IV.	64½	4	7½	84	63	37
Nukoor, ...	I.	87	63	15½	33	117	53
	II.	80½	41½	10½	8	125	48
	III.	78½	31½	9½	10½	116	40
	IV.	70½	13½	11½	12	67	49
Gungoh, ...	I.	75½	70½	18½	1	138	51
	II.	65½	43½	8½	1½	109	42
	III.	69½	28½	8½	10½	95	34
	IV.	54½	20	12½	1½	105	64
Jowalapoor, ...	I.	60	10	12½	5½	207	34
	II.	68	11	12½	...	111	52
	III.	41	...	8	4½	67	31
	IV.	95½	1	17½	8	91	39
Roorkee, ...	I.	89½	...	19	6½	113	44
	II.	69	...	11½	12	109	52
	III.	82½	1½	11½	8½	78	35
Bhugwanpoor, ...	I.	92	8½	20½	7	91	34
	II.	69	...	12	1	99	33
	III.	84½	4	16½	5½	169	91
	IV.	31	...	4½	2½	113	39
Munglour, ...	I.	91½	31½	18½	10	122	39
	II.	95	1½	14	16½	115	28
	III.	78	4	14½	32½	95	34
	IV.	90½	13½	20	3	100	38
Nagul, ...	I.	88	7½	20½	6	71	34
	II.	93½	33½	28	...	91	40
	III.	83	32½	23	6½	109	43
	IV.	87½	22½	23½	15½	95	40
Deobund, ...	I.	95½	18½	23½	25½	101	47
	II.	61	7½	17	8½	60	32
	III.	95½	22½	24	1½	312	44
	IV.	88½	8½	15	27	84	39
	V.	90½	23	24	4½	99	56
Rampoor, ...	...	87½	61½	21	3½	116	46

(Sd.) H. LEPOER WYNNE,

Assistant, Settlement Department

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the ranks of the several groups according to the percentage of the previous Table.

Pergunnah.	Chuk.	Percentage of Mal- gooraree.	Percentage Irriga- tion.	Percentage of rice- sun.	Percentage of blood- don.	Percentage of total population.	Percentage of agri- cultural popula- tion.	Total.
Sootanpore, ...	I.	8	6	17	25	20	10	60
	II.	23	22	24	10	8	6	87
	III.	52	9	33	9	41	38	163
	IV.	25	30	29	81	27	15	157
Sirsawah, ...	I.	10	4	20	10	22	18	94
	II.	17	8	23	17	33	25	123
	III.	13	15	37	14	28	20	133
	IV.	37	31	40	29	39	27	203
Nukoor, ...	I.	22	2	18	15	8	3	68
	II.	27	7	34	27	6	8	109
	III.	30	12	35	34	9	18	138
	IV.	33	24	30	35	38	7	185
Gungoh, ...	I.	31	1	11	3	5	6	57
	II.	36	5	30	5	16	17	114
	III.	88	14	38	38	24	29	178
	IV.	39	19	25	6	18	1	106
Jowalapoor, ...	I.	28	20	26	21	2	36	132
	II.	18	23	27	1	14	4	87
	III.	40	36	39	18	37	37	207
	IV.	14	39	13	23	12	11	112
Roorkee, ...	I.	34	37	31	36	10	34	188
	II.	26	34	32	18	34	28	167
	III.	10	26	8	28	30	31	181
	IV.	35	40	28	4	38	25	180
Bhugwanpoor, ...	I.	24	38	16	20	4	38	140
	II.	41	41	41	8	13	40	184
	III.	6	18	12	32	7	23	93
	IV.	5	33	22	38	11	41	150
Munglour, ...	I.	29	32	21	41	26	33	180
	II.	12	25	10	11	21	24	103
	III.	19	28	9	22	35	83	146
	IV.	7	10	1	2	31	19	70
Nagul, ...	I.	9	11	2	24	17	15	78
	II.	20	16	5	37	26	20	124
	III.	3	21	6	39	19	9	97
	IV.	11	28	15	30	40	30	161
Deobund, ...	I.	4	17	4	7	1	12	45
	II.	15	27	19	40	32	23	156
	III.	1	18	3	19	23	2	66
	IV.	21	3	7	12	10	13	63

TABLE No. 4.

Abstract of the previous Table.

Pergunnah.	Chuk.	Grade, 4-c, total of Table No. 3.
Deobund, ...	III.	45
Gungoh, ...	I.	57
Deobund, ...	V.	...
Rampoor, ...	...	60
Nukoor, ...	I.	68
Nagul, ...	II.	70
Ditto, ...	III.	78
Sootanpoor, ...	I.	88
Ditto, ...	II.	...
Jowalapoor, ...	II.	87
Munglour, ...	II.	93
Sirsawah, ...	I.	94
Deobund, ...	I.	97
Munglour, ...	IV.	103
Gungoh, ...	IV.	108
Nukoor, ...	II.	109
Roorkee, ...	II.	112
Gungoh, ...	II.	114
Sirsawah, ...	II.	123
Nagul, ...	IV.	124
Roorkee, ...	I.	129
Bhugwanpoor, ...	I.	131
Jowalapoor, ...	I.	132
Sirsawah, ...	III.	133
Nukoor, ...	III.	138
Bhugwanpoor, ...	III.	140
Nagul, ...	I.	143
Munglour, ...	II.	150
Deobund, ...	IV.	158
Sootanpoor, ...	IV.	157
Deobund, ...	IV.	161
Sootanpoor, ...	III.	163
Nukoor, ...	IV.	165
Roorkee, ...	IV.	167
Gungoh, ...	III.	176
Bhugwanpoor, ...	II.	...
Munglour, ...	III.	180
Bhugwanpoor, ...	IV.	184
Roorkee, ...	III.	188
Sirsawah, ...	IV.	203
Jowalapoor, ...	III.	207

(Sd.) H. LEPOER WYNNE,

Assistant, Settlement Department.

TABLE No. 5

Showing the Graduation of Groups finally adopted, the Rates applied, and the Statistics from which those Rates were drawn.

CHUK.	Detail of Malgozarree.	Rates.		Amount.		Total rental.		Jumma at 55 per cent.		Present jumma.		Statistics justifying the rates adopted.				Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Number of villages from which the statistics are drawn.	Acres.	Actual rental.	Rate per acre.	
Gungoh, I, ...	Cultivated,	...	9,011	...	35,058 6 9	21	1,099	4,275	3 14 3	Note—P. J. signifies Purtee Judeed or land recently thrown out. P. K. signifies Purtee Kuddeem, or cultivurable waste.
	P. J.,	...	464	...	1,174 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	P. K.,	...	3,012	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deduct 1-10th of cultivated,	...	901	...	2,737 11 3	...	38,970 10 0	21,433 0 0	20,261 1 6	...	...	104	15,186	58,775	3 11 5
Rampoor, ...	Balance of P. K.,	...	2,111	...	221,007 11 6					
	Cultivated,	...	59,514	...	3,920 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	P. J.,	...	1,818	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	P. K.,	...	10,824	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sooltanpoor, I, ...	Deduct 1-10th of cultivated,	...	5,351	...	6,015 1 9	2,30,942 14 3					
	Balance of P. K.,	...	4,873	...	32,039 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cultivated,	...	9,552	...	118 6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	P. J.,	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nukeor, I, ...	P. K.,	...	1,118					
	Deduct 1-10th of cultivated,	...	955	...	181 10 10	32,339 1 7	17,786 0 0	15,821 7 0	...	...	...		
	Balance of P. K.,	...	163	...	28,212 8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cultivated,	...	8,477	...	348 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagul, II, ...	P. J.,	...	157					
	P. K.,	...	1,995	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deduct 1-10th cultivated,	...	847	...	1,273 9 0	29,834 6 9	16,408 0 0	12,469 5 0	...	...	...		
	Balance of P. K.,	...	1,148	...	6,813 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Munglour, I, ...	Cultivated,	...	2,057	...	37 8 8					
	P. J.,	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	P. K.,	...	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deduct 1-10th cultivated,	...	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balance of P. K.,	Nil.	6,831 5 8	3,768 0 0	3,517 13 0	58	9,473	31,361	3 5 8	
	Cultivated,	...	34,583	...	1,14,556 3 0					

[illegible]

TABLE No. 5 — (Continued)

Showing the Graduation of Groups finally adopted, the Rates applied, and the Statistics from which those Rates were drawn.

CLUK.	Detail of Malgozarree.	Rates.		Amount.		Total rental.		Jumma at 65 per cent.		Present jumma.		Statistics justifying the rates adopted.				Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Number of villages from which the statistics are drawn.	Acre.	Actual rental.	Rates, per acre.	
Nukoor,	Cultivated, ... 18,170	2 14 11	53,279 11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	6,811	19,982	2 14 11	
	P. J., ... 312	1 15 3	609 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	P. K., ... 3,532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deduct 1-10th cultivated, ... 1,317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balance of P. K., ... 1,715	0 15 7	1,670 5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagul, IV. V.,	Cultivated, ... 16,258	2 14 8	47,519 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	4,089	11,920	2 14 8	
	P. J., ... 277	1 15 1	538 2 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	P. K., ... 2,791	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deduct 1-10th cultivated, ... 1,625	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balance of P. K., ... 1,166	0 15 6	1,129 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhugvanpoor, I.,	Cultivated, ... 34,603	2 14 1	99,669 9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	3,680	10,598	2 14 1	
	P. J., ... 544	1 14 8	1,042 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	P. K., ... 2,684	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deduct 1-10th cultivated, ... 3,460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balance of P. K., ... 14,612	2 14 1	42,085 9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirsawah, II.,	Cultivated, ... 115	1 14 8	220 6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	6,659	19,199	2 14 1	
	P. J., ... 1,992	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	P. K., ... 1,451	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deduct 1-10th cultivated, ... 531	0 15 4	508 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balance of P. K., ... 23,823	2 12 3	65,332 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	4,292	11,875	2 12 3	
	Cultivated, ... 1,049	1 13 6	1,934 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	P. J., ... 6,631	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	P. K., ... 1,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deduct impracticable, ... 2,362	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. 1-10th cultivated, ... 1,814	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balance of P. K., ... 1,814	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sooltaipoor, IV, V., VI.,		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					The increase of jumma on the cultivated area and P. J. seems sufficient without assessing the P. K. The villages in which it lies will nearly all be temporarily settled.

[illegible]

TABLE No. 6.

Name of Pergunnah and Chuk.	Rate on Cultivated Area.	Rate of incidence of Jumma on Malgoon-zarre Aren.	Rate of incidence of Jumma per head of the total population.	Rate of incidence of Jumma per head of the agricultural population.	Remarks.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Sooltanpore, I., ...	3 5 8	1 10 6	1 12 4	3 15 6½	
II., ...	3 2 0	1 7 7	0 15 9	3 5 2½	
III., ...	2 9 8	1 2 3	3 2 1	5 3 4	
IV., ...	2 12 3	1 3 6	1 10 2½	3 9 ½	
Sirsawah, I., ...	3 4 8	1 9 6	1 13 2	4 5 9½	
II., ...	2 14 1	1 6 6	1 13 1½	4 5 6	
III., ...	2 9 2	1 3 11	1 8 ½	3 12 7½	
IV., ...	2 5 5	0 14 9	2 3 10½	3 12 9½	
Nakoor, I., ...	3 5 3	1 8 8	1 8 2	3 5 2	
II., ...	2 14 11	1 6 2	1 4 11	3 7 9	
III., ...	2 7 6	1 0 0	1 1 11	3 3 6	
IV., ...	2 6 9	0 15 10	2 1 3½	3 10 5	
Gungoh, I., ...	3 14 3	1 11 6½	1 10 6	4 8 0	
II., ...	2 7 8	1 0 6	1 7 4	3 13 3½	
III., ...	2 6 0	0 13 7	1 8 0	4 3 ½	
IV., ...	2 7 1	0 13 7	1 7 7½	2 6 9½	
Jowalapore, I., ...	2 8 5	1 1 2	0 10 4	3 14 6½	
II., ...	2 15 0	1 6 7	1 7 ½	3 1 3½	
III., ...	1 10 0	0 7 4	1 10 3½	3 8 2½	
Roorkee, I., ...	2 15 4	1 8 11	1 12 9½	4 2 8½	
II., ...	2 10 4	1 3 7	1 3 6½	3 2 0	
III., ...	2 0 4	0 11 10	0 15 9½	3 5 4½	
IV., ...	2 8 2	1 2 4	1 12 2	4 0 9½	
Bhugwanpore, I., ...	2 14 1	1 7 5	1 11 10½	4 11 6	
II., ...	2 1 0	0 11 6½	1 11 1½	3 10 10½	
III., ...	2 12 0	1 3 6	0 13 8	3 10 10½	
IV., ...	1 6 7	0 4 1	0 11 9	3 0 3	The culturable waste in this group is chiefly what is locally called "Sandee," broken and nearly, though not quite, impracticable ground.
Munglour, I., ...	3 5 0	1 12 2	1 7 7	4 8 11	
II., ...	2 6 10	1 4 11	1 2 3	5 0 11	
III., ...	2 7 3	1 2 2	1 8 7	4 4 2	
IV., ...	2 15 0	1 7 0	1 9 8	4 5 5	
Nagul, I., ...	2 4 4	1 3 11	2 1 8	4 5 11	
II., ...	3 5 0	1 11 1	1 15 8	4 8 4	
III., ...	3 3 0	1 9 9	1 9 5	4 0 6	
IV., ...	2 14 8	1 6 4	1 10 9	3 15 3	
Deobund, I., ...	3 0 7	1 9 2	1 10 1	3 7 10	
II., ...	2 8 9	1 4 4	2 5 3	4 5 9	
III., ...	3 3 0	1 10 4	0 8 11	3 14 9	
IV., ...	2 4 0	1 1 6	1 8 8	3 3 7	
V., ...	3 3 0	1 11 0	1 12 1	3 1 10	
Rampore, I., ...	3 11 5	1 11 9	1 11 9	4 8 6	

APPENDIX II.
TABLES ACCOMPANYING MR. ROBERTSON'S RENT-RATE REPORT SEE PAGE 31.
TABLE NO. A.

Statement of Rent-rates proposed for Tehseelee Saharunpore, and compared with those fixed by Mr. Vans Agnew.

PERGUNNAH.	No. of Circle.	IRRIGATED.			UNIRRIGATED.			Incidence per acre of the Government jumma (at 55 per cent.) according to these rent-rates on the cultivated area.	Incidence per acre of the Government jumma (at 55 per cent.) according to these rent-rates on the Malgoosaree area.	Remarks.
		Meesun.	Rouslie. Dakur.	Bhoodah.	Meesun.	Rouslie. Dakur.	Bhoodah.			
Saharunpore,	...	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	
	1st Circle,	6 0 0	4 0 0	2 4 0	4 2 0	3 0 0	2 1 0	2 0 11	1 14 0	The average of the pergunnah and tehslee in the last two columns is the average incidence on the total area, and not the average derived from the total of the entry under each circle.
	2nd Circle,	6 0 0	4 0 0	2 4 0	4 2 0	3 0 0	2 1 0	2 4 3	1 15 4	
	3rd Circle,	6 0 0	3 12 0	2 4 0	4 0 0	2 10 0	2 0 0	1 13 0	1 9 3	
	4th Circle,	8 0 0	5 0 0	2 4 0	6 0 0	3 6 0	2 2 0	2 7 0	2 2 5	
Hurourah,	Average pergunnah rate,	6 8 0	4 3 0	2 4 0	4 9 0	3 0 0	2 1 0	2 1 9	1 14 0	
	Mr. Vans Agnew's pergunnah rates,	4 7 4	3 4 0	2 3 5	2 12 0	2 3 2 2 4 0	2 2 3	1 8 6½	1 6 6½	
	1st Circle,	6 0 0	3 12 0	...	4 2 0	2 10 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	1 8 8	
	2nd Circle,	6 0 0	3 12 0	...	4 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 8	1 5 1	
	3rd Circle,	6 0 0	3 12 0	...	4 2 0	2 10 0	1 8 0	1 9 10	1 7 4	
Faizabad Behut,	Average pergunnah rate,	6 0 0	3 12 0	...	4 1 4	2 9 4	1 8 0	1 10 4	1 6 5	
	Mr. Vans Agnew's pergunnah rates,	6 5 9	3 8 4 3 2 0	1 15 8	5 12 0	2 11 0 2 1 6	1 15 0	1 8 8	1 5 0½	
	1st Circle,	...	...	...	3 8 0	2 13 0	2 1 0	1 7 7	0 13 11	
	2nd Circle,	...	...	...	4 2 0	2 14 0	2 1 0	1 9 3	1 3 9	
	3rd Circle,	6 0 0	4 0 0	2 4 0	4 2 0	3 0 0	2 1 0	1 11 9	1 7 10	
Mozuffurabad,	4th Circle,	...	...	...	3 15 0	2 4 0	1 3 0	1 6 1	0 14 5	
	5th Circle,	...	4 0 0	...	3 14 0	2 10 0	2 0 0	1 7 6	1 2 2	
	Average pergunnah rate,	6 0 0	4 0 0	2 4 0	3 14 7	2 11 5	1 14 0	1 8 11	1 1 10	
	Mr. Vans Agnew's pergunnah rates,	4 2 0	3 0 8 2 14 8	2 4 0	3 2 0	2 7 6 2 10 6	2 0 0	1 3 8½	0 14 11½	
	1st Circle,	...	...	...	3 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 5 6	0 11 11	
Saharunpore Tehseelee,	2nd Circle,	6 0 0	4 0 0	...	4 2 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 11 1	1 5 9	
	Average pergunnah rate,	6 0 0	4 0 0	...	3 13 0	2 12 0	1 12 0	1 9 3	1 1 11	
	Mr. Vans Agnew's pergunnah rates,	5 5 4	3 12 9 2 12 0	2 10 0	4 4 0	2 8 0 2 4 0	2 0 0	1 5 4	1 2 3½	
	Average rates,	6 2 0	3 15 9	2 4 0	4 1 6	2 13 2	1 12 9	1 11 11	1 6 6	
	Mr. Vans Agnew's rates,	5 1 1	3 6 5 2 12 11	2 4 3	3 15 6	2 7 5 2 5 0	2 0 4	1 6 11½	1 3 6	

H. D. ROBERTSON,
Collector.

SAHARUNPORE SETTLEMENT OFFICE : }
The 27th July, 1866.

MEMO. ON THE SAHARUNPORE SETTLEMENT.

1. I find such difficulty in making any thing like a satisfactory report on this Settlement from the papers submitted by Mr. Vans Agnew, that I think it better to lay before the Board in a demi-official form, a memo of the result of the examination of the Collector's reports and statements.

2. I would first call attention to the following facts.

3. The measurements were made with plane tables, and the field maps and lists of fields were prepared by the Putwarees. This operation was not completed when the disturbances broke out in 1857. Up to that time the work had been well done and had been carefully tested by many officers, and was pronounced to be good and trustworthy.

4. But in 1857 all work was stopped. Operations were resumed when order was restored, and eventually in April 1858 this portion of the Settlement work was completed.

5. But in the meantime, after due consideration, the revision of assessment had been suspended for a year by the orders of Government of the 4th of December 1857, No. 339.

6. The measurements and the preparations of records thereof had already occupied some years; the interval between their coming into use and the time when the statistics entered in them were fresh was thus extended.

7. In the interim unfortunately the Putwarees had been allowed to fill their yearly papers according to the old measurement and records, and they had not recorded the changes which annually take place. This was remedied by the orders issued immediately on the discovery of the mistake, to the effect that the new papers should be adopted and all changes recorded.

8. During the disturbances of 1857 many landholders and cultivators disappeared, and much land was consequently uncultivated.

9. Again during the subsequent Settlement the famine occurred, more people disappeared, and more land fell out of cultivation, and thus the correspondence of the records which form the basis of Settlement and "the present state" was still more seriously affected.

10. But on the consideration that the papers prepared before these events represented the normal state, and that all that was abnormal would subside, it was determined that those papers generally should be accepted as the basis of assessment, corrections being made where evidently necessary.

11. During the preparation of the abstracts of the rent-rolls (the Khuteonees), which was an operation of a later date, a very good test was applied and proved satisfactory. The people generally admitted the correctness of the papers and distributed their quotas of rent accordingly.

12. As far as could be ascertained by the examination of the papers forthcoming, the work was progressing satisfactorily.

13. Most voluminous information in the vernacular had been compiled by the Canoongoes, the supervisors of measurements, the Tehseeldars and Deputy Collectors.

14. What Mr. Vans Agnew designates assessment statements (a specimen of which is sent) were compiled in English. Pergunnah rate maps showing former and

eventually the new rates were prepared. In a district map, the traets, irrigated by canals and wells and situated in valleys of rivers, were represented by distinct colours and all the data for a fair assessment seemed complete.

15. During the progress of the Settlement it was difficult to check Mr. Vans Agnew's work. He was constantly revising his assessments, and it was impossible to arrive at any conclusions with incomplete data. The Senior Member of the Board was, I believe, satisfied with Mr. Vans Agnew's proceedings as far as they could be gleaned from his papers, and his explanations, and it was understood that the final report and remarks would supply all that was wanting.

16. After considerable delay, during which nothing could be got from him, Mr. Vans Agnew (it would appear) set to work, and in about two months from his so doing, the general Settlement report of the district, reports on each pergunnah or sub-division, statements Nos. II. and III., with the general jumma statements, &c., were submitted *en masse*.

17. From that day to this I have studied them repeatedly with increasing anxiety.

18. All that is to be found in the general report explanatory of the mode in which Mr. Vans Agnew worked out his calculations is, the assessment or as he also calls it the jumma statement, of which as before mentioned a sample is sent, and one paragraph of which, as the Senior Member knows, was, without assistance from the Native Deputy Collector, unintelligible. There is not a single other paragraph which throws any light upon Mr. Vans Agnew's *modus operandi*, but there are many which cannot fail to engender serious doubts as to the quality of the work.

19. In one paragraph certainly reference is made to the pergunnah reports, but nothing is to be found in them.

20. The said pergunnah reports consist of a series of paragraphs uniformly arranged, and *mutatis mutandis* almost exactly corresponding one to another. They are evidently not drawn up from notes taken by an intelligent and observant European Officer, but are prescribed forms filled up by the Native Deputy Collector, translated by clerks apparently.

21. The rent rates and revenue rates of the different pergunnahs are certainly given, but without any clear account of the mode of working them out.

22. With the assistance of the Deputy Collector Nund Kishore, I have had tables prepared in which the process is detailed.

23. The remarks in the No. III. statements are, like the paragraph reports, all of a uniform character, the apparently prescribed topics following each other in a sort of stereotyped arrangement, and bear the same signs of being compiled by his Deputy Collector and translated by clerks.

24. Being manifestly incomplete, it was expected that when the assessment was finally fixed, full reasons for all discrepancies would be given, but they have been sent in, with very few exceptions, with the simple addition of Mr. Vans Agnew's signature.

25. These statements are of no assistance to a supervising officer ; on the contrary, they lead to doubts which are not met by any satisfactory explanations.

26. Even when the proposed demand is widely different from the values assumed at average rent-rates and deduced revenue rates generally, no attempt has been made to account for it.

27. I must give a few instances.

28. In the case of Russoolpoor Khirzurpoor, Pergunnah Fyzabad, the old demand was Rs. 1,949, that proposed is Rs. 2,000, that according to deduced revenue rates is Rs. 1,261-9-0, the malgoozarce area is as follows :—

Culturable.	Lately abandoned.	Cultivated.	Total in acres.
735	57	1,024	1,816

The history accounts perhaps generally for the discrepancy between the demand at deduced revenue rates and that proposed, but it is stated that the proposed demand of Rs. 2,000 was at once accepted, and a farmer is said to have reaped a very handsome profit ; during his management the assets are said to have amounted to Rs. 6,000 *per annum*, chiefly from Indian corn. Connecting this with the fact that there are 735 acres still to be cultivated which are included, it must be assumed in the general description that the soil is capital. A doubt naturally arises as to whether anything like the standard of half assets has been approached to.

29. I would take another village, Fyzabad, in the same pergunnah, the area is :—

Culturable.	Lately abandoned.	Cultivated.	Total in acres.
286	65	1,159	1,510

The value at deduced revenue rates is Rs. 1,248-8-6, the proposed demand Rs. 800, the estate produces all descriptions of crops except sugar-cane. The cultivators are said to be very industrious, but the land (in the body of the remarks) is said to be uneven. Mr. Vans Agnew evidently intended to assess the estate at Rs. 600, the rate falling at $11\frac{1}{2}$ annas per cultivated acre, a lower rate than is paid in the neighbourhood.

In additional remarks in his own handwriting Mr. Vans Agnew states that "the villagers keep more than 1,000 head of horned cattle. The soil is certainly "light and stony. I at first proposed to limit the demand to Rs. 600. The former "proprietors expressing their anxiety to engage for the village at a jumma of Rs. 800, "or more, I resolved to fix the Rs. 800 at once." The reasons for assessment in many cases are really not better than this.

30. Both these estates are unirrigated, the first has a well, the canal runs close by the second, but cannot be at present used. The crops this year in Fyzabad were very fine.

31. Now the assessment in both these cases may be perfectly proper, but I do not think any supervising officer on such data could certify that it was so.

In the last case the demand seems to have been determined by the old proprietor's offer, rather than on any well considered system.

32. The number of instances in which such defects in the remarks in No. III. statements might be adduced is very great. The difference, totally unaccounted for, between the assessment at deduced revenue rates and that proposed is often 30 per cent.

33. I have tried to test the Settlement by comparing the demand fixed with the aggregate of the rent roll, where the rents are paid in coin, but the statement appended, which includes all estates in which cash rents prevail, shows how unsatisfactory the result is. A table of the assessment and profits on the Landhoura estates, also sent,

shows that either the management or the assessment, or both, must be looked to. The latter is being done.

34. It is impossible to work out better conclusions by reference to the office records. Unfortunately Mr. Vans Agnew has not left, with the exception of one small book any, of the notes recorded by many officers ; empty boards, the bindings of note books only, are to be found.

35. Without reference to the doubts as to the propriety of the assessment as the basis of a permanent Settlement, I fear there is no doubt that the Settlement papers must be carefully scrutinized and revised.

36. Though in the No. II. statements provision for the village Police is entered, enquiries in the office have proved that this provision consists entirely of a rate upon houses. No deduction has been made from the assets. There was no palpable and tangible induction in the statements that the rules for Settlement Officers had been so entirely disregarded. Mr. Vans Agnew did not even draw attention to it in his report.

There is no reason why an exceptional arrangement should be allowed in the Saharunpore District, or why Government and the landlords should be exempted from contributing their share towards the maintenance of the Police.

Moreover, as the collection of the house rate is not at present authorized by law, there is a pressing necessity for a correction of this mistake. The people have in some instances refused to pay the landlord, who is obliged to pay the amount of the rate, but is directed to make his own arrangement when he applies for assistance.

37. There is no doubt that the English and Vernacular papers must be carefully examined and compared. I know that the Vernacular papers have been most carefully prepared by the Native Deputy Collector, but Mr. Vans Agnew's vacillation regarding his assessment necessitates this comparison.

38. I know that the amount of the new assessment could not be discovered from the Vernacular records in one case : the assessment had been altered and corrections made and recorections made, none of which were verified by the Settlement Officer's signature, and the question could only be decided by reference to the English papers ; and this is not the only instance of such confusion.

39. There are manifestly mistakes in the area and jumma in the English statements.

40. The cases are few, but there are some in which mango groves and plantations were assessed subsequent to the entry of the demand in the No. II. statements, and the extra assessment is not included. In the statements of rights the shares are recorded in beegahs instead of in acres, names are entered in the first column which do not appear in the other columns, though it is impossible a man without any share can be a manager.

41. The more the work is examined, the more apparent is the necessity for further examination.

42. For the correction of the mistake about the village Police, for the comparison and correction of the English and Vernacular records, and for all such work I believe that a Settlement Officer must be deputed to the District, who would of course give assistance in every way to supply the deficiencies in Mr. Vans Agnew's proceedings.

43. But if the whole work of revising those proceedings is left to one officer, it will be a protracted and therefore expensive arrangement.

44. I would therefore recommend that the Collector and his subordinates should give their aid.

45. I hope another officer will be posted to the district in the place of Mr. Lawrence, and that he may be especially selected to assist the Collector and Mr. Carpenter.

46. With the Settlement Assistant working at the papers and the other officers taking up first the exceptional cases in which the difference between the revenue rate and proposed assessment requires explanation, and mastering them, and with the knowledge thus obtained, checking the assessments of all other estates and correcting them when necessary, and supplying the remarks to support the proceedings, the work should progress rapidly.

47. The first process should be to check, in a Committee of all officers, the rent rates and revenue rates of all different circles and tracts of each porgunnah.

48. An opportunity should, I think, be given to all proprietors and cultivators to have the rents in kind converted into cash rents.

At present there are only 169 villages in which rent is paid entirely in money.

49. There are 314 estates which were settled by Mr. Thornton, with a condition that the demand should not be raised till the malgoozareo rate of all contiguous villages exceeded the malgoozareo rate of the villages in question. A cursory examination of the rate map shows that the rate of the contiguous villages is still the lowest, but this subject should be clearly reported on. Mr. Vans Agnew has maintained the demand without showing the rates as he should have done, and has thrown doubt on his own proceedings by writing that the jummas of a good many villages would but for the condition have been raised.

50. Mr. Vans Agnew records that there are mango groves in 934 villages, but he has only assessed them in those villages in which there are "gardens" covering an area exceeding 10 per cent. of the total malgoozareo area of the village. This must be looked to.

51. I believe that with the usual district establishment of officers (that is, Mr. Lawrence's place being supplied) and with a Settlement Assistant, the Collector would be able to revise all that is wanting or that is doubtful in the Settlement.

52. The only fear I have is that Mr. Robertson may not be equal to the work, which in addition to the ordinary district duties will be heavy. Great energy and powers of locomotion unimpaired will be required, for in my opinion, the Collector must, in unreserved and most cordial communication with the Commissioner, take his part in, and direct all the proceedings, which I shall take every possible opportunity of supervising.

53. The main work is to trace out and record the reasons for apparent irregularities of assessment which Mr. Vans Agnew should have recorded, but which he has left to be discovered.

54. Of course there are many objections to the assessment at a new Settlement always, and there has been especial reason for those in the Saharunpore District, where in large tracts, which were nearly uncultivated at the Regulation IX. Settlement, the assessment has been considerably raised in consequence of the great increase of cultivation. But generally the people acknowledge that the assessment is fair, and Mr. Vans Agnew's verbal explanations in many cases discussed, were satisfactory.

55. The vacillation which he displayed during the interval between the completion of every part of the work, except the recording of his reasons and the preparation of his report and actual despatch, has made it necessary to scrutinize the vernacular papers; and the very incomplete and unsatisfactory style of the record

of his reasons and of the final report, the preparation of which or the submission of which he delayed till the very eve of his departure for England, has engendered doubts which I think must be satisfactorily removed before this Settlement can be accepted.

56. As the Senior Member has made notes after examination of all the papers, I await orders before submitting any, as they are numerous and heavy.

CAMP FUTTEHPORE, ZILLAH }
SAHARUNPORE :
The 16th March 1864. }

F. WILLIAMS,
Commissioner.

NOTE ON THE SAHARUNPORE SETTLEMENT.

MR. F. WILLIAMS has furnished this demi-official memo. in pursuance of what was arranged at a conference which we held at Saharunpore in December last. The proposals contained in the memo. are generally conformable to the conclusions then arrived at, and the proposals which under the peculiar circumstances seemed to be expedient.

Mr. Williams has correctly described the difficulties and disadvantages under which the Settlement has laboured. I have repeatedly inspected Mr. Vans Agnew's work, and the impression produced on my mind is very much the same as that which the Commissioner describes as his own.

In 1859, 1860 and 1861, I went over portions of Mr. Vans Agnew's work as he was proceeding with his assessments. I found that, with one exception, he had provided himself with the various points of information bearing upon the history and capabilities of the several estates. The result was thrown into a tabulated form, of which the

Mr. Vans Agnew's assessment state-
ment. Commissioner has sent a specimen, (No. I.) An inspection of this will show the extent and variety of statistical information brought to bear upon the works of assessment.

The entries explain themselves, excepting those in column 25, which require some remark.

Items 1 and 2 are the estimates of the Tehseeldar and Canoongoe.

Item 3, "rates 20 years," is the result of an elaborate calculation of the value of the estimated gross produce at the average of local prices as ascertained for the last 20 years. "Twenty years' rates."
Mr. Williams and I inspected the calculations for some of these with Nund Kishore last December. A specimen of the calculation is given in Statement A.

The tables of produce used for this calculation were those drawn up with so much labour and exactness by Mr. E. Thornton as the basis of his Settlement. It will be observed that a separate rate of produce is applied not only to each kind of soil, but to the area under each different crop upon each sort of soil, as recorded at the time of measurement: and there is a different rate for irrigation from wells, and irrigation from canals, and for dry cultivation. Column 5 gives the weight of the gross produce; column 6 the rate of the Zemindar's share; column 7 the produce according to that rate; column 8 the average rate by average of 20 years' prices; column 9 the money value: the total of column 9 gives the assets as ascertained by this process.

This, no doubt, is a very valuable test of the amount of assets: but some information would have been satisfactory as to the data on which the 20 years' prices were framed, and their reliableness. Information on this point could still be obtained, and the data and process tested in a percentage of cases.

Item 4 is a rate on the ascertained number of ploughs. The process by which the rate was obtained should have been explained. It was, I believe, based on the average extent of land cultivated by each plough, and as a standard of comparison was no doubt valuable.

Item 5, "Purta." This shows the application of a rate derived from those villages in which money rents prevailed.
 "Purta."

The total rental of these villages, at the actually prevailing rents, was divided by the total cultivated area of the same (without distinction of soil); the quotient was the rate or "purta" per cultivated acre, from which the sum shown against item 5 is obtained. This too is a valuable standard to judge of the comparative incidence of the assessment.

Item 6 is the "nikasseo," or rental taken from the Putwarees' papers.

The aggregate of these six entries divided by the same number gave an average, on which I believe Mr. Vans Agnew placed considerable reliance.

Column 26 gives the same results at half the assets after deduction of cesses.

Observing that Mr. Vans Agnew proceeded upon no average rent and revenue rates,

Deducted average rent and revenue rates. such as those upon which the entries in page 2, Statements II. and III., should be based, I desired

him to lose no time in framing these for each pergunnah, or differing class of villages in a pergunnah.

The process by which these rates were arrived at was shown to us by Nund Kishore to be as follows, and is exemplified in "Appendix A." now submitted by the Commissioner.

Three villages of the highest, middle, and lower classes in each pergunnah were selected. The area of each kind of soil was set down, and the crop rates as above explained having been applied to the extent of each description of crop grown in the several soils, the result in money was calculated. The total estimated rent for each kind of soil, being divided by the number of acres of such soil, gave the average rent rate for that soil. These rates are no doubt good averages. Since not only were Thornton's accurate tables applied according to each variety of soil, but the greater or smaller proportion of valuable crops grown in each was taken into account. The revenue rates deduced from these are not always the exact half

* Note.- Nothing has been submitted by Commissioner to illustrate the mode in which the revenue rates were obtained from the assumed rent rates.

of the rent rates, but generally a little less than half.* The precise mode in which the exact revenue was formed is not clear, but the revenue rates are so close on one-half that, if the calculation as above described has been accurately made, they may be accepted as answering Mr. Vans Agnew's intention.

It is to be observed however that these rates were fixed upon at my instance, after the work of assessment had been mainly completed. Although therefore the No. II. and III. Statements are framed thereon, they do not represent a ground of assessment which was before the Collector at the time when he was fixing the assessments, though they were no doubt made available by him for checking his results *ex post facto*.

I also found that Mr. Vans Agnew did not apply the average Malgoozaree, and cultivation rates of the pergunnah or class, to the areas of each village, and desired him to do so. I do not know how far he carried this out. But I think that in the II. and III. Statements it would be well to show the result by the "20 years' rates," and also by the pergunnah average rates Malgoozaree and cultivated. At present we have simply entered therein the result by the average rent and revenue rates, which as above shown was calculated afterwards, and which, though very useful for comparison, does not exhibit the actual basis of assessment.

I should add that the above particulars were gleaned, not without difficulty, from the Vernacular papers as explained by the Deputy Collector in a very full and satisfactory manner, so far as our limited and partial examination went. The calculations of the "20 years' rates" are not forthcoming in detail, excepting in a few cases; but the materials on which they are founded and from which they could be reproduced for any village, are all stated to be on record.

I am afraid that the Commissioner's remarks as to the stereotyped character of the remarks in the pergunnah and village reports, are too true, and that they bear the mark of having been, to some considerable extent at least, compiled from vernacular reports. How far the village remarks are based upon Mr. Vans Agnew's own personal observations I cannot say, but I fear that he had not sufficient activity to see every thing with his own eyes. He had however able Assistants in Mr. Grant and Nund Kishore, and others. It would be satisfactory to know how and to what extent he availed himself of their notes or suggestions, many of which were, I believe, placed on record and may be still extant.

The general impression as to the pressure of the new assessments is in my mind very much the same as the Commissioner's. From all I can ascertain, the assessments are in the generality of cases fairly pitched, but there is an absence of recorded data to prove that they are so.

A statement submitted at my desire of the rentals in those estates where the jumma bundees are in money, shews that while there are few cases in which the jumma falls unduly below the assets there exhibited, it in very numerous cases bears a high ratio to them. This may of course be capable of explanation; but explanation is certainly in every such case required.

The malikana cases will require a complete revision, not only as to record of right, but as to assessment, as I apprehend from instances that have come before the Board that the malikana is not a charge upon the proprietary share of the assets, but upon the Government share.

The Chowkedaree arrangements as shewn by the Commissioner are also highly anomalous. No deduction was made on this account from the assets, before division. But the salaries are entirely provided for by a rate on houses of from 4 to 8 annas,—according to "heysent," or the circumstances of each,—a list being filed with the Settlement papers; but there is no provision for modifications that in the course of time may be rendered necessary by change of "heysent." The whole arrangements will require revision, but it will be proper perhaps to postpone this till the Chowkedaree bill passes. Meanwhile the inquiry into the other points proposed by the Commissioner can be going forward.

The Commissioner explains that the commutation of rents in kind into money rents has been only sparingly carried into effect in this district. It was not discovered until late in the proceedings that applications for commutation were only taken up when there was some special cause, as oppression on the part of the Zemindar or contumacy on that of the ryot. Act XIV. 1863, which placed the power of the Settlement Officer in this class of cases on a recognized footing, did not pass till the Settlement proceedings were brought near a close. It will be highly expedient that the provisions of this Act be put in operation, and all parties who desire it should be allowed to sue for commutation.

Some more satisfactory explanation is also required of the grounds on which it is held that the villages guaranteed at last Settlement are still assessed at higher rates than those in their vicinity. A cursory inspection of the rates by Mr. Williams and myself appeared to shew this to be the case, but it requires to be carefully investigated.

The names of Lumberdars only are entered in Statement III.; this should be amended in conformity with the late Circular order. The entries also are in beegahs instead of acres.

Mr. Williams and myself agreed that it would be necessary that the Settlement operations should be subjected to a detailed scrutiny and revision, chiefly in the matter of assessments, but also in that of records and subsidiary arrangements on the points above alluded to.

As regards assessment, the following points will require to be attended to :—

The data on which the "20 years' rates," and the average rent and revenue rates have been fixed will have to be examined and tested for each pergunnah, and approved or otherwise.

The assessment papers of every village will have to be gone over. A great majority of the cases will upon review be capable, I believe, of being accepted ; in these such additional remarks as are required to satisfy the superior authorities will have to be added.

In respect of all in which it may be doubted whether the jumma is too low, but more especially in those in which there may be any ground for questioning whether it is too high, special inquiry and local examination will be necessary, and such further changes made as may be found necessary.

In respect of all it will also, I apprehend, be necessary that careful inquiry be made whether the jummas are fit to be accepted as the basis of a permanent Settlement, or whether any further rissuddee addition will be needed.

We have already proposed that Mr. Wynne go to Saharunpore, and I believe that he will be found well fitted for the duty. I hope to visit Saharunpore before long, and Mr. Williams and I could arrange the degree in which Mr. Wynne should work in relation to the Collector.

I agree with the Commissioner that it is highly expedient that an experienced Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector be deputed to the district, upon whom the Collector could for the time devolve the current work of the district.

I think it will be expedient not to submit this report in the ordinary course, but under a confidential cover. Because any orders getting abroad to the effect that there is to be a revision of assessment will set the whole district agog ; and every body will be scheming for reduction. Whatever is done must be done quietly and without ostensible stir.

I prefer postponing my opinion of Mr. Vans Agnew's work till the result of the further operations now recommended.

2nd April 1864.

W. MUIR.

(C O N F I D E N T I A L .)

Note of points settled at Saharunpore in conference with the Commissioner, Collector and Settlement Assistant.

STARTING from the state of things described in the Commissioner's report, and my memorandum, the objects to be kept in view are :—

- (1.) An inquiry, both general and detailed, into the sufficiency and moderation of Mr. Vans Agnew's assessments.
- (2.) Supplemental proceedings for revising the assessments in reference to the orders for a permanent Settlement.
- (3.) Revision of the Chowkoedaree arrangements.
- (4.) Throwing open Settlement Courts throughout the District for the entertainment of suits under Act XIV. 1863, for commutation of rents in kind into money rents.
- (5.) Settlement of the malikana cases.

2. There are a number of minor matters, but these are the leading ones : and of these the third, or Chowkeedaroe revision, cannot be properly taken up at present, for reasons already on record. The final orders of the Supreme Government on the subject may however be expected in time to be carried into effect, while the present agency is yet available.

3. Mr. Wynne furnished me at Saharunpore with an intelligent note on the steps which seemed to him necessary for securing the above objects. An extract of this note may be placed on record with this memorandum.

4. As suggested by Mr. Wynno, the first step will be to classify the estates in each pergunnah. Where small pergunnahs are contiguous and similar in their general features, two or more Pergunnahs might be treated as one pergunnah in this process. Mr. Robertson's local knowledge and experience will much facilitate the classification, which each officer will however be responsible for perfecting to the best of his ability by the opportunities offered in the course of the general proceedings now to be undertaken. The classification, without being unnecessarily minute, will divide into separate classes estates varying materially in their natural capabilities and advantages. Probably not more than three classes, besides the khadir tracts, will be necessary for each pergunnah or cluster of pergunnahs.

5. The rate at which the new jumma falls per acre on the total cultivated and total Malgoozaree areas of each class, will form a most valuable standard for testing the comparative incidence of the Government demand. The test may be made still wider and perhaps truer. The corresponding classes of villages of all the pergunnahs may be thrown together,* and a *district rate*, cultivated and Malgoozaree, thus obtained for each separate class. This will be the more valuable in testing the incidence of the jumma on tracts such as Pergunnah Gungoh, where the jumma is complained of as heavy, or on others as Pergunnah Saharunpore, where it is understood to be unduly light.

6. Further valuable checks may be obtained by the application of average rent rates calculated for each kind of soil.

7. Mr. Vans Agnew's rates (as explained in my former memo.) had reference to the different kinds of soil only in so far as the proportion of the several crops was found to vary upon each. The greater area of sugar-cane or wheat grown on the best kind of soil, raised the rent rate of that soil; but the yield of wheat, &c., on the mutyar soil was not calculated at a different rate from that on *bhoor*. Even with this defect Mr. Vans Agnew's rates form a valuable comparative test. Some doubts have been thrown upon their accuracy. It will be proper that these should be removed, or any errors rectified; and the result of these rates should be brought to bear in the review of assessment now in prospect.

8. But there is no reason why we should not now go further, and do what should have been done in the first instance, *viz.*, deduce from as wide an induction as we can, average rent rates for each kind of soil, based not only on the proportions of the several crops grown on each, but on the actual yield of each, and where rents in kind prevail on rents actually paid. It will not be difficult to collect materials for the formation and testing of these rates during the next few months. Inquiries on the spot from respectable landholders, and from cultivators, checked by any returns of summary or revenue suits or appraisement cases or kham or Court of Wards villages, &c., that may be on record, and compared with the experiments and rates of Mr. E. Thornton,† will supply ample materials for the selection of rates sufficiently approximate to form a valuable and secure standard in estimating actual values. This process may be the more relied on, as the classification of soils in Saharunpore is said to have been most carefully performed and checked, and to be on the whole accurate and trustworthy.

* In this process classes answering to each other in natural capacity would be classed together. The first class of one pergunnah might possibly correspond to the second of another.

† *Note.*—Of course if any fresh experiments of a trustworthy character can be made for testing actual produce, so much the better.

9. Another check will be the result of the jumabundees, where they are in whole or in part, composed of rents in cash. But great care must be taken not to allow the impression to get abroad that the jummas are to be revised and adjusted on the new rent rolls ; otherwise the progress of commutation will be interfered with, and a danger created of collusive reduction of rents.

10. When all these processes have been completed, the jummas produced by the application of each of them, should be brought together, with the particulars contained in Mr. Vans Agnew's assessment books, or such of his entries as may be found the most reliable ; and with all these materials for the guidance of his judgment before him, the revising officer ought, after careful collation and mature deliberation, to be able to determine without difficulty whether the present assessment under Mr. Vans Agnew's Settlement is appropriate or in what respects it should be amended.

11. The same materials will afford ample ground for the second operation, namely, the revision of assessments in reference to their suitability for confirmation in perpetuity. This division of the business, in so far as it can be held to be distinct from the preceding, will have special regard to the assessability of the fallow and waste, where that exceeds the proportion assumed as an admissible margin under the Circular order on Permanent Settlements. The rules in that Circular will of course be held applicable also to all grants and other estates in which a present assessment in perpetuity may not be found practicable.

12. Besides the review of the assessment, there will be some considerable labor involved in the revision of records. The No. II. and III. Statements do not correspond with the Khuteonics, but with the Khusraks made some time before. They ought to show the latest facts as contained in the Khuteonics.

13. The entries in the table of jummas calculated at the assumed rates should be framed on the rates for each kind of soil, as proposed above, para. 8.

14. The business contemplated in the two preceding paras. will be conducted by one central office for the whole district under the immediate charge of Mr. Wynne, to whom will be attached Nund Kishore. It will be necessary to relieve Nund Kishore from all other duty, in order that he may efficiently attend to this work and to the decision of suits for commutation of rent.

15. The other work was apportioned as follows :—

Mr. Robertson,...	...	...	...	...	Saharnnpore Tehseel.
„ Wynne, ..	...	...	...	...	Nukoor Tehseel.
„ Daniell, ...	...	...	...	...	Deobun Tehseel.

So soon as Mr. Wynne can see his way beyond Nukoor, he will proceed to take up the Roorkee Tehseel also.

16. The third or Chowkedaree revision must, as before stated, lie over.

17. The fourth matter, or commutation of rents in kind, should be entered upon at once. A proclamation, as proposed by Mr. Wynne, will issue in every Tehseel, and as far as possible in every village, to the effect that “ Act XIV. 1863, giving authority for the trial by Settlement Officers of suits brought by either proprietors or tenants to commute rents in kind into money rents, having been passed after the greater part of the Settlement proceedings was completed, the Government has now directed that applications for commutation as above shall be received, and decided under the above Act. Any persons therefore desiring to bring such suits should do so at once, while the special establishment provided by Government for the purpose remains available.”

18. Suits of this nature have been extensively adjudicated in the Boolundshuhur and Moozuffurnuggur Districts. The circumstances especially of the latter district must closely resemble those of Saharunpore. The Collector should obtain from Mr. Martin some specimens of the mode in which these suits are treated and the principles on which the money rents are adjusted. The difficulties which Mr. Wynne apprehends will not be found so formidable as he anticipates, though the work is undoubtedly very delicate and will require the exercise of special care and judgment.

19. There is no objection to the trial of the plan proposed by Mr. Wynne for encouraging the giving of pottas at money rates to tenants at will, who now pay in kind, but where there is no prescriptive title, it must be clearly understood that the option of giving or withholding such pottas for more than the current year rests with the proprietors.

20. The fifth business, or adjustment of the Malikana cases, will be taken up either wholly by Mr. Wynne (in whose circle most of the cases lie) or by each officer in his own circle, as they find opportunity. These cases will no doubt be best decided upon the spot.

21. The map shewing village boundaries is to be compared with the Shujrahs, and these latter with the village plans. Where there are discrepancies, and the Shujras are clearly right, the village plans will be corrected accordingly in red ink. I have given orders for sending back the village plans to the Collector.

22. A variety of subordinate questions were brought forward by Messrs. Robertson and Wynne, and instructions given in communication with the Commissioner for their disposal; but these being matters of detail, need not be noticed here.

23. It will be necessary to relieve the Collector by additional aid, more especially as it is proposed to expedite the work by the assignment, as above shown, of a portion to Mr. Daniell, who very readily and cheerfully expressed himself prepared to take it up.

24. If no Assistant with powers can be deputed, it will be necessary to aid by the deputation of some experienced Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate.

25. The Collector will submit as early as possible, i. e., so soon as he and Mr. Wynne see their way generally as to the agency needful for carrying out these operations, a statement of the establishment that will be necessary. Meanwhile they were authorized to entertain a writer and a few hands in anticipation, as it would evidently be bad economy to keep the present supervising agency unemployed, or not employed to the best advantage.

26. These instructions will be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor, and with His Honor's approval a copy will, in order to save time, be sent at once to the Commissioner for information and guidance. The original will be sent to Allahabad to be laid before my colleague for his concurrence,—after which it will be recorded.

WYNNE TAL : }
5th July 1864. }

(Sd.) W. MUIR.

Extract from Mr. Wynne's Memo. on the Settlement Work remaining to be effected.

In my opinion the first step should be to draw up the Nos. II. III. and IV. Statements afresh in the office, entering the two areas in acres in correspondence with the areas entered in the Khuteonee.

Simultaneously, proclamation should be made most widely, that in all "butae" villages money rents will be fixed if either zemindar or assamee desires the

change. The leading representatives of each side in each village might then be sent for, their respective claims reduced to writing, and a period given for private adjustment. In all cases of dispute, the matter might be postponed till the cold weather, when it could be settled at the same time as the village is inspected (as it must be inspected before the jumma can be finally reported on.)

The only chance of avoiding the engendering of bad blood between the zemindars and assamees is to decide the rent rates on the spot in full conclave of the inhabitants.

Moreover with this object in view, the several villages may be inspected, without giving the people reason to think that the jummas are to be generally altered. Whether the Government demand were or were not finally altered, it would be most desirable that the matter should be kept quiet during the investigation.

Next as to the principle to be adopted in fixing the rent rates, it appears to me that the principle most readily acquiesced in by both parties, and therefore though not theoretically the best, the least likely to engender bad blood, is that such rent rates should be fixed as will give an amount equal to that of the Government jumma. In fact in such a general alteration of the mode of payment, no other basis of calculation is available. No market money rate is discoverable. No rates prevail in the neighbourhood from which fair and equitable rates for the village in question can be drawn up.

From what I have been able to discover, there is risk of two evils in this process of commutation ; (1) that the zemindar, looking on the fixing of money rates as a partial acknowledgment of a certain right, nearly approaching to a proprietary right, or at least to a right of occupancy, will be much set against the measure ; (2) that though money rates may be entered in the Government paper, yet the rent will, as before, be called in kind.

I think both of those dangers will be overcome, perhaps wholly so, if the Settlement Officer at the time of decision of these cases can prevail on the zemindar to give pottas at the rate fixed, for three or four years to such assamees, as, according to provisions advocated by the Board of Revenue, will in future be considered to have no right of occupancy. In that pottah the fact that the cultivator is merely a tenant at will, may be stated in the clearest terms. The proprietary right of the zemindar will thus be protected, while the tenant holding at fixed money rates for three years will learn the advantage of the change, and will not at the end of them consent to go back to "kunkoot."

Next comes the main operation—that of investigating the fairness of the assessment, adjusting it when necessary with a view to its being made permanent, and reporting on the reasons for the final decision.

One step (whether the first or not depends on the *modus operandi*) is to group the villages into classes. A glance at the coloured map attached to the Settlement Report will show how several of these classes could be formed at once. Take for instance the marked line of division between the Banjur and Khadir, or that between the villages of Rampoor which are irrigated by canals and those which depend solely upon scanty well irrigation. It is evident that the same rates cannot with safety be applied to both of these groups, and they might be distinguished without going to the spot.

Or as an alternative, these groups might be formed during the tour of inspection in the cold weather, and this would, in my opinion, be by far the preferable course.

Another step is to form revenue rates by which the several villages may be compared. The rates given in the Settlement Report have been found useless for this purpose. They have (Nund Kishore tells me) been incorrectly calculated, and indeed

they show signs of incorrectness on their face. The third class of soil is in some pergunahs rated higher than the second. In others the non-irrigated land is rated higher than irrigated land of the same class.

New rates may be formed in one or other of two ways :—

- (1.) Adopting Mr. Vans Agnew's total jumma for any particular group or tract, an average rate may be deduced by dividing the jumma by the number of cultivated acres in it. Differential rates for the different classes of soil may then be formed by considering that (for instance) irrigated Meesum should be so much above and unirrigated Bhoodah so much below the average. The objection to this process is that the differential rate rests on an artificial basis, not being founded on investigation into the real relative rents of the several classes of soil.
- (2.) The process by which Mr. Vans Agnew's rates were gained may be tried over again, the calculations being run through afresh, and the results not accepted of necessity or rigidly, but as modified by the results of independent enquiry, during the tour of inspection in the cold season. During the process Mr. Vans Agnew's total assessment (being taken as correct) would, as above, be kept in sight as the amount to be given by the rates when applied. But there would be this difference, that in this process the operation would be natural, an induction from ascertained data upwards ; whereas in the former process, it would be the unnatural one of a deduction of the details from an assumed whole.

A third step would be the classification of the several villages in each group according to their qualities, and this could only be done on personal inspection.

Seeing then that so much must depend on the work of inspection during the khureef and rubhee seasons, I recommend that the data for all the three steps be collected during those seasons, that is, that groups be formed, the component villages of each graduated, and distinctive rates calculated by the settling officer during the ensuing agricultural year. At the end of it the work of partial re-assessment and final report will, with such data, be a work of comparatively short time.

During the course of such inspection all the miscellaneous work remaining—commutation of rates in kind; decision of the Malikana cases, examination of grants—might be completed. These miscellaneous operations would best be entrusted to the officer employed in revision of assessment. The success of two of them at least depends on the amount of influence which the officer can exercise over the zemindar, and the confidence felt in him results from as long an acquaintance with him as is possible. Deliberate progress is, in my opinion, a prime quality in all Settlement operations, I therefore beg to recommend that the whole of the operations be distributed over the next two cold seasons.

APPENDIX.

From—J. VANS AGNEW, ESQ., *Offy. Collr. and Settlement Officer, Seharunpore, (No. 25.)*

To—F. WILLIAMS, ESQ., *Commissioner, 1st Division, Meerut.*

SIR,—I have the honour to report the revision of the settlement of the Seharunpore District under the provisions of Regulation IX. of 1833.

2. As general descriptions of the district are to be found in the Settlement Reports of Messrs. Grant, Thornton, Edgeworth, &c., and in Thornton's Gazetteer, it is unnecessary for me to go over the same ground again, I shall therefore confine myself to noticing such changes as have occurred during the term of the late settlement in the conformation of the district, and of the fiscal sub-divisions into which it is divided.

3. The southern boundary dividing Seharunpore from Moozuffernuggur being exceedingly irregular and inconvenient, and there being some isolated* villages of Seharunpore in Moozuffernuggur and *vice versa*, it was altered and straightened in the year 1841 by order of Government, No. 796, of 30th October, 1837.

By this arrangement 134 villages, assessed at Rs. 1,06,092, were struck off the rent-roll of this district, and 95 villages bearing a jumma amounting to Rs. 71,657 were brought upon the rent-roll, which was thus diminished by Rs. 34,435.

4. All the interior fiscal sub-divisions were recast. When Mr. Thornton's report was written they stood thus.

<i>In the Huzoor Tehseel.</i>		<i>In the Sirsawah Tuhseeldaree.</i>	
Pergunnah Seharunpore.		Pergunnah Sirsawah	
Ditto Mulhypore.		Ditto Soetanpore.	
Ditto Mozufferabad.		Ditto Nukoor.	
Ditto Jehangeeraabad.		Ditto Jumalgarh.	
Ditto Belut.		<i>In the Jowalapore Tuhseeldaree.</i>	
Ditto Fyzabad.		Pergunnah Jowrassee.	
Ditto Talooka Putehur.		Ditto Jowalapore.	
		Ditto Roorkee.	
<i>In the Deobun Tuhseeldaree.</i>		<i>Tuppah Sukroudah Kheree.</i>	
Pergunnah Deobun.		<i>In the Thannah Bhowun Tuhseeldaree.</i>	
Ditto Rampore.		Pergunnah Thannah Bhowun.	
Ditto Munglour, forming a separate Peshkar.		Ditto Nanoutah.	
Ditto Umbetta, which is maafce.		Ditto Katih.	
		Ditto Gungoh.	
		Ditto Chousuth Kheree .	

Jungle Kheree,	...	...	...	84,377	Acres.
Do. Kansrow,	...	...	...	18,794	do.
Do. Puthree Nuddee,...	...	...	...	39,249	do.

and the southern slope of the Sewalick hills.

5. These boundaries were altered by Mr. Edgeworth, Officiating Collector, in 1841, and the sanction of Government was obtained on 11th February, 1842. One hundred and thirty-four muhals assessed at Rs. 1,06,092 and the Thannah Bhowun Tuhseeldaree were included in the Moozuffernuggur District, and 95 muhals assessed at Rs. 78,048 were received into the Seharunpore District. Tuppehs Kheree and Sukroudah, Talookas Putehur and Jubburheree, and Pergunnahs Jehangeeraabad, Mulheepore, Chousuth Kheree, and Jumalgarh were broken up, and their villages included in other pergunnahs. Four tubseeldarees and 15 pergunnahs were formed, containing

in all 1,820 villages, including 23 villages of Umbehta, but not counting the jungle grant lands. The district rent-roll was Rs. 10,12,120.

6. In 1853-54 the pergunnah boundaries were again changed by Messrs. Craigie and Ross, Collectors. The same number of tuhseeldarees and pergunnahs remained, but Pergunnah Behut was broken up and included in Fyzabad, which was thence called Fyzabad Behut. A new pergunnah of Hurrowrah was created, including many villages of Mozufferabad. In the Deobun Tuhseeldaree the Katha Pergunnah was broken up, and a new Nagul Pergunnah was formed, including many villages formerly of Pergunnah Deobun. In Roorkee Tuhseeldaree the Jourassee Pergunnah was amalgamated with Pergunnah Roorkee, and a new Bhugwanpore Pergunnah was formed, containing many villages of Roorkee and Jourassee.

In Tuhseel Nukoor four pergunnahs of the same names remain, but many villages have been interchanged from one to the other.

7. At this time there were 1,904 villages; to these were subsequently added 27 Grants, one village (Laljecowallah) from the Bijnour District, and one village (Kishenpoora), divided off from Asrakhorce—total 1,933, of which three have since disappeared—viz., Mahomed Aleepore taken up for the Ganges Canal, and two (Hajee-poorah, Mohuddeepore) included in the Government Stud Farm. One thousand nine hundred and thirty muhals remain, of which the jumma was Rs. 10,83,923, i.e.,—

Of the villages whose jummas have now been revised,	...	10,34,828
Of ditto not revised, owing to non-expiration of their terms of settlement,...	...	37,618
Of Grant villages,	...	11,479
		<u>10,83,923</u>

They now stand thus:—

<i>In the Huzoor Tuhseel.</i>		<i>In the Nukoor Tuhseelee.</i>	
Pergunnah Seharanpore.		Pergunnah Nukoor.	
Ditto Hurrowrah.		Ditto Sirsawah.	
Ditto Mozufferabad.		Ditto Soollanpore.	
Ditto Fyzabad.		Ditto Gungoh.	
<i>In the Deobun Tuhseeldaree.</i>		<i>In the Roorkee Tuhseelee.</i>	
Pergunnah Deobun.		Pergunnah Roorkee, Jourassee.	
Ditto Nagul-Katha.		Ditto Munglour.	
Ditto Rampore.		Ditto Jowalapore.	
		Ditto Bhugwanpore.	

and the slopes of the Sewalik hills.

9. There are now four tuhseeldarees and 15 pergunnahs. In thus substituting compact for straggling and scattered sub-divisions, no doubt much benefit is obtained, but there is also this drawback, that many valuable records and papers are rendered useless for purposes of reference and comparison, and all statements, lists, volumes of plans, &c., made according to the old pergunnah-bundee must be re-arranged before they can be made use of.

10. Annexed in Appendix A. are sketch maps exhibiting the present pergunnahs, and showing whence the villages composing them have been received.

11. The three jungles are now considered to belong to the pergunnahs in which they are situated; they were surveyed and divided into 114 jungle grants, of which 107 are settled according to the Rules for Grant Lands.

12. Mr. Thornton reported the settlement of 20 pergunnahs and of Talooka Putehur, and Tuppehs Kheree and Sukroudah, and sanction of Government was obtained on the 27th of April, 1840. Pergunnah Munglour had previously been settled by Mr. Plowden in 1835. Pergunnah Umbehta was entirely maafee. The total jumma of the assessed portion of the district was Rs. 10,04,567.

13. The unassessed portion consisted of six khalisa villages containing resumed maafee, 39 resumed maafee villages of which Mr. Conolly was making the settlement, 124 maafee mouzahs, including Pergunnah Umbehta, and those in which the maafee investigation was still going on, and three tracts of jungle. Of the six khalisa villages containing resumed maafee, Mr. Edgeworth assessed five and Mr. Conolly one. The total jumma being Rs. 25,658 khalisa and Rs. 2,657 maafee.

What he left; who assessed it; and the amounts fixed on khalisa maafee for life, and jungle grants?

14. Of the 39 resumed maafee villages, the jumma of 36 was fixed by Mr. Conolly and reported by Mr. Edgeworth; their jumma amounted to Rs. 26,159, being 23,066 khalisa and Rs. 3,093 maafee for life. One village (Chundeyna Pāl) was made over to the Moozuffernuggur District, and two were released in perpetuity.

Of the 124 maafee mouzahs 82 were resumed and assessed with Rs. 19,388 khalisa and Rs. 18,880 maafee for life. Twenty-three villages were released in perpetuity and 15 were included in the Moozuffernuggur District. Three were assessed along with the lands of Qusbah Seharunpore and one was unassessed as it contained no cultivation.

Four villages bearing a jumma of Rs. 286 khalisa and Rs. 2,580 maafee were at this time received from Moozuffernuggur.

15. The assessment of the villages of Munglour proving excessive was revised by Mr. Edgeworth by order of the Sudder Board of Revenue, No. 78, of 26th February 1841, and a reduction of Rs. 5,162 was effected; Mr. Plowden's jumma being Rs. 52,200 and Mr. Edgeworth's Rs. 47,038.

16. Mr. Edgeworth reported the settlement sanctioned by Government Order No. 5263, dated 19th December, 1845, of in all 216 villages, 18 of which were new muhals formed by dividing one muhal into two or more, viz:—

Names of muhals mentioned in Mr. Thornton's report.	Names of new muhals formed by Mr. Edgeworth.	Net increase.
Seharunpore, ...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Durah Milkanah, ... 2. Ditto Rajpoorah, ... 3. Ditto Kote Tullah, ... 4. Ditto Aulee, ... 5. Ditto Shewpooree, ... 6. Chuck Khanoo, ... 	5
Deobun, ...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deobun Khalisa, ... 2. Ditto Resumed, ... 3. Noorpore, ... 	2
Rampore, ...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rampore Khalisa, ... 2. Ditto Resumed, ... 	1
Gungoh, ... Khanpore, ...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gungoh Khalisa, ... 2. Ditto Resumed, ... 3. Khanpore, ... 	1
Ramsuhai Wallah, ... Pergunnah Umbehta, ...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ramsuhai Wallah, ... 2. Chuck Ditto ditto, ... 	1
Munglour, ...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Munglour Khalisa, ... 2. Ditto Resumed, ... 	1
Nugla, ...	1. Nugla Cheenah Puttee, ...	
Cheenah, ...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Liburheree, ... 2. Nuglah Cheenah Puttee, ... 3. Hurajoulee, ... 3. Ditto Ditto Puttee Deh, ... 	2
Sosaree, ...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sosaree Kulon, ... 2. Ditto Khoord, ... 	1
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rajoopore, ... 2. Chuchroulee, ... 3. Bursce, ... 4. Shojapore, ... 	Four received from Moozuffernuggur District.

N.B.—One village was received from and two made over to Moozuffernuggur.

17. Orders of the Sudder Board of Revenue, dated 18th October, 1839, No. 342, were received to lease the three junglo tracts above named to persons possessing the means of bringing them under cultivation. Accordingly Mr. Edgeworth in 1840 took engagements from certain parties. The arrangements proposed by him, however, were not sanctioned, and the new rules for grant lands coming into force, grants were let at different times by Messrs. Davidson, Craigie, and Ross, as per following abstract. In some instances the muhals formed by Mr. Edgeworth were allowed to remain, but generally new boundaries were laid down, and new arrangements were made.

18. *Abstract of Settlement of Jungle Grants.*

By what Officer settled.	No. and name of Grants.	From and to what period settled.		Demand.	
				Lowest.	Highest.
		From	To	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Mr. Davidson, Collector,	3 Puthree Nuddee, ...	1844-45,	1890-91, ...	58 13 3	4,823 14 6
Ditto, ...	5 Do and Kherce, ...	Do.	Do., ...	81 0 9	6,645 13 4
Ditto, ...	1 Kherce, ...	1846-47,	Do., ...	7 3 6	591 15 0
Ditto, ...	8 Puthree Nuddee, ...	1838-39,	1884-85, ...	30 9 1	2,837 9 2
Ditto, ...	2 Ditto, ...	1842-43,	1888-89, ...	13 12 6	1,288 9 9
Ditto, ...	1 Ditto, ...	1841-42,	1887-88, ...	2 15 6	243 5 0
Ditto, ...	3 Ditto, ...	1845-46,	1890-91, ...	45 15 3	3,766 14 11
Ditto, ...	1 Ditto, ...	Do.,	1891-92, ...	2 2 1	174 11 3
Ditto, ...	10 Ditto, ...	Do.,	1884-85, ...	63 8 3	5,616 13 11
Ditto, ...	3 Kherce, ...	Do.,	1894-95, ...	437 6 0	2,723 8 0
Ditto, ...	1 Kansrow, ...	1844-45,	1891-92, ...	6 2 0	502 3 0
Ditto, ...	6 Ditto, ...	1843-44,	1889-90, ...	26 11 6	2,241 15 1
Ditto, ...	1 Kherce, ...	1844-45,	1890-91, ...	28 2 0	2,306 4 0
Ditto, ...	6 Ditto, ...	Do.,	Do., ...	50 15 8	4,145 6 10
Ditto, ...	7 Ditto, ...	1847-48,	1896-97, ...	518 0 1	2,800 0 2
Mr. Craigie, Collector, ...	6 Ditto, ...	1850-51,	Do., ...	21 2 8	1,740 13 1
Mr. Davidson, do., ...	2 Puthree Nuddee, ...	1843-44,	1889-90, ...	9 2 5	750 2 9
Ditto, ...	1 Ditto, ...	1845-46,	1884-85, ...	6 7 1	528 2 1
Ditto, ...	2 Kansrow, ...	1844-45,	1890-91, ...	16 7 10	1,341 1 4
Mr. Craigie, Collector, ...	9 Kherce & 3 Kansrow, ...	1850-51,	1879-80, ...	4,951 13 9	7,940 1 5
Mr. Ross, Collector, ...	5 Kherce, ...	1857-58,	1903-04, ...	40 10 3	3,362 6 2
Ditto, ...	5 Ditto, ...	Do.,	1904-05, ...	36 9 0	2,992 13 9
Ditto, ...	2 Ditto, ...	1854-55,	Do., ...	16 2 4	1,140 13 2
Ditto, ...	4 Ditto, ...	1859-60,	1890-91, ...	40 0 0	3,143 0 0
Ditto, ...	10 Ditto, ...	Do.,	1905-06, ...	77 0 0	6,798 0 0
		Total, ...		6,595 13 6	70,446 4 8

19. These settlements were all confirmed by Government, and are all in force with the exception of six grants which have been given up, or taken from the grantee on account of the non-fulfilment of the terms of the lease.

Date of relinquishment.	Names.	Where situated.	Remarks.
1854	Mooldaspor, alias Mohun, ...	Kherce.	In all these the fine enjoined by the rules for Grant Lands has been duly levied.
1855	Nusseerpore Jubbeeran, ...	Puthree Nuddee.	
1856	Mozufferpore Mujahid, ...	Ditto.	
1859	Bussehrak Mobarikpore, ...	Ditto.	
1856	Mujahidpore Sutteewallah, ...	Kansrow.	
1858	Lalwallah, ...	Ditto.	

20. There remain eight grants which have never been taken up by any lessee, viz. :—

Dhoul Koond.
Koonjabun.
Thapul.
Moreneewallah.
Lalloowallah.
Undhereewallah.
Sookeewallah.

These seven are situated in the Kansrow Forest, near the foot of the Sewalick hills; the ground is stony, and uneven, and water scarce.

Moozufferpore-Mujhara is an island opposite to Hurdwar where most of the pilgrims encamp. No offers having been made for the first seven, they are, under the name of "Bhood," annually let, along with the "Kholes," to a contractor for jungle produce.

The last is to some extent culturable, but it is considered undesirable, by allowing the land to be broken up, to deprive the frequenters of the fair of an open space whereon to pitch their tents.

21. In July, 1861, the three grants, Nusseerpore, Mujahidpore, and Lalwallah, were re-settled. The lands being cleared, and on account of the famine there being a demand for them, I asked for and obtained offers as for ordinary village lands. The offers made and accepted were for Nusseerpore, Rs. 2,750, the price of the land, and Rs. 850, the yearly jumma; for Mujahidpore Rs. 800, the price of the land, and Rs. 138 annual jumma; and for Lalwallah Rs. 1,010 price, and Rs. 126 jumma.

22. Confirmation of these Settlements is herein requested, and orders regarding Nusseerpore with reference to the annexed correspondence.

NUSSEERPORE.

Government order	No. 5347,	dated 21st December,	1846
Sudder Board's	No. 358,	,, 14th August,	1855
Government order	No. 704,	,, 17th June,	1858
Commissioner's	No. 185,	,, 19th May,	1862 with
Sudder Board's	No. 299,	,, 9th May,	1872.
Collector's report	No. 197,	,, 18th July,	1862
Commissioner's	No. 308,	,, 18th August,	1862
Collector's	No. 251,	,, 9th September,	1862
Commissioner's letter	No. 205,	,, 13th September,	1858

MUJAHIDPORE AND LALWALLAH.

23. The total result of the non-expired settlement was as follows :—

Total Jumma of the 1 Settlement.

	Amount.	Deductions of jumma on account of land taken for public purposes and summary settlement, &c.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amount assessed or reported by Mr. Thornton, ...	10,04,567	1,31,878	8,72,694
Jumma of 6 khalisa villages, ...	25,658	402	25,256
Do. of 89 resumed maafee villages, ...	23,066	7,167	15,899
Do. of 124 maafee villages, ...	19,388	1,023	9,150
Do. of 4 villages received from Moozuffernuggur, ...	286	...	286
Total, ...	10,72,966	1,42,681	9,30,285
Jumma of 91 villages received from Moozuffernuggur since Mr. Thornton's Settlement, ...	71,657	998	70,654
Increase of rusdee jummas, ...	5,826	...	5,826
Do. of jumma by summary settlements, ...	762	...	762
Do. of ditto of 4 toufeer villages, ...	522	...	522
Maafee villages resumed, ...	35,414	...	35,414
Total, ...	11,87,147	1,50,674	10,36,473
Jumma of 14 villages whose terms of settlement have not yet expired, ...	11,479	...	11,479
Do. of 105 jungle grants in the year 1859-60, being the year of the late settlement in which the last grant was leased, ...	37,616	...	37,616
Total, ...	...	...	10,85,568

Total proposed assessment.

24. The assessment of the whole district on the last year of the expired settlement, and the revised assessment now proposed, are here given in juxtaposition, and according to the present pergunnahs.

Jumma of 1859-60 of Villages now composing Pergunnahs.

							Jumma of 1859-60.	Proposed revised jumma.
							Rs.	Rs.
Pergunnah Seharunpore,	...	...	...	...	...	...	88,310	84,927
Ditto Hurourah,	...	...	...	...	...	...	79,224	80,188
Ditto Fyzabad,	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,006	48,012
Ditto Mozufferabad,	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,090	35,679
Total of Seharunpore Tuhseel,							2,44,630	2,48,806
Pergunnah Roorkee,	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,418	45,301
Ditto Jowalapore,	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,554	32,118
Ditto Bhugwanpore,	...	...	...	...	...	...	78,581	77,812
Ditto Munglour,	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,786	92,505
Total of Roorkee Tuhseel,							2,40,039	2,45,536
Pergunnah Nukoor,	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,672	62,061
Ditto Gungoh,	...	...	...	...	...	...	83,301	79,827
Ditto Sirsawah,	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,804	59,728
Ditto Sooltanpore,	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,495	53,381
Total of Nukoor Tuhseel,							2,55,274	2,54,997
Pergunnah Deobun,	...	...	...	...	...	...	98,670	98,011
Ditto Nagul,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,01,477	99,969
Ditto Rampore,	...	...	...	...	...	...	96,378	1,03,241
Total of Deobun Tuhseel,							2,96,525	3,01,221
GRAND TOTAL OF DISTRICT,							10,36,474	10,50,560

Data on which framed.
Measurements.

25. The measurement of the district which was effected on the Punjab or plane-table system by the putwarees under the supervision of Nund Kishore, Deputy Collector, and a small additional establishment in aid of the usual tuhseel staff, was drawing near completion in 1857, when a sudden stop was put to all operations by the breaking out of the disturbances of May, 1857. On the 4th December of the same year an order of Government, No. 339, directed the suspension of settlement work for one year.

26. On the restoration of order and the resumption of operations, the results of the outbreak, as affecting the subject of this report, were the confiscation of the

* villages herein noted, and the flight of numerous zemindars and cultivators who were known or supposed to have taken part in the disturbances; and it became a question for decision whether the shujrehs and khusrabs, considering the time that

*38 whole villages.
68 portions or 3·3 per cent.
of the whole district.

had elapsed since their completion, and considering the crisis the district had gone through, would suffice as a basis of assessment, or whether revisions and alterations on an extensive scale would be required. The measurements were totally concluded in April, 1858, and it was obvious that no progress could be made till assessments were made and given out; all enquiries and tests proved incontestably the measurements to have been exceedingly well executed, and the papers to have been excellent records of the *statu quo* when they were prepared. It was thought that the villages were more likely to return to their old state than to remain as an extraordinary social con-

vulsion had temporarily rendered them. Of some the cultivation had fallen off, and the inhabitants were either in disgrace or in hiding. Other villages had enriched themselves by plunder, or had received accessions of cultivators who had deserted the weaker for the stronger communities, but were likely to return when confidence became completely restored.

It was therefore resolved to accept the measurements and khusrahs generally, only revising where any absolute necessity was apparent, and to frame the assessment upon them. Subsequently the drought and famine pressing heavily on some parts of the district and benefiting others (those where water was obtainable) altered very much the condition of villages and the areas of cultivation, but it is probable that by degrees, when the effect of the outbreak and of the drought has passed away (and this is happening with extraordinary rapidity), the data contained in the above papers will again represent very fairly the average condition of almost all the estates in the district. The correctness of areas recorded, and of the classification of soils, was put to the test when the khuteounces were prepared, and it was found that the people generally admitted their correctness, and distributed their quotas of rent accordingly.

27. With regard to the amount of irrigated land recorded, the same difficulty was experienced which is noticed in the 6th paragraph of Mr. Thornton's report. Absolute correctness is an impossibility, but it must be admitted that a nearer approach to it might have been made. The number of acres under well-irrigation in the accompanying papers must always be taken *cum grano*, and were so treated by me in weighing the productive capabilities of villages, more stress being often laid on the possibility or otherwise, and on the cost of constructing kuchha wells than upon the extent of land recorded as "chahiee."

28. The extent of land recorded as "dofuslee" must also be received with due caution, but little reliance can be placed upon it.

29. While on the subject of the measurement it should be mentioned that the Kheree, Kansrow, and Sukronda jungles were not surveyed along with the rest of the district. They were afterwards divided into grants, given to grantees, and the contents of each roughly computed. Mr. Dodsworth was deputed in 1853 to survey them; discrepancies naturally appeared between the areas supposed to have been given to the grantees, and those discovered by actual measurement.

The correspondence which ensued regarding the adjustment of this matter is noted in the margin.

It resulted in the slight reduction of Rs. 1,053 of the Government Revenue.

30. The revised map of the district including Mr. Dodsworth's surveys has been long promised, but has not yet made its appearance.

31. The denominations of soils used are "Rousli," "Dakur," and "Blood;"—*vide* Mr. Thornton's Settlement Report, para. 4, and "Meesun"—*vide* para. 5.

32. Plans and registers of possession (shujrehs and khusrahs) were prepared by the putwarces for every town or qusbah in the district, and nuzool land and houses have been coloured yellow in the plans. The preparation of the plan of Seharunpor Khas being too large an undertaking ameens were employed. These papers if carefully preserved will be of great value as records for reference in cases of disputed possession in towns.

33. The first step towards assessing was to prepare statements for each of the 15 pergunnahs which should contain in a convenient and condensed form all the information required in order to form an opinion as to the value of their component villages.

The heading adopted was the following, which was found in practice to be very useful, and to require no alteration.

34. Pergunnah maps were also prepared showing the rates of the former, and after the revised assessment was framed others showing the rates of the proposed jummas (*vide* Appendices B. and C.).

Rate maps.

35. In a copy of the district map all the artificial irrigation by wells and canals, as also the *khadir* land, where none is required, was represented by distinctive colors. The object of this being to throw into strong relief and exhibit clearly the extent and position of the unirrigated tracts.

Irrigation maps.

36. There was also a notice of each village drawn out on the spot by the Settlement Officer, or by a Covenanted Joint Magistrate,—the former has visited a large proportion of the villages, and believes himself, though he has not seen every one, to be well acquainted with the peculiarities and capabilities of all parts of the district.

Notes on villages.

37. The information regarding each village prepared in the vernacular was most voluminous, *viz.*—a full description by the canoongoe, by the moonscrib at the time of measurement, and by the tihseeldar; also *douls* by the tihseeldars and canoongoe, and Deputy Collector; and lists of the good, medium, and indifferent villages in each *pér-gunnah*, &c., &c.

Vernacular mouzas papers.

38. Rent and revenue-rates were also worked out upon the basis of Mr. Thornton's produce tables. *Kunkoots* were made, and enquiries instituted as to the probable average produce per acre by my predecessors, Messrs. Spankie and Simson, and by the Deputy Collectors, Mr. Morgan and Nundkishore, and the tihseeldars. The result being as might naturally have been expected very similar to the old tables,* they were adopted and applied to the acreage exhibited in the new plane-table measurement. The quantity of each description of crop raised thus estimated, the price was calculated according to the average price current of the twenty years of the expired settlement. It is probable that the average of prices of agricultural produce during the present settlement will be considerably higher than those of the late settlement. Increased facilities of carriage, rail-roads, canals, and the introduction of European capital and enterprise, will certainly operate in equalizing prices throughout India, and with reference to other countries. They have hitherto been low here, and will surely rise, and therefore an assessment based on past averages will have a tendency to become lighter year by year.

Rent and revenue-ra.

Vide Appendix No. D.

Data and statistics such as the above, and the multifarious other sources of information bearing upon the subject, which must all be taken together into consideration, enable a Settlement Officer to form a general idea of the relative capabilities of villages and *pérgunnahs*. They are however all hypothetical, and liable to error.

39. The only perfectly reliable and trustworthy basis for assessment is the *real assets*—the actual rent paid as exhibited in the jumma-bundee; but this can only be ascertained in villages where there is a zemindar, and a separate cultivator paying him a money-rent. *Vide* Mr. Thornton's report, para. 45, to which a reference is particularly requested.

Rates formed on the basis of money-rents, untrustworthy.

In this district, however, the zemindar is generally himself the cultivator, and he, should he keep a record of the amount of produce, renders a true one to no Government official; and where there are tenants, they almost always pay in kind. The jumma-bundees show only the proportion of gross produce paid to the proprietor, which is very often one-half. The amount is nowhere given. The total number of villages in which the owners are also the cultivators is 172. In 680 villages the tenants pay their rents in kind. In 760 villages they pay partly in money and partly in kind, and in 169 villages money-rents only prevail. Besides being so much in a minority, money-rents are clearly abnormal, and it is highly probable that they seldom obtain,—excepting under peculiar circumstances, and where the cultivator has some claim to consideration and to easy terms, either from being a kinsman of the zemindar, or from holding long on easy terms, or, from wherever derived, from some undefined but understood right to a share in the proprietor's dues. One proof of the favourable nature of

the money-rents here is the great struggle always going on for them on the part of the tenants, and for payment in kind on that of the zemindars. *All* the tenants in this district wish for the former, and, it appears to me, consider them to convey a *quasi* proprietary title, and the zemindars *never* concede them willingly. If an assessment were heavy, and the money-rates full ones, it is probable that all tenants would prefer grain payments, which vary in amount in proportion to the goodness or badness of the seasons. Any conclusions therefore as to the productiveness of a village, or number of villages founded upon an average of the money-rents actually paid in them, would be deceptive and fallacious.

Pergunnah rates, based upon existing money-rents, were therefore rejected as untrustworthy and as being always too low.

40. The general idea under which the revision was commenced was that the District rent-roll would remain nearly the same in amount as it then stood ; that the revenue derivable from the cultivation of the waste lands of Fyzabad, Mozuffera-
bad, Bhugwanpore, Roorkee, and Jowalapore, together with increased canal-irriga-
tion and increased population, would cover the reduction which seemed advisable in
the thirsty tracts of Nagul, Deobun, Nukoor, and Gungoh ; as well as the reduction
of the whole revenue demand from nominally two-thirds to half-assets. I say nomi-
nally, because a reference to para. 34 of Mr. Thornton's report will show that in
his opinion he had stopped "far short of a fair demand."

41. In 1838, 5,030 acres were irrigated from the canal, and last year, 57,160
acres,

				Acres.
Ganges Canal, ...	...	...	...	{ 14,656 Rabbce.
				{ 6,464 Khureef.
Jumna Canal.				Beegahs.
1859-60, ...	...	...	...	1,04,268.65
1860-61, ...	...	...	...	1,51,713.90
1861-62, ...	...	...	...	1,30,412.10

42. He considered that in certain highly cultivated estates only a fair jumma				having been attained, no alteration would here-
In Pergunnah Seharunpore,	39			after be required, and the Government (<i>vide</i> margin)
Ditto Hurroorah,	31			gave a pledge* that the demand upon them should
Ditto Fyzabad,	9			not be enhanced until the <i>malgoozaree</i> rate of all conti-
Ditto Mozufferabad,	10			guous villages should exceed their <i>malgoozaree</i> rate.
Ditto Roorkee,	10			
Ditto Jowalapore,	2			This pledge has been acted up to in the present
Ditto Bhugwanpore,	45			revision, although the jummas of a good many vil-
Ditto Munglour,	13			lages would, but for it, have been raised.
Ditto Nukoor,	17			
Ditto Sooltanpore,	13			In the remaining villages of the district he
Ditto Gungoh,	10			looked for enhancement at future settlements.
Ditto Sirsawah,	27			
Ditto Deobun,	34			
Ditto Rampore,	22			
Ditto Nagul,	32			
Total, ...	314			

43. In all probability, taking the whole number of muthals, his total demand was not more than half-asset. The question naturally arises—how did it *work*? What results are observable on the conclusion of the term of his settlement?

44. The Government revenue of Rs. 10,36,473 per annum was *all* realized, with the exception of Rs. 11,523, remitted on account of land taken up for public purposes.

Rs. 10,534, unavoidable injury to estates from diluvion and inundations.

Rs. 3,212 rent-free lands, which were released since the settlement was made.

Rs. 5,025 on account of estates and lands which have relapsed into jungle, against which may be set Rs. 985 for land recovered from the jungles and rivers.

45. But 17 whole and 887 parts of villages were sold by decrees of Court.

54 „ 700 „ „ were sold privately.

12 „ 621 „ „ were mortgaged.

Of the whole district about 25 per cent. of villages have changed owners during the term

*Aheers	...	...	...	687	of the late settlement. Does this prove over-assess-
Brahmins	...	...	...	8,200	ment, or does it prove bad cultivation, and misman-
Chowhans	...	...	...	1,889	agement, ignorance, and litigiousness? I incline to
Goojurs	...	...	...	40,069	the latter belief. The bulk of the population are
Garahs	...	...	...	24,812	a mixed or mongrel race,* careless, and lazy agricul-
Jats	...	...	...	10,312	turists, and deplorably ignorant.
Jhojals	...	...	...	5,966	
Rajpoots	...	...	...	18,738	
Rores	...	...	...	3,068	
Putthans	...	...	...	3,727	
Sainies	...	...	...	24,566	
Syuds	...	...	...	1,200	
Shaikhs	...	...	...	2,013	
Tuggas	...	...	...	12,410	
Toorkmans	...	...	...	500	

They are helpless in the hands of the Bunya and the Putwaree, or of any one who can write and understand figures. (The zemindars are aware of

this, and commonly express their satisfaction that the village education now being received by their sons will render them more independent.) They pay fabulous interest for the money they borrow, and invest the savings which they do not expend upon their marriages, by melting the rupees into silver bangles or by burying them in the ground. The establishment of an institution for lending money at reasonable interest combined with a Savings Bank, would, if they could be induced to make use of it, be of the greatest benefit.

46. Since writing the above, I have found by accident a letter, No. 64 of 10th March, 1855, from Mr. Ross. I insert it entire as it confirms my view of the matter.

“ I have delayed replying to your Circular No. 69, dated 4th October last, on the subject of the frequency of changes of proprietary title in land in these Provinces, in order to afford myself an opportunity of ascertaining the opinions on this subject both of the tahseeldars, and the more intelligent zemindars.

“ 2. It appears to be generally believed that proprietary titles rarely change hands except under the pressure of extreme necessity, and then by far the greater proportion of such changes are compulsory, being the consequence of decrees obtained in the Civil Courts.

“ 3. Of this fact there cannot be a doubt in this district. The cause I believe to be entirely the improvidence and unthriftiness of the class of landholders, which in this district is composed to a very large extent of peasant proprietors, aided by extreme eagerness to acquire land on the part of the mahajuns, or money-lending class, who are to be found in almost every village, and which induces them to encourage and abet their landowning constituents in improvidence and extravagance.

“ 4. The extreme ignorance and illiterateness of this class of proprietors enable the mahajuns to charge them an exorbitant rate of interest, and to take advantage of them in every possible way, until the final stage arises, when a suit, decree, and execution secure the desired consummation of the mahajun's wishes, and they become themselves the proprietors of the land on which they have perhaps for years been lending money.

“ 5. The unjust and fraudulent spoliation thus alleged to be committed through the ready instrumentality of the Civil Court is the theme of loud and constant complaint among the agricultural class, and though I firmly believe the Civil Courts are unwilling, and, I doubt not, unwitting agents in the class of cases referred to, there is much truth in such complaints. The fault is not believed to be in the character of the Native officers who preside in most of our minor Civil Courts, but in the system, and I feel convinced that if the system adopted with so much success in the Punjab, of giving our subordinate Revenue Officers jurisdiction in minor civil suits were introduced into these provinces, the simpler machinery, the more summary investigations,

and more rapid decisions, the confronting of the parties to the suit with each other, aided by the minute knowledge of the agricultural classes possessed by the tihseeldars, would render the fraud and chicanery from which the peasant landowners at present suffer much less successful.

“ 6. I am not of opinion that the pecuniary difficulties under which so large a proportion of the proprietary communities in this district labor, is in any way attributable as a general rule to over-assessment ; on the contrary the jumma in this district is believed to be generally moderate. It is the extreme improvidence of the land-owning class which affords the mahajuns the opportunity of involving them in debt, of which they never fail to take advantage.”

47. The transfers of property (*vide* Appendix No. E.) are not confined to those pergunnahs in which the revenue demand might be thought to press most severely, but seem general throughout the district, and affect also those in which the assessment was undoubtedly light.

48. About one-fifth of the whole district has changed owners (not reckoning mortgages), but from the proportions in which the different pergunnahs have contributed towards this result, no conclusion can be drawn.

They are so different from what might have been expected ; for instance, the proportion is largest in Seharunpore (42 per cent.), and larger in Sooltanpore and Bhugwanpore than in Gungoh, Nukoor, and Deobun.

The transfers by decree of Court and by private sale in the Seharunpore pergunnah amount to 42 per cent., and if mortgages be included to 60 per cent., the average of the district being 19 per cent. and 26 ; this would lead to the supposition that this pergunnah was heavily assessed, instead of perhaps the most lightly in the district.

In like manner the averages for the whole Seharunpore Tihseel are 32 and 49, against 13 and 3½ of Roorkee, 13 and 4 of Deobun, and 19 and 24 of Nukoor ; figures which sufficiently prove the impossibility of using the amount of transfers as a test of the relative severity of former assessments. The amounts realized per acre in each tihseel for land sold by private arrangement and by decree of Court, and the proportion borne to the jumma by the average amount realized at the sales and transfers are herewith given, together with the statements called for in letter No. 27, dated 10th June, 1861.

Pergunnah.	Transfers by private sale.			Transfers by sale under Civil Court.			Total.			Transfers by mortgage.			Grand Total.		
	A. T.	Rs. a. p.	Average value per acre.	A. T.	Rs. a. p.	Average value per acre.	A. T.	Rs. a. p.	Average value per acre.	A. T.	Rs. a. p.	Average value per acre.	A. T.	Rs. a. p.	Average value per acre.
Seharunpore,	20 0	4 9 0	0 13 9	21 0	4 2 0	0 12 10	42 0	4 2 0	0 13 0	7 0	7 15 0	0 13 0	60 0	5 7 0	0 13 3
Fyzabad,	16 0	6 1 0	0 8 0	9 0	6 14 0	0 11 0	25 0	6 5 0	0 9 0	18 0	5 2 0	0 9 0	43 0	5 14 0	0 9 3
Mozufferabad,	18 0	5 11 9	0 13 4	14 0	3 9 7	0 11 8	31 0	4 12 8	0 12 2	23 0	7 4 7	0 10 0	54 0	5 13 7	0 11 4
Hurouzah,	13 0	7 8 2	0 1 1	17 0	4 0 9	1 1 10	30 0	6 1 1	1 1 3	9 0	9 14 7	0 15 10	40 0	6 14 0	1 1 0
Deobun,	4 0	11 11 0	1 10 0	5 0	5 6 0	1 8 0	9 0	8 0 0	1 9 0	3 0	9 2 0	1 6 0	13 0	8 4 0	1 8 0
Nagul,	7 0	6 1 0	1 12 0	12 0	5 8 0	1 12 0	19 0	5 14 0	1 12 0	5 0	7 10 0	1 13 0	25 0	6 5 0	1 12 0
Rampore,	5 0	8 10 0	1 6 0	6 0	3 11 0	1 9 0	12 0	6 4 0	1 6 0	4 0	8 0 0	1 1 0	16 0	7 0 0	1 6 0
Roorkee,	4 0	6 0 4	1 9 0	3 0	6 5 9	1 8 4	7 0	5 15 6	1 8 6	0 5	4 10 0	0 14 0	7 0	4 14 0	1 7 10
Bhugwanpore,	10 0	6 7 0	1 2 1	9 0	3 15 3	1 1 0	19 0	5 1 3	1 2 0	8 0	6 7 0	0 15 0	27 0	5 8 0	1 1 0
Jowalapore,	9 0	4 4 9	0 13 0	2 0	5 14 1	0 7 8	11 0	4 9 9	0 11 1	3 0	11 11 4	0 6 7	14 0	3 12 6	0 10 10
Munglour,	6 0	7 15 0	1 4 0	7 0	3 11 0	1 5 0	13 0	5 9 0	1 5 0	2 0	3 13 0	1 7 0	15 0	6 0 0	1 5 0
Nukeor,	4 0	8 12 0	1 3 4	8 0	4 10 0	1 4 3	12 0	6 1 3	1 4 0	3 0	12 7 0	1 5 0	15 0	1 9 1	1 4 0
Sirawah,	10 0	6 6 0	1 5 0	16 0	2 6 9	0 9 3	25 0	3 4 0	0 13 5	18 0	9 9 5	1 3 3	29 0	4 7 6	0 14 0
Sootkanpore,	8 0	8 3 11	1 2 0	19 0	3 2 0	0 14 6	27 0	5 4 2	0 14 11	11 0	7 14 9	0 15 5	38 0	6 0 5	0 15 0
Gungoh,	5 0	6 1 0	1 1 6	11 0	3 6 6	1 2 6	16 0	4 3 0	1 2 0	3 0	6 2 0	1 6 0	19 0	4 7 0	1 0 3
Total Average of the District,	9 0	6 8 4	1 0 10	10 5	4 5 1	1 6 8	19 7	5 5 3	1 0 10	7 1	7 8 1	0 15 2	26 2	5 14 6	1 0 1

50. An inference that the past, and consequently the proposed, settlement does not exceed half the assets, is drawn from the circumstance that in a large number of villages the jummas accepted, recorded, and actually paid prior to 1838 amounted to double the present proposed assessment. Granting that these jummas were found excessive, and that every succeeding settlement has given a reduction, still the above fact of engagements having been entered into by the zemindars, who must have calculated upon some profit for themselves, proves that the owners' and Government share of produce must then have been considered as likely to yield more than twice the present revenue demand. A reference to former assessments, as shown in the village settlement records, is requested in confirmation of this statement.

51. The manner and extent to which first impressions as to the revision were modified or confirmed will be found in the short separate reports on each pergunnah. My greatest anxiety and uncertainty has been concerning Nagul, Deobun, Nukoor, and Gungoh, and I may add Hurourah. There is on the one hand the difficulty of reducing the demand judiciously, and the tendency to look to and follow the old assessments, with the inclination to fix too high a demand common to all inexperienced settlement officers, and on the other hand the consideration that although these pergunnahs are not in as flourishing a condition as could be wished, they were very prosperous up to 1857, and they are now only recovering the effects of the disorders, drought, famine, and sickness which subsequently pressed so heavily upon them.

52. Again, the classes of zemindars regarding whose solvency the greatest doubt exists are not those whose rates are the highest; they are Rangurs and Goojurs, who break down under jummas which would make the fortunes of Jâts and Garahs. It is a question whether it is not good policy, by keeping up a fair demand, to allow these bad managers to subside into the subordinate position of cultivators, for which alone they are fit.

53. The rates of the southern pergunnahs above-named bear comparison with those of the adjoining pergunnahs of Moozuffernuggur District, viz.—

Bodhanna, ...	C. 1 15 11½
	M. 1 10 10½
	T. 1 6 4½
Shikarpore, ...	C. 2 2 1½
	M. 1 14 4
	T. 1 9 9½
Moozuffernuggur, ...	C. 1 11 1½
	M. 1 6 7½
	T. 1 2 8
Thannah Bhowun, ...	C. 2 1 3½
	M. 1 7 8
	T. 1 2 10½

54. I do not think it would be an exaggeration to say that every village in the district has petitioned, and some many times, against the jumma proposed for it, knowing that a settlement was being made for 30 years. Every one took the chance of getting a reduction, however slight, and the hard times the district has gone through increased the number of these urzees. The impossibility of distinguishing between true and false petitions has been a great hindrance and a real difficulty. It is one of those instances in which the want of truthfulness in the natives defeats the exertions of those who are endeavouring to act fairly by them.

55. The remarks upon the 15 pergunnahs and these general remarks had been so far written and copied out when the Senior Member of the Sudder Board of Revenue visited the district. At his instance I have revised the settlement of 14 jungle villages of which the term of settlement will not expire till 1275 Fuslee. His directions are to recommend reduction where the jummas appear severe, and in other

cases to propose suitable jummas for adoption when the present leases come to an end. This has accordingly been done, and the results are here given.

Name of village.	Former Jumma.		Proposed Jumma.
	Lowest.	Highest.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.
tohanah,	5 0 0	388 0 0	388 0 0
Padlee, &c.,	33 10 0	2,686 0 0	3,000 0 0
Iyderpore,	25 0 0	254 0 0	300 0 0
Bakirpore,	150 0 0	360 0 0	350 0 0
Janeepore,	5 0 0	189 0 0	300 0 0
Jasmour,	1,000 0 0	1,475 0 0	1,100 0 0
Chanazadpore,	12 0 0	945 0 0	1,400 0 0
Shekhopore, &c.,	60 0 0	455 0 0	1,000 0 0
Abdoollahpore,	25 0 0	1,002 0 0	1,800 0 0
Uleepore, &c.,	742 0 0	1,743 0 0	1,200 0 0
Fakhipore,	65 0 0	247 10 10	450 0 0
Bhogpore,	500 0 0	1,211 0 0	1,250 0 0
Bakirpore,	300 0 0	500 0 0	700 0 0
Russoolpore <i>alias</i> Kankurkhata,	296 0 0	594 0 0	600 0 0

Those villages were all let on clearing leases, and on the whole the arrangement has been successful. It is not intended that the proposed jummas which involve any increase should be adopted till 1275 Fuslee, or even then, unless fully approved by the Collector, as many changes may occur intermediately; but it is hoped that the jummas in which decrease is proposed may be allowed to come into force at once. Hitherto the assessment on these villages has increased year by year. That which is now proposed is not intended to increase, as a fair amount has now been reached.

Allowance must be made for the alterations in these 14 villages in the totals of revenue given above for the pergunnahs in which they are situated, and in the total revenue of the district.

56. Appendix No. F. is a comparative statement of the size of holdings of cultivating proprietors, hereditary and non-hereditary cultivators at the late and at the present settlement. It will be observed that the number of cultivators has much increased, and that the average extent of their holdings has decreased; this is doubtless the effect of an increased population, and I am not aware of any other deduction that can be drawn from the fact, unless it be that the productive capabilities of the district in an agricultural point of view must have become greater, there being more hands to till the soil.

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57. The returns show 7,276 cases decided during the progress of the settlement, but of these a number are of a miscellaneous nature. Three hundred and five were boundary disputes, the landmarks having become obliterated by time, or having been changed by design. One thousand three hundred and ninety-seven were questions connected with lumberdaree, and 106 were claims for re-entry on the part of returned absentee sharers. The record of rights of the former settlement generally contained a clause entitling then absent parties to regain their possessions in their villages whenever they should return, but when a very long period elapsed before their re-appearance, the other shareholders raised objections. In most instances the matter was amicably adjusted, and where it was not, the claimant was referred to the Civil Court, if he had been more than a year out of possession. The bulk of the remaining cases were disputes regarding the quantity of land in possession of sharers, with reference to the share to which they were entitled, and to the amount of revenue each had been paying hitherto and was now called upon to pay. The records of the former settlement were very faulty, and often, instead of representing the actual state of possession, gave in its place what each sharer ought to have held according to hereditary right. In 1846, Mr. Davidson undertook the correction of this error, but unhappily did not live to complete the work, and a mass of disputes remained over for decision at this revised settlement. These have all been adjusted, and every payer of revenue has now a "Peroha" or slip of paper showing the extent of his holding and the amount demandable from him.

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Estates rent-free in perpetuity:—

- 1 *Jundhoree.
- 2 †Shukurpoor.
- 3 ‡Akburpoor.
- 4 §Kadirpoor.
- 5 §Dooneechundpoor.
- 6 §Peer Muzrah.
- 7 §Teekroul.

58. At the time of Mr. Thornton's settlement there were 55 entire estates rent-free in perpetuity in the district, one* of which, a "Tyool" village of the Ex-King of Delhi, was confiscated in 1857, leaving 54 estates, to which must be added one † estate received from zillah Moozuffernuggur, one ‡ released by the Commissioner after resumption by Mr. Thornton, and four § formerly included in khalisa muhals, and subsequently separated, and formed into distinct maafee estates, making a total of 60—

Of these Mr. Thornton	in 1838 assessed	...	...	4
,, Conolly	in 1839	,,	...	2
,, Edgeworth	in 1841	,,	...	28
,, Davidson	in 1846	,,	...	18
	and in 1847	,,	...	8

The assessments of all these estates have now been revised; in 20 of them the zemindars pay in kind, and in 40 fixed money jummas.

59. Along with the general and jumma statements, I also submit a general jumma statement of all the villages maafee in perpetuity in the district, showing the amount of money received by the maafedars where their receipts are in money, and the proportion of the produce to which they are entitled when their receipts are in kind, and in the latter case showing what the jumma would be were the payments in money, and giving also the amounts of the Road, School, Dâk, Putwaree, and Chowkeedaree Cesses chargeable on these estates.

Lumberdars.

60. At the former settlement there were 3,866 lumberdars in all. There are now 3,919. It has been my object to limit the number as much as possible, in order that the allowance of 5 per cent. might not be sub-divided among too many. It has been fixed for every village, excepting a few bhyachara villages in which the lumberdars did not wish to take it, or the shareholders to pay it. The general dislike mentioned by Mr. Thornton has disappeared. On the contrary it has happened that, to secure their appointments, candidates for the office of lumberdars have declined to receive it, and their refusal has been recorded in the wajiboolurz, but afterwards their appointment having been secured, they have endeavoured to obtain the allowance.

The recorded successors are generally the heirs of the suddur malgoozar. Where a strong wish for an additional lumberdar has prevailed, I have always conceded the point.

Chowkeedars.

61. There were 971 chowkeedars, viz., "a village of 50 houses yielded Rs. 24 for a chowkeedar; those under 75 houses should yield 30, and between 75 and 100, Rs. 36."

Mr. Thornton found them paid in grain, land, and in money. The payments in grain and land were, in consequence of his representation, done away with, and only money given; the average pay being about Rs. 2-9-0 per man per month.

There are now 859 village chowkeedars, viz., one for every 60 houses. They now receive Rs. 3 a man, and the money is paid into the tuhseel, and the chowkeedars are paid by the District Superintendent of Police, who has also the disposal of any surplus that may remain.

62. Board's Circular No. 2, dated 16th February 1861, regarding the assessment of gardens, &c., was not received till after the assessment of the district had been completed; it was therefore considered advisable not to revise the jummas of the whole of the 934 villages containing mango groves, &c., but only in such as possessed gardens covering an area exceeding 10 per cent. of the total malgoozaree area of the village. Thirteen estates* were found to contain such gardens, in three of which an increase of jumma has been recommended. Of the remaining 10, in 7 † the shareholders of the respective muhals are the chief proprietors of the gardens, and as the rate of the proposed demand is high enough, and in fixing it the income from such gardens has been taken into consideration, no further demand is made now. The fruit of the gardens of the three ‡ remaining estates is public property, being taken by the pilgrims to Hurdwar; and being no source of income to the owners of the villages, no increase can be taken on that account.

Assessment of groves and gardens.

* Sheharunpore.

Durch Auli.

Dureh Sheepoorree.

Munglour, resumed.

† Mokhlisipoor, Pergunnah Sheharunpore.

Ibrahimpore, } Pergunnah

Deobun, resumed, } Deobun.

Noorpore, } Deobun.

Munglour, Khalisa.

Gudurheree, Pergunnah

Sirsawah.

Umbehta, Ditto Nu-

koor.

‡ Shekhopore Kunkul.

Ahmudpore Kurneh.

Jowalapore.

Mouzahwar English and Vernacular lists have been prepared of all the land occupied by groves and gardens in this district; they have been filed in the office, and can be called for if required.

63. The former and present assessment is given in the Pergunnah Report. The 22 villages are divided equally between Shah Ali Ahmud and Kootubooddeen, the former being the son of Shah Sabir Buksh, and the latter of Shah Golam Shurnf. Amcer Ahmud, the younger brother, claims a half share in Ali Ahmud's villages, and a decision of the question would be of much benefit to the zemindars, cultivators, and maafeedars themselves. The whole question is to be found in the letters annexed, and those referred to in the report of Pergunnah Nukoor.

64. When the estate of Rajah Rugbeer Singh, a minor, was placed under the Court of Wards, the Collector of Seharunpore recommended that the Rane, his mother, being a "Purda Nisheen," should not be appointed "Surburahkar," but that a well paid manager should be employed instead. This request not being granted, the Collector of Seharunpore refused to undertake the management, and the Collector of Meerut was consequently invested with the charge of the property. He limited the Rajah's household expenses to Rs. 13,000 per annum. The Rajah's servant not managing his affairs properly, the circumstance was reported to the Commissioner in January 1853, and the Board of Revenue ordered that each of the Collectors be vested with the management of the estates situated within his district, and that the Collector of Seharunpore should control the expenses of the Rajah's household. The Commissioner, in his letter No. 81, dated 18th April 1854, ordered that 12 estates of which the leases extended to 1261 Fuslee should, after ascertainment of their assets, be leased for further terms, and that the accounts of the estates should be rendered annually to the Collector of Meerut. The list furnished by the Rane contained 37 estates, of which 27 were entire and 10 portions of villages.

65. Mr. Ross, in his letter No. 321, dated 18th September 1854, recommended the appointment experimentally as manager of the estate in this district of Pudhan Sahib Singh in supersession of the Rane, and the reduction of the amount of household expenses to Rs. 12,000 per annum. He also reported that of the 38 villages or portions of villages 26 were under direct management, and that the leases of 12 would expire at the close of the year 1261 Fuslee, and that he had called upon the talseeldars to report minutely into the capabilities of the latter, and to state whether any advance on the present rents was to be expected. In his letter No. 20, dated 20th January 1855, he corrects himself by stating that there were 37 estates, 12 of which were open to sub-settlement at the close of 1261 Fuslee; six were under direct management, viz., two cultivated by the Rane herself, situated on the bank of the Jumna, subject to fluvial action; two—on a grant, and one situated in the jungle—settled at progressive jummas, and the sixth an island of the Ganges; that the total annual income from the Rajah's estate in the Seharunpore district amounted to Rs. 26,000.

The Commissioner, in his letter No. 17, dated 27th January 1855, recommended that the leases of the 12 estates open to sub-settlement should be renewed with the former holders, and with his letter No. 94, dated 28th April 1855, furnished extracts from Board's orders regarding the establishment and household expenses, and instructions to set aside Rs. 6,657 annually, the balance in hand for the marriage expenses of the Rajah.

66. Mr. Collector Ross, in his letter No. 271, dated 8th September 1855, reported having renewed the leases of the 12 estates, securing to the Rajah an increase of Rs. 769-5-6, as per Statement A. This settlement was sanctioned by the Commissioner in his letter No. 214 dated 17th September 1855.

STATEMENT A.

Number.	Pergunnah.	Village.	Jumma of the last settlement		Increase on account of alluvial land.		Decrease on account of land taken for public purposes.		Net Jumma.	Amount of the late sub-settlement.			Amount of Profit.			Amount of sub-lease proposed by Mr. Ross.			Amount of Profit.		
			Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.			Rs. a.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.			Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
1	Roorkee,...	Bodahere, ...	850	0	...	...	...	...	850 0	950	0	0	100 0 0	1,100 0	250 0				
2	Munglour,	Sethpore, ...	700	0	...	...	...	...	700 0	788	1	6	88 1 6	875 0	175 0				
3	Ditto,	Ghuroulee, ...	200	0	...	...	...	...	200 0	304	2	0	104 2 0	325 0	125 0				
4	Ditto,	Rusoolpore, ...	150	0	...	...	...	...	150 0	263	0	0	113 0 0	285 0	135 0				
5	Ditto,	Mookturabad, ...	75	0	...	...	...	...	75 0	112	0	0	37 0 0	135 0	60 0				
6	Ditto,	Landhourah, ...	2,000	0	...	...	...	...	2,000 0	2,774	0	0	774 0 0	2,900 0	900 0				
7	Ditto,	Kooakhera, ...	1,000	0	...	...	...	...	1,000 0	1,100	0	0	100 0 0	1,125 0	125 0				
8	Ditto,	Puttee Gadarounah.	257	10	...	...	...	...	257 10	257	10	0	...	262 0	4 6				
9	Ditto,	Juburherah, ...	2,026	4	26	4	...	...	2,000 0	2,530	9	0	530 9 0	2,828 4	828 4				
10	Ditto,	Seetulpore, ...	135	0	...	...	...	...	135 0	143	0	0	8 0 0	165 0	30 0				
11	Jowalapore	Surai, ...	350	0	...	...	...	...	350 0	456	8	0	106 8 0	500 0	150 0				
12	Ditto,	Jaitpore, ...	303	0	...	...	...	...	303 0	336	0	0	33 0 0	384 0	81 0				
Total, ...			8,046	14	26	4	...	...	8,020 10	10,114	11	6	2,094 4 6	10,884 4	2,863 10				

67. The Rajah now possesses 52 villages or portions of villages, of which 11 were recently given to him by Government in reward for his loyalty, and 4 acquired by purchase.

68. The Statement B. shows the arrangements concluded in the present settlement. It embraces 36 estates, leaving 16 villages to be accounted for. Of these six (*vide* para. 80 of Mr. Collector Ross' letter No. 20, dated 20th January 1855) are "old villages" of the Rajah, eight were recently given in reward for his loyalty, and two acquired by purchase. They are all under direct management.

STATEMENT B.

Number.	Pergunnah.	Village.	Detail of former sub-settlement.				Detail of present sub-settlement.				Period of sub-lease.	From	To
			Jumma.	Leases.	Profit.	Amount of sub-lease.	Jumma.	Leases.	Profit.	Amount of sub-lease.			
1	Roorkee,	Bodahere,	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	...	F.S.	F.S.
2	Munglour,	Sehpore,	850 0 0	66 1 0	183 15 0	1,100 0 0	880 0 0	87 15 0	510 5 3	1,478 4 3	...	1268	1277
3	Ditto,	Ghuroulee,	700 0 0	68 13 0	106 3 0	875 0 0	500 0 0	71 7 0	303 13 0	681 4 0	...	Ditto	1274
4	Ditto,	Russolpore,	200 0 0	15 1 0	109 15 0	325 0 0	185 0 0	13 8 0	119 2 6	317 10 6	...	Ditto	Ditto
5	Ditto,	Moonturabad,	150 0 0	8 3 0	126 13 0	285 0 0	238 0 0	17 4 6	67 2 6	332 7 0	...	Ditto	1277
6	Ditto,	Landiourah,	75 0 0	3 13 9	58 2 3	135 0 0	90 0 0	6 8 6	77 1 6	173 10 0	...	Ditto	Ditto
7	Ditto,	Kouakhera,	2,000 0 0	102 8 0	797 8 0	2,900 0 0	2,000 0 0	145 0 0	1,041 0 0	3,188 0 0	...	Ditto	Ditto
8	Ditto,	Puttee Gadarowah,	1,000 0 0	127 12 0	...	1,125 0 0	900 0 0	112 1 0	276 5 0	1,288 6 0	...	Ditto	Ditto
9	Ditto,	Seetulpore,	257 10 0	23 0 0	...	262 0 0	232 10 3	16 14 0	3 2 0	252 10 3	...	Ditto	Ditto
10	Jowalapure,	Surah,	135 0 0	6 12 6	23 3 6	165 0 0	135 0 0	9 14 6	23 15 0	174 13 6	...	1269	1275
11	Ditto,	Hukabpore,	350 0 0	69 9 0	90 7 0	500 0 0	550 0 0	75 9 6	181 12 6	807 6 0	...	1268	1274
12	Ditto,	Jusodhpore,	303 0 0	21 14 0	60 2 0	384 0 0	303 0 0	29 11 0	43 5 0	376 0 0	...	Ditto	1277
13	Ditto,	Oseopore,	203 9 8	14 8 0	20 0 0	235 1 6	200 9 8	14 8 0	20 0 0	235 1 8	...	Ditto	1272
14	Munglour,	Busehrah,	160 0 0	4 14 0	Kham.	Kham.	160 0 0	11 10 0	50 0 0	221 10 0	...	Ditto	1277
15	Ditto,	Peerpoorah,	226 0 0	13 8 9	147 7 3	388 0 0	300 0 0	29 9 0	145 7 0	475 0 0	...	Ditto	1272
16	Ditto,	Hussainpore,	350 0 0	28 15 0	96 1 0	475 0 0	325 0 0	30 3 0	160 13 0	516 0 0	...	Ditto	Ditto
17	Ditto,	Donshnee, Hujubpore,	400 0 0	24 9 0	120 7 0	545 0 0	380 0 0	36 9 3	148 6 9	565 0 0	...	Ditto	Ditto
18	Ditto,	Seekhur,	650 0 0	59 5 0	256 11 0	966 0 0	700 0 0	83 3 0	311 13 0	1,095 0 0	...	Ditto	1277
19	Ditto,	Kugwalee,	450 0 0	47 7 0	198 9 0	596 0 0	500 0 0	36 4 0	63 12 0	706 4 0	...	Ditto	Ditto
20	Ditto,	Puttee Milk Naraynpore,	615 0 0	39 6 3	110 1 9	764 8 0	550 0 0	53 6 0	102 10 0	706 4 0	...	Ditto	1274
21	Ditto,	Puttee Huraoulee,	23 2 6	...	18 8 0	41 10 6	21 10 0	2 11 0	18 3 0	42 8 0	...	Ditto	1272
22	Ditto,	Do. Naglah Cheenah,	...	...	...	...	37 9 9	4 11 6	10 0 0	52 5 3	...	Ditto	Ditto
23	Roorkee,	Nugla Murtee,	770 0 0	45 6 0	156 10 0	972 0 0	715 0 0	66 14 9	297 13 3	1,146 10 9	...	Ditto	Ditto
24	Nagul,	Rhera Moghul,	1,235 0 0	12 4 0	266 8 0	1,503 12 0	1,216 0 0	87 15 0	447 3 0	1,751 2 0	...	Ditto	1272
25	Ditto,	Mukunpore,	360 0 0	3 8 0	147 8 0	501 0 0	400 0 0	30 6 0	140 0 0	570 5 0	...	Ditto	Ditto
26	Ditto,	Puttee Jutaul,	...	...	38 0 0	38 0 0	...	...	38 0 0	19 0 0	...	Ditto	Ditto
27	Ditto,	Ditto Tynbore,	...	...	19 0 0	19 0 0	...	...	19 0 0	19 0 0	...	Ditto	Ditto
28	Deobun,	Jakhwala,	...	...	48 1 6	48 1 6	...	...	66 0 0	66 0 0	...	Ditto	Ditto
29	Fyzabad,	Ahmoonpore Nawagawan,	2,181 0 0	23 0 0	1,263 4 0	3,486 4 0	3,000 0 0	217 8 0	1,432 8 0	4,550 0 0	...	Ditto	1274
30	Mozufferabad,	Puttee Nugla Babyc,	65 0 0	0 12 0	10 0 0	75 12 0	75 0 0	5 7 0	10 0 0	90 7 0	...	Ditto	...
31	Sooltanpore,	Chource Mundee Shabpore,	1,195 0 0	11 0 0	311 0 0	1,517 0 0	1,200 0 0	87 10 0	412 4 0	1,699 14 0	...	...	...
32	Deobun,	Rajopore,	...	...	...	...	93 0 0	6 12 3	93 0 0	...	...	...	...
33	Ditto,	Zaherpore,	...	...	...	...	212 8 0	15 6 6	212 8 0	...	...	...	...
34	Ditto,	Chumhpore,	...	...	...	...	1,500 0 0	92 12 0	657 4 0	2,250 0 0	...	1270	1276
35	Nukoor,	Sadhoulee,	...	...	...	...	550 0 0	53 15 6	125 0 0	728 15 6	...	1269	1273
36	Ditto,	Kotrah,	...	...	...	...	654 8 6	87 7 3	100 0 0	841 15 9	...	Ditto	Ditto
		Total,	14,899 6 2	830 14 3	4,992 1 3	20,226 1 8	18,827 4 5	1,642 3 0	7,748 9 3	27,552 2 8	...	...	...

69. The total profit from all the Rajah's estates in this district prior to 1857 was Rs. 4,992, and six villages, paying a revenue of Rs. 5,000, were held *kham*.

70. The total profit at present enjoyed by the Rajah is Rs. 7,748, and 16 villages, paying Rs. 7,872 revenue, are under *kham* management. The reasons for not letting six of the latter on sub-leases are given in para. 8 of Mr. Ross' letter of 20th January 1855. I have thought it better not to sublet the confiscated rebel villages for the present, in order to allow the Rajah's agents to obtain full and satisfactory control and possession over them, and to bring the former proprietors under subjection.

71. Of the 27 entire villages and 48 portions confiscated on account of the rebellion of the owners in 1857, 24 of the former and 19 of the latter (with the exception of some of the land in Jundhera, *alias* Kadirgurh, Dhakadevi, and Ughwanhera, which is still at the disposal of Government) have been given away in reward to loyal persons,—*vide* statement forwarded to Commissioner with Collector's letter No. 409, dated 14th December 1861. It is proposed to sell the remaining estates by public auction; *vide* letter from Scharunpore to Commissioner, Meerut, No. 211, dated 25th July 1862.

72. They are chiefly situated in Nukoor and Deobun, and consist of three small villages, four or five parts of villages paying from Rs. 100 to 450 per annum Government revenue, and the remainder are scattered fragments. It is very desirable that these lands should be speedily disposed of. In their present state of uncertainty, the occupants of them cannot be expected to cultivate with any energy.

ted. 73. The greatest wants of the district appear to be a branch canal or rajbuhars of the Jumna Canal from Berwee or Dhoolaprah in the Sirsawah Pergunnah, to run through the centre of Pergunnahs Nagul and Gungoh; and another from the Ganges Canal to pass through the Nagul and Deobun Pergunnahs: possibly this canal might be supplemented, and the waters of the Solanco and many other streams which run to waste might be utilized, were a *bund* thrown across from the high land of Kheroo or Sukrondah to the high land on this side of the bed of the stream at Burkulah or Sawah, and a reservoir thus formed communicating with the branch canal in the northern part of Pergunnah Nagul. There are, I am told, fatal objections to the construction of these branches from the canals; but I cannot refrain from expressing my opinion of the immense advantage and blessing to the country they would be if practicable.

74. No time should be lost in metalling the main lines of traffic, *viz.*, through Deobun to Scharunpore, and through Scharunpore from the bridge on the Umballa road to Roorkee,—these have been pronounced Imperial lines; but there seems no immediate prospect of their being taken up. These are very important roads, and all others are of very secondary importance.

75. If it be found impossible to extend the benefits of canal-irrigation to the *bunjur* portions of the Deobun and Nukoor Tuhseels, well-irrigation should be developed in a systematic and unremitting manner. The plan I venture to recommend for adoption is as follows:—

A list should be prepared of all those villages in which irrigation is deficient, and in which a failure of rain is synonymous with beggary and starvation. This list should contain two columns,—the *first* containing the number of wells in working order, and the number of acres irrigated from them (this can be compiled from the settlement records now filed; but the information should be tested on the spot, and made perfectly correct):—and the *second* should show how many wells the village should have, and the extent in acres of irrigation which is to be aimed at, due weight being given to local peculiarities. This list should be submitted quarterly in English by the officer in charge of the tulselec, with a remark against each village as to the progress that has been made towards attaining the standard laid down in the second column.

I should also recommend that; until the standard is reached, a four-anna *kist* of the revenue of the villages in the list be devoted to the object in view, either as *tuccavee* to be repaid, or, where the zamindars are very poor, as a *free gift* from the Government, which will certainly be amply repaid at a future day by the increased prosperity of the villages.

76. A great argument in favor of the above is to be found in the Famine Balance Statements, which I have recently submitted, in which I have recommended for remission Rs. 41,713 in Tuhseel Deobun, and Rs. 11,934 in Tuhseel Nukoor: this loss of revenue is owing solely to there being no canal-irrigation in the villages from which the balance is due, and to there not being sufficient well-irrigation. I trust speedy sanction will be given to the remission of this balance. Although, I have not had time to prepare very full remarks in English, each case has been most carefully discussed and enquired into, and the zamindars will be greatly encouraged by the relief afforded.

77. The putwarees' circles have all been re-adjusted. The amount of pay each is to receive in future, the manner in which their fund is to be administered, and a recommendation for the immediate payment to them of the rewards promised when they should have completed the preparation of the records of their villages,—form the subject of another communication forwarded to the Commissioner on the 8th of January 1863, No. 10. It would be a satisfaction to me if the rewards could be sanctioned and distributed before my departure.

78. Complete nuzool lists in English, containing all the nuzool lands in the district, have been prepared and filed in the office, and the books required by Commissioner's letter No. 401 of 10th December 1862 are now in course of preparation.

79. Remission and compensation statements for land taken up for public purposes for the whole district are also in course of preparation, and will be submitted as soon as practicable: they have been delayed on account of some discrepancy between the measurements of the canal authorities and our own of the land occupied by irrigation channels.

80. In the beginning of the year 1863, the charge of all the unlet jungle grants, *vide* para. 20, and those entered in Class IV. of Grant Statement A., were made over to the Superintendent of Forests, who is now inspecting them. Few of them contain valuable timber, and they are for the most part detached lots, with grants let to private parties intervening. As there is little prospect or possibility of the jungle within three or four miles of the Sewalick Range, and between the new road from Futtehpore to Mohun and Hurdwar, being brought under cultivation, Government might take measures for recovering and keeping in its own hands a continuous strip of forest all along the foot of the hills: this would enable the Superintendent of Forests to connect his posts and effectually to conserve the timber and wood, which he cannot do while gaps occur in his line of patrol. The greater part of the forest in question should have been resumed for non-fulfilment of the terms of their leases on the part of the grantees, *vide* report and Statement A. forwarded from this office, No. 216 of 8th July 1861; but His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, in his reply (letter No. 1090A. of 30th September 1862), has resumed only the grants enumerated in Class IV., and has allowed a period of grace, *viz.*, to the close of the year 1864, to the owners of the grants entered in Classes I., II., and III., when, if the cultivation has not reached the required extent, the grants are to be resumed. I much fear that the only result of this indulgence will be the destruction of much wood, and the utter eradication of valuable timber where the germs of forests still remain. That permanent cultivation will or can be established, I have no expectation.

81. I received the greatest assistance from Mr. C. Grant while he was attached to this district; in fact, latterly he relieved me almost entirely of the judicial part of the settlement. He possesses a remarkable facility and aptitude in unravelling cases, and in getting speedily at the important points, and his usefulness was equalled by his willingness.

82. Nund Kishore, Deputy Collector, has been the mainstay of the settlement from its commencement till now ; and it is in no small degree due to him that a laborious and harassing work has been brought to a conclusion, the greater part of the drudgery of which has fallen upon him. He has worked with intelligence and industry, and no whisper against his integrity has reached my ears. Several Deputy Collectors, who were appointed to the third grade since he was, have already been promoted to the second grade. He has served in the third grade for seven years, five years being the term on the completion of which he became entitled to promotion. I hope that his appointment to the second grade will now be given him as a recognition of his good service.

83. Moulvie Gholam Hyder, Peshkar of the Huzoor Tehseel, was created Deputy Collector for settlement work : on the completion of his portion of it in a highly creditable manner, he reverted to his former appointment. Being in very bad health and advanced in years, he is not ambitious of promotion, but rather contemplates retiring upon the pension to which he is entitled.

84. The Nos. 2 and 3 English Statements of the former settlement have been numbered and arranged in the same manner as those now submitted, in order that the reviewing officer may have both before him in forming his opinion of the proposed assessments, and it will be necessary for him always to refer to both, as it has been thought unnecessary to repeat in the present papers what is to be found in the old ones. If fuller information is required, it will be found in the vernacular assessment *misal*, in the settlement *misal*, and in some rough English statements left in the hands of my successor.

85. All the villages in the district are settled to the 30th of June 1890, except the village of Nuthmulpore, of which the settlement is to be revised in 1871, and Rawunpore Buzoorg and Rawunpore Khoord in 1872 ; the villages of Russoolpore, *alias* Kankurkhata, and Rehna, of which the term of settlement will expire in 1874, and of Bakirpore, Bhogepore, Padleo, Hydurpore, Bakirpore 2nd, Janipore, Jusmour, Ubdoolahpore, Shekhoporo, Mujaludpore, Khanezadpore, and Fakhirpore, in 1875.

The revised settlement of Tehseel Seharunpore took effect from the khureef of 1267 Fulseec, and of the rest of the district from khureef 1268 ; but sanction of Government not having been obtained, where there has been an increase, the amount collected over and above the jumma of the former settlement has been returned in the treasury accounts under the head of "Deposits," and where there has been a decrease, it has been considered an irrecoverable balance. This causes much trouble in the tehseel and treasury accounts, and their difficulty and intricacy will increase the longer the revised settlement remains unsanctioned.

SEHARUNPORE COLLECTOR'S
OFFICE :
The 28th January 1863. }

I have, &c.,

T. VANS AGNEW,

Officiating Collector and Settlement Officer.

Statement showing the effects of Alienation by sales in execution of Decrees of Court or by

Pergunnah.	Total number of estates.	Area in acres.	Jumma.	BY PRIVATE ARRANGEMENT.						BY DECREE OF					
				Aliena- ted.		Area in acres.	Jumma.	Value.	Aliena- ted.		Area in acres.	Jumma.			
				Entire villages.	Portions of vil- lages.				Entire villages.	Portions of vil- lages.					
			Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.			
Seharunpore, ...	180	81,279	88,687 5 2	5	105	16,288	14,433 2 7	74,542 12 0	1	108	16,831	12,569 2 0			
Hurours, ...	137	68,507	79,442 12 3	5	58	8,855	9,212 6 0	66,515 0 0	3	68	11,481	12,832 1 0			
Fyzabad, ...	104	76,042	46,407 0 1	6	31	13,107	5,803 14 0	68,117 7 0	...	34	5,738	3,950 8 3			
Moozufferabad,...	96	77,674	47,414 3 0	6	29	7,540	5,751 9 6	46,334 0 0	...	28	5,805	4,067 1 3			
Total, ...	517	3,03,502	2,61,951 4 6	22	223	45,790	35,200 10 10	2,56,409 3 0	4	238	39,855	33,418 10 6			
Roorkee, ...	94	59,338	44,997 0 0	5	19	2,676	4,127 0 6	16,189 3 0	1	18	1,780	2,710 4 7			
Bhugwanpore, ...	117	81,044	78,838 0 0	5	60	8,217	9,392 4 11	52,752 11 3	1	61	7,687	6,195 11 8			
Jowalapore, ...	78	53,923	28,718 0 0	4	12	4,837	3,895 5 6	20,902 11 0	...	7	1,083	521 5			
Munglour, ...	145	77,705	92,320 0 0	...	52	4,509	5,759 5 9	35,857 15 6	1	59	5,732	7,509 12 3			
Total, ...	434	2,72,010	2,44,873 0 0	14	144	20,239	23,114 1 8	1,25,702 8 9	3	145	16,282	18,937 2 0			

D I X E.

private transfer during the currency of the past Settlement in the Tuhsceldaree, Roorkee.

CONTR.		TOTAL.				Number of villages which remain entire in the hands of the original proprietors.	Number of villages of which portions only remain in the hands of the original proprietors.	REMARKS.	
Value.	Entire villages	Alienated.		Area in acres.	Jumma.				Value.
		Portions of villages.							
Rs. a. p.					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
70,537 2 6	6	138	33,119	27,002 2 10	1,45,079 14 6	33	141	Out of the 33 whole, and 141 portions of villages remaining with the original proprietors, 942 acres bearing a jumma of Rs. 1,155, valued at Rs. 8,460-8-0, of the former, and 13,227 acres bearing a jumma of Rs. 11,014-7-11, valued at Rs. 1,02,600-2-0, of the latter, are at present under mortgage.	
55,914 12 0	8	85	20,336	22,044 1 6	1,23,429 12 0	27	84	Out of the 27 whole, and 84 portions of villages remaining with the original proprietors, 302 acres bearing a jumma of Rs. 250, valued at Rs. 4,000, of the former, and 5,858 acres bearing a jumma of Rs. 5,873, valued at Rs. 58,087-9-0, of the latter, are at present under mortgage.	
39,490 8 0	6	48	18,845	9,754 4 3	1,07,607 15 0	24	57	Out of the 24 whole, and 57 portions of villages remaining with the original proprietors, 1,023 acres bearing a jumma of Rs. 1,058, valued at Rs. 4,760, of the former, and 10,884 acres bearing a jumma of Rs. 6,111-10-9, valued at Rs. 58,049-13-0, of the latter, are at present under mortgage.	
12,625 0 0	6	36	13,345	9,818 10 9	65,859 0 0	32	38	Out of the 32 whole, and 38 portions of villages remaining with the original proprietors, 4,315 acres bearing a jumma of Rs. 3,652, valued at Rs. 18,000, of the former, and 4,923 acres bearing a jumma of Rs. 2,913, valued at Rs. 47,265, of the latter, are at present under mortgage.	
1,86,567 6 6	26	307	83,645	68,619 5 4	4,41,976 9 6	126	320		
10,418 0 0	6	34	4,456	6,837 5 1	26,507 3 0	52	34	Out of the 54 whole, and 34 portions of villages remaining with the original proprietors, 208 acres bearing a jumma of Rs. 192-14-6, valued at Rs. 1,201, of the former, and 134 acres bearing a jumma of Rs. 108-6-0, valued at Rs. 390, of the latter, are at present under mortgage.	
28,495 7 0	6	78	15,904	17,628 0 7	81,248 2 2	33	77	Out of the 33 whole, and 77 portions of villages remaining with the original proprietors, 1,465 acres bearing a jumma of Rs. 856-2-0, valued at Rs. 6,226, of the former, and 4,776 acres bearing a jumma of Rs. 4,970-12-6, valued at Rs. 34,234, of the latter, are at present under mortgage.	
6,372 0 0	4	14	5,920	4,416 11 0	27,274 11 0	60	11	Out of the 58 whole, and 16 portions of villages remaining with the original proprietors, 1,411 acres bearing a jumma of Rs. 536-0-0, valued at Rs. 825, of the former, and 26 acres bearing a jumma of Rs. 56-4-0, valued at Rs. 400, of the latter, are at present under mortgage.	
21,111 5 0	1	78	10,241	13,269 3 0	56,969 4 6	66	78	Out of the 60 whole, and 84 portions of villages remaining with the original proprietors, 620 acres bearing a jumma of Rs. 766-15-9, valued at Rs. 3,112-4-0, of the former, and 865 acres bearing a jumma of Rs. 1,367-12-9, valued at Rs. 10,046-13-0, of the latter, are at present under mortgage.	
66,396 12 0	17	204	36,521	42,051 10 8	1,82,099 4 9	213	200		

APPEN

Statement showing the effects of Alienation by sales in execution of Decrees of Court or by

Pergunnah.	Total number of estates.	Area in acres.	Jumma.	BY PRIVATE ARRANGEMENT.						BY DECREE OF					
				Alienat- ed.		Area in acres.	Jumma.	Value.	Alienat- ed.		Area in acres.	Jumma.			
				Entire villages.	Portion of vil- lages.				Entire villages.	Portion of vil- lages.					
			Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.			
Nukoor, ...	133	69,379	64,833 6 0	...	43	2,857	3,467 9 3	25,079 11 0	1	73	5,267	6,477 2 3			
Gungoh, ...	115	82,816	83,153 12 0	1	37	3,905	4,286 9 3	23,738 10 0	5	73	9,333	10,774 13 6			
Eoolianpore, ...	121	57,268	53,829 0 1	2	56	4,564	4,605 15 0	37,620 7 0	3	76	10,592	9,527 6 9			
Sirsawah, ...	124	58,867	58,722 10 6	8	56	5,840	7,485 11 0	37,288 7 0	...	63	4,163	5,800 0 0			
Total, ...	493	2,68,330	2,60,538 13 6	11	192	17,166	19,845 12 6	1,23,727 3 0	9	287	39,355	32,579 6 6			
Deobun, ...	117	81,821	98,670 8 1	2	38	3,235	5,307 13 6	37,849 13 0	1	72	4,595	7,006 12 3			
Nagul, ...	122	79,038	1,01,691 15 2	2	71	5,583	9,912 11 2	36,932 2 6	...	90	9,410	16,395 9 7			
Rampore, ...	140	79,623	1,06,433 0 0	2	57	4,555	6,419 4 9	39,266 2 0	1	63	4,859	6,933 4 9			
Total, ...	379	2,40,482	3,06,795 7 3	6	166	13,373	21,639 13 5	1,14,037 1 6	2	225	18,864	30,335 10 7			

DIX E.

private transfer during the currency of the past Settlement in the Tuhseeldaree, Roorkee. —(Concluded.)

COURT.	TOTAL.				Number of villages which remain entire in the hands of the original proprietors.	Number of villages of which portions only remain in the hands of the original proprietors.	REMARKS.
	Value.	Entire villages.	Alienated Portion of villages.	Area in acres.	Jumma.	Value.	
	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	24,316 12 0	1	94	8,124	9,914 11 6	49,396 7 0	38 94 Out of the 38 whole, and 94 portions of villages remaining with the original proprietors, 116 acres bearing a jumma of Rs. 186-13-9, valued at Rs. 1,401, of the former, and 2,365 acres bearing a jumma of Rs. 3,087-10-6, valued at Rs. 39,486-3-0, of the latter, are at present under mortgage.
	31,761 4 0	6	82	13,238	15,061 6 9	55,499 14 6	27 82 Out of the 27 whole, and 82 portions of villages remaining with the original proprietors, 825 acres bearing a jumma of Rs. 1,241-11-3, valued at Rs. 5,529, of the former, and 1,210 acres bearing a jumma of Rs. 1,657-2-6, valued at Rs. 7,463-7-3, of the latter, are at present under mortgage.
	42,130 12 3	5	86	15,156	14,133 5 9	79,751 3 3	30 86 Out of the 30 whole, and 86 portions of villages remaining with the original proprietors, 266 acres bearing a jumma of Rs. 308-12-0, valued at Rs. 2,315, of the former, and 5,813 acres bearing a jumma of Rs. 5,537-10-6, valued at Rs. 45,742-10-9, of the latter, are at present under mortgage.
	24,248 2 0	8	84	10,003	13,285 11 0	61,536 9 0	32 86 Out of the 32 whole, and 86 portions of villages remaining with the original proprietors, 278 acres bearing a jumma of Rs. 265, valued at Rs. 1,600, of the former, and 1,542 acres bearing a jumma of Rs. 1,525-12-0, valued at Rs. 15,763, of the latter, are at present under mortgage.
	1,22,456 14 3	20	346	46,521	52,425 3 0	2,46,184 1 3	... .....
	24,672 5 3	3	110	8,830	12,314 9 9	62,522 0 0	25 89 Out of the 25 whole, and 89 portions of villages remaining with the original proprietors, 209 acres bearing a jumma of Rs. 840-4-3, valued at Rs. 2,925, of the former, and 2,504 acres bearing a jumma of Rs. 3,483-5-3, valued at Rs. 21,545-4-0, of the latter, are at present under mortgage.
	51,624 5 3	2	100	14,993	26,308 4 9	88,546 7 9	20 97 Out of the 20 whole, and 97 portions of villages remaining with the original proprietors, 391 acres bearing a jumma of Rs. 536-9-0, valued at Rs. 3,412, of the former, and 3,736 acres bearing a jumma of Rs. 6,654-7-0, valued at Rs. 28,158-9-0, of the latter, are at present under mortgage.
	22,701 15 0	3	120	9,414	13,352 9 6	61,988 1 0	43 94 Out of the 43 whole, and 94 portions of villages remaining with the original proprietors, 384 acres bearing a jumma of Rs. 593-5-0, valued at Rs. 4,304-8-0, of the former, and 2,814 acres bearing a jumma of Rs. 4,100-13-3, valued at Rs. 22,863-14-0, of the latter, are at present under mortgage.
	98,998 9 6	8	391	33,337	51,975 8 0	2,13,046 8 9	84 287

APPENDIX E.

Pergunnah.	Castes of persons whose rights and interests have been alienated.	Alienated by private arrangement.		Alienated by decree of Civil Court.		Remaining.	
		Entire.	Portions.	Entire.	Portions.	Entire.	Portions.
Seharunpore, ...	Synds, ...	...	9	...	7	2	12
	Sheikhs, ...	...	6	...	6	2	7
	Goojurs, Hindoo, ...	1	21	...	27	6	35
	Rajpoots, ditto, ...	1	30	1	33	9	39
	Kulals, ditto, ...	...	...	...	4	...	4
	Taggahs, ditto, ...	...	4	...	5	2	6
	Kaiths, ...	1	4	...	4	...	5
	Puthans, ...	1	7	...	5	1	6
	Garahs, ...	...	14	...	13	5	15
	Mahajuns, ...	1	1	...	...	4	2
	Khutrees, ...	...	2	...	1	1	3
	Zuhorees, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Brahmin, ...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Malces, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Hindoo and Mahomedan, various Castes, ...	...	5	...	3	...	5
	Total, ...	5	105	1	108	33	141
Hurourah, ...	Sheikhs, ...	1	2	...	1	1	2
	Synds, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Mahajuns, ...	...	3	...	3	1	3
	Rajpoots, ...	3	24	2	38	10	40
	Goojurs, Hindoo, ...	...	11	...	15	3	15
	Puthans, ...	1	3	...	2	6	7
	Aheers, ...	...	3	...	5	3	3
	Taggahs, Hindoo, ...	...	5	...	3	2	6
	Bunjarahs, ditto, ...	...	3	...	2	...	3
	Rorh, ditto, ...	...	2	...	3	...	3
	Kulal, ditto, ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Saines, ditto, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Brahmin, ...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Total, ...	5	58	3	68	27	84
Fyzabad, ...	Synds, ...	3	5	...	5	1	11
	Rajpoots, Hindoo, ...	3	18	...	21	9	30
	Goojurs, ditto, ...	...	5	...	6	2	11
	Mahajuns, ...	...	2	...	1	11	3
	Afghans, ...	...	1	...	1	1	2
	Total, ...	6	31	...	34	24	57
Moozufferabad, ...	Sheikhs, ...	2	1	...	...	3	1
	Mahajuns, ...	...	4	...	4	11	5
	Taggahs, Hindoo, ...	...	1	...	...	7	1
	Brahmins, ...	1	1	...	2	1	2
	Puthans, ...	...	3	...	...	...	3
	Rajpoots, Mussulman, ...	2	19	...	22	16	26
	Garahs, ...	1	...	...	...	6	...
	Total, ...	6	29	...	28	38	38
Roorkee, ...	Goojurs, ...	4	1	...	3	1	2
	Rajpoots, ...	...	4	1	3	27	6
	Saimces, ...	...	1	...	3	4	4
	Jhojas, ...	...	6	...	2	4	7
	Goosains, ...	...	4	...	1	2	6
	Goojurs and Jhojas, ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Brahmins, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Sheikhs, ...	...	2	...	3	...	3
	Chonhans, ...	...	...	...	1	1	1
	Bunjarahs, ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Gorahs and Guduryas, ...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Puthans, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Butchers, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Mahajuns, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Kaiths, ...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Goojurs and Taggahs, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Goosains, Rowahs and Mahajuns, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Garahs, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Chouhan and Saines, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Gorahs and Saines, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Rorhs, ...	...	...	...	...	8	...
	Total, ...	6	19	1	18	56	31

APPENDIX E.—(Continued.)

Pergunnah.	Castes of persons whose rights and interests have been alienated.	Alienated by private arrangement.		Alienated by decree of Civil Court.		Remaining.	
		Entire.	Portions.	Entire.	Portions.	Entire.	Portions.
Bhugwanpore, ...	Rajpoots, Hindoo, ...	1	6	...	10	8	10
	Do., Mahomedan, ...	...	12	...	12	10	16
	Goojurs, ...	3	15	...	15	6	16
	Do. and Garahs, ...	...	1	...	2	...	2
	Do. and Jhojas, ...	...	2	...	1	...	2
	Garahs, ...	...	10	...	9	2	12
	Taggaahs, ...	...	6	...	5	3	8
	Jhojas, ...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Sheikhs, ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Sainces, ...	...	...	...	...	3	...
	Beorahs, Brahmins and Kolces, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Rajpoots and Sadhs, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Kolces and Brahmins, ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Kolces, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Sainces and Garahs, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Taggaahs and Goojurs, ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Sainces and Jhojas, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Kolces, Chouhaus, Jats and Rajpoots, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Chouhans, ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Puthans, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Jats, ...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Goojurs and Goosains, ...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Total, ...	5	60	1	61	33	77
Jowalupore, ...	Goojurs, ...	1	5	...	3	12	6
	Mahajuns, ...	...	2	...	2	15	...
	Chouhaus, ...	...	...	...	...	11	...
	Sainces, ...	...	...	...	...	4	...
	Goosains, ...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Oodassees, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Khutrees, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Rajpoots, ...	...	...	...	1	4	1
	Brahmins, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Jogees and Kueths, ...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Mahajuns and Goojurs, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. and Sheikhs, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Goojurs and Garahs, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Mahajuns and Kulals, ...	...	1	...	1	...	...
	Rajpoots, Jhojas and Jats, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Chouhans, Goosains, Jats and Sainces, ...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Mahajuns and Sainces, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Kaiths, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Mahajuns and Oodassees, ...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Kulals and Jats, ...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Kolces, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Mahajuns, Rajpoots, and Chouhans, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Chouhans and Rajpoots, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Mahajuns, Joolahs and Goojurs, ...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Rajpoots and Garahs, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Mahajuns, Goojurs and Jhojas, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Chouhans and Sainces, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Total, ...	4	12	...	7	60	11
Munglour, ...	Jats, ...	...	14	...	17	13	20
	Goojurs, ...	...	20	1	23	39	31
	Garahs and Goojurs, ...	...	3	...	3	...	4
	Sheikhs, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Garahs, ...	...	...	...	1	1	1
	Kaiths, ...	...	1	...	1	2	1
	Rajpoots, Hindoo, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Sainces, ...	...	1	...	...	1	1
	Puthans, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Rajpoots, Mahomedan, ...	...	...	...	1	2	1
	Taggaahs, ...	...	1	...	1	3	1
	Brahmins, ...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Goosains, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Mahajuns, ...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Carpenters, ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Oilmen, ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Goojurs, Brahmins and Taggaahs, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Sheikhs, Kaiths, Khutrees and Mahajuns, ...	...	3	...	2	2	5
	Jhojas, ...	...	5	...	6	...	7
	Total, ...	...	52	1	59	66	78

APPENDIX E.—(Continued.)

Pergunnah.	Castes of persons whose rights and interests have been alienated.	Alienated by private arrangement.		Alienated by decree of Civil Court.		Remaining.	
		Entire.	Portions.	Entire.	Portions.	Entire.	Portions.
Nukoor, ...	Goojurs, ...	...	17	1	45	24	50
	Jats, ...	...	4	...	8	6	9
	Puthans, ...	...	13	...	9	5	14
	Syuds, ...	...	...	...	5	6	5
	Taggahs, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Ditto and Puthans, ...	...	2	...	2	...	2
	Goojurs and Puthans, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Sheikhs, Mahajuns and Brahmins, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Ditto and Goojurs, ...	...	2	...	1	1	2
	Sheikhs, ...	...	1	...	...	1	1
	Byragees and Sweepers, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Mahajuns, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Total, ...	...	42	1	73	45	86
Sirsawah, ...	Syuds, ...	...	4	...	5	...	7
	Goojurs, ...	...	26	...	33	12	41
	Brahmins, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Rajpoots, ...	...	8	...	9	13	10
	Jats, ...	...	1	...	2	2	4
	Puthans, ...	...	3	...	2	...	3
	Taggahs, ...	8	1	...	1	...	1
	Oilmen, ...	...	3	...	2	1	5
	Garahs, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Malces, ...	...	1	...	3	...	3
	Guddees, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Mahajuns, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Goojurs and Sheikhs, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Mahajuns and Garahs, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Goojurs and Garahs, ...	...	2	...	2	...	2
	Goojurs, Garahs and Taggahs, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Syuds and Garahs, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Total, ...	8	56	...	65	34	82
Sooltanpore, ...	Goojurs, ...	...	21	...	38	12	39
	Garahs, ...	1	6	...	6	...	7
	Syuds, ...	...	4	3	8	3	9
	Mahajuns, ...	...	6	...	5	9	7
	Taggahs, ...	...	3	...	4	1	5
	Rajpoots, ...	...	6	...	6	2	6
	Puthans, ...	1	1	...	2	1	2
	Mahajuns and Taggahs, ...	...	2	...	1	...	2
	Kulals, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Goojurs and Syuds, ...	...	3	...	4	...	4
	Ditto and Mahajuns, ...	...	2	...	1	2	2
	Ditto, Garahs, Kaiths, Khutrees and Syuds, ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Goojurs and Garahs, ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total, ...	2	54	3	78	30	86
Gungoh, ...	Sheikhzadahs, ...	...	1	...	1	...	6
	Rajpoots, ...	...	3	1	6	2	1
	Taggahs, ...	...	2	...	...	...	2
	Goojurs, ...	1	20	...	48	16	51
	Ditto and Jats, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Rorhs, ...	...	...	...	2	1	2
	Turkoomans, ...	...	2	4	2	1	3
	Jats, ...	...	1	...	3	2	3
	Afghans, ...	...	1	...	1	1	1
	Rajpoots and Bilooch, ...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Afghans and Goojurs, ...	...	1	...	1	1	1
	Brahmins, ...	...	1	...	3	...	4
	Garahs, ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Kaiths and Puthans, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Guddee and Jats, ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Mullahs, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Syuds, ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Mahajuns, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Ditto and Goojurs, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Ditto, Kaiths and Brahmins, ...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Rorhs and Brahmins, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Total, ...	1	37	5	73	27	82

APPENDIX E.—(Concluded.)

Pergunnah.	Castes of persons whose rights and interests have been alienated.	Alienated by private arrangement.		Alienated by decree of Civil Court.		Remaining.	
		Entire.	Portions.	Entire.	Portions.	Entire.	Portions.
Deobun,	Sheikhs, ...	...	2	...	2	6	3
	Mahajuns, ...	1	...	...	1	3	4
	Taggabs, ...	...	7	...	16	3	18
	Puthans, ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Goojurs, ...	...	7	...	14	4	17
	Syuds, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Brahmins, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Rajpoots, ...	1	5	1	17	14	18
	Garabs, ...	...	3	...	7	2	7
	Sheikhs, Mahajuns and Puthans, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Ditto, ditto and Tanks, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Tanks and Murhuls, ...	...	2	...	...	...	2
	Taggabs and Syuds, ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Ditto and Mahajuns, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Ditto, Kolces and Brahmins, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Rajpoots and Mahajuns, ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Ditto, Mahajuns and Syuds, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Garabs and Khutrees, ...	...	2	...	8	...	3
	Ditto and Taggabs, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Ditto and Meerans, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Ditto, Jats, and ditto, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Total, ...	2	38	1	72	32	82
Nagul,	Rajpoots, Hindoo, ...	...	5	...	7	2	7
	Ditto, Mahomedan, ...	...	1	...	2	...	2
	Ditto, Hindoo and Mahomedan, ...	...	1	...	2	...	2
	Goojurs, ...	2	20	...	31	8	32
	Kolces, ...	...	11	...	13	1	13
	Taggabs, ...	...	10	...	12	2	14
	Brahmins, ...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Garabs, ...	...	5	...	5	1	5
	Aheers, ...	...	3	...	4	1	4
	Jats, ...	...	2	...	1	...	2
	Jats and Taggabs, ...	...	2	...	2	...	2
	Taggabs and Goojurs, ...	...	2	...	2	...	2
	Brahmins and Kolces, ...	...	1	...	1	1	1
	Ditto and Jogees, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Kulals, ...	...	1	...	2	...	2
	Rorhs, ...	...	1	...	2	...	2
	Sheikhs, ...	...	1	...	1	1	1
	Sainees, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Khutrees, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Mahajuns, ...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Ditto and Kaiths, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Kaiths, ...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Jhojas, ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total, ...	2	71	...	90	20	97
Rampore,	Goojurs, Hindoo, ...	...	19	...	27	15	33
	Puthans, ...	...	4	...	...	3	4
	Syuds and Rorhs, ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Sheikhs and Mahajuns, ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Rorhs, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Goojurs, Mahomedans, ...	...	2	...	2	2	3
	Mahajuns, ...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Ditto and Goojurs, ...	...	2	...	3	1	3
	Europeans and Taggabs, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Goojurs and Syuds, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Gourehs, Mahajuns, Sheikhs and Afghans, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Syuds, ...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Goojurs and Kaiths, ...	...	2	...	1	...	1
	Garabs, ...	...	3	...	1	...	3
	Mahajuns and Afghans, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Ditto, Syuds and Rorhs, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Taggabs, ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Europeans and Sheikhs, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Rajpoots, Mussulman, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Jats, ...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Sheikhzadahs, ...	1	2	...	2	1	4
	Puthans and Goojurs, ...	...	1	...	1	1	2
	Kaiths, ...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Syuds and Afghans, ...	1	1	...	1	...	1
	Brahmins and Goojurs, ...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Brahmins, ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Europeans and Garabs, ...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Mahajuns and ditto, ...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Charuj, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Rajpoots, Hindoo, ...	...	10	1	13	15	16
	Total, ...	2	56	1	63	48	88

Statement of Maafees in Perpetuity.

Pergunah.	No.	Villages.	Former jumma.	Proposed jumma.	Road.	School.	Dak.	Putwarce.	Chowkedars.	REMARKS.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Seharunpore, ...	1	Qadirpoor, ...	201 0 0	150 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 6 0	7 8 0	...	The maafedars are also the zemindars, the jumma is nominal, and has been fixed as a basis for calculating the extra cesses.
	2	Roopree Goojur, ...	215 5 2	200 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	10 0 0	21 0 0	
	3	Futehpoor Jut, ...	450 0 0	275 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	0 11 0	13 12 0	6 0 0	
	4	Rumakherce, ...	...	350 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	0 14 0	17 8 0	23 6 0
	5	Mahomedpoor Muzra	380 0 0	250 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	0 10 0	12 8 0	5 6 0	
...	6	Hussunpoor.	...	59 0 0	0 9 6	0 9 6	0 2 0	2 15 6	...	The demand fixed is paid to the maafedars in money.
	7	Uttaoolapoor,	460 0 0	300 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 12 0	15 0 0	8 6 0	
	8	Meghehapper,	...	170 0 0	1 11 3	1 11 3	0 7 0	8 8 0	...	
		Total, ...	1,736 5 2	1,754 0 0	17 3 9	17 8 9	4 6 0	87 11 6	64 2 0	
		Miscellaneous patches,	...	1,110 14 0	11 1 6	11 1 6	2 12 9	55 7 6	...	
Fyzabad, ...		Grand Total, ...	1,736 5 2	2,864 14 0	28 10 3	28 10 3	7 2 9	143 3 0	64 2 0	The maafedars receive the demand fixed in money.
	1	Belkah, ...	478 1 10	350 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	0 14 0	17 8 0	7 3 0	
		Miscellaneous patches,	49 0 0	57 3 0	0 9 3	0 9 3	0 2 3	2 14 0	...	
		Total, ...	527 1 10	407 3 0	4 1 3	4 1 3	1 0 3	20 6 0	7 3 0	
		Chumabass, ...	...	475 0 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	1 3 0	23 12 0	14 6 0
Moozufferabad, ...	2	Puthoree,	180 0 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	0 7 0	9 0 0	16 13 0	The maafedars are also the zemindars.
	3	Nagul, ...	...	100 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	6 0 0	4 3 0
		Total, ...	...	755 0 0	7 9 0	7 9 0	1 14 0	37 12 0	35 6 0
		Miscellaneous patches,	...	109 8 0	1 1 3	1 1 3	0 5 3	5 8 0	...	
		Grand Total, ...	...	864 8 0	8 10 3	8 10 3	2 3 3	43 4 0	35 6 0

Statement of *Maafees in Perpetuity*—(continued).

Pergunnah.	No.	Villages.	Former jumma.	Proposed jumma.	Road.	School.	Dak.	Putwarree.	Chowkedars.	REMARKS.
Roorkee,	1	Peerankulyur, ...	Rs. a p. 550 0 0	Rs. a p. 550 0 0	Rs. a p. 5 8 0	Rs. a p. 5 8 0	Rs. a p. 1 6 0	Rs. a p. 27 8 0	Rs. a p. 31 3 0	The maafedars and zemindars are the same parties. The maafedar receives 13 seers and 4 chittacks per maund grain, and per pukka beegah sugarcane Rs. 6; cotton and churee 8 annas.
	2	Santhurshah, ...	... 870 0 0	... 870 0 0	8 11 0	8 11 0	2 5 0	43 8 0	31 3 3
		Total,...	...	1,420 0 0	14 3 0	14 3 0	3 9 0	71 0 0	62 6 0	
Nukool,	1	Shumshpoor, Kulan, ...	225 0 0	225 0 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	0 9 0	11 4 0	4 13 0	The demand fixed is paid to the maafedar in money.
	2	Shumshpoor, Jat, ...	600 0 0	600 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	1 8 0	30 0 0	27 0 0	
		Total,...	825 0 0	825 0 0	8 4 0	8 4 0	2 1 0	41 4 0	31 13 0	
Gangoh,		Miscellaneous patches,	288 2 0	274 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	0 11 0	13 10 0	...	The maafedars are also the zemindars. The maafedar receives the demand fixed in money. The maafedars are also the zemindars. The maafedars receive 13 seers 4 chittacks per maund grain, and per pukka beegah sugarcane Rs. 3, cotton Rs. 5, churee 12 annas, tobacco Re. 1-8-0, chillies Re. 1-8-0, and indigo Re. 1-8-0. The demand fixed is paid to the maafedar in money.
		Grand Total,...	1,113 2 0	1,099 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	2 12 6	54 14 0	31 13 0	
	1	Ukherpoor, ...	125 0 0	140 0 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	0 6 0	7 0 0	4 3 0	
	2	Bhalsah, ...	Kham, ...	640 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	1 10 0	32 8 0	10 13 0	
	3	Mullukpoor, ...	225 0 0	250 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	0 10 0	12 8 0	...	
Simranah,	4	Peer Muzra, ...	316 10 0	300 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 12 0	15 0 0	...	The maafedar receives the demand fixed in money.
	5	Khaupoor, Afghan, ...	460 4 0	500 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	1 4 0	25 0 0	...	
		Total,...	1,126 14 0	1,840 0 0	18 6 0	18 6 0	4 10 0	92 0 0	15 0 0	
		Miscellaneous patches,	2,150 0 0	3,237 0 0	32 6 6	32 6 6	8 1 0	161 14 0	...	
		Grand Total,...	3,276 14 0	5,077 0 0	50 12 6	50 12 6	12 11 0	253 14 0	15 0 0	
	1	Dhukdevee, ...	212 0 0	345 0 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	0 14 0	17 14 0	30 0 0	The maafedar receives the demand fixed in money.
	2	Seewala alias Nowada, ...	388 0 0	415 0 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	1 1 0	20 12 0	...	
	3	Noorpoor, ...	200 0 0	190 0 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	0 8 0	9 8 0	...	
	4	Alapoor, ...	195 0 0	240 0 0	2 7 0	2 7 0	0 10 0	12 0 0	...	
	5	Seidpourah, ...	105 0 0	105 0 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	0 4 0	5 4 0	...	
		Total,...	1,100 0 0	1,295 0 0	12 15 0	12 15 0	3 5 0	64 12 0	30 0 0	

Deobun,	...	1	Rajoopoor,	...	136 0 0	436 0 0	4 6 0	-4 6 0	1 1 6	21 13 0	264 10 0	The miscellaneous patches in these estates were not assessed formerly; they have now been included.
		2	Shukurpoor,	...	864 0 0	1,300 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	3 4 0	65 0 0	...	
		3	Doodhli,	...	555 0 0	626 0 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	1 5 0	96 4 0	...	
		4	Zuheer,	...	313 0 0	435 0 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	1 1 0	21 4 0	...	
		5	Pattee Mullakpoor,	...	82 0 0	115 0 0	1 2 3	1 2 3	0 4 6	5 12 0	...	
		6	Domnechundpoor,	...	558 12 0	560 0 0	5 9 6	5 9 6	1 6 3	28 0 0	...	
		7	Begrajpoor,	...	260 0 0	260 0 0	2 9 6	2 9 6	0 10 3	13 0 0	1 13 0	The demand fixed is paid to the masafedar in money.
		8	Khrungie-Ahmudpoor, ...	...	393 0 0	400 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	10 0 0	90 0 0	6 10 0	
			Total, ...	...	3,211 12 0	4,021 0 0	40 3 3	40 3 3	10 10 6	201 1 0	273 1 0	
			Miscellaneous patches,	...	...	1,007 6 9	10 1 3	10 1 3	2 8 3	50 6 0	...	
			Grand Total, ...	...	3,211 12 0	5,028 6 9	50 4 6	50 4 6	13 2 9	251 7 0	273 1 0	
Rampore,	...	1	Pandokheree,	...	1,000 0 0	750 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	1 14 0	37 8 0	20 6 0	The masafedars receive 7 seers per maund grain, and per pukka beegah sugarcane Rs. 5-4-0, cotton 14 annas, and churce 7 annas.
		2	Teekroul,	...	1,725 0 0	1,550 0 0	15 8 0	15 8 0	3 14 0	77 8 0	73 13 0	The masafedar receives the demand fixed in money.
		3	Sherepoor,	...	Kham, ...	125 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	6 4 0	9 10 0	The masafedars receive 13 seers 4 chittacks per maund grain. No zabtee crops are grown.
			Total, ...	...	2,725 0 0	2,425 0 0	24 4 0	24 4 0	6 1 0	121 4 0	103 13 0	
			Miscellaneous patches,	...	...	378 5 0	3 12 3	3 12 3	1 0 3	18 14 9	...	
			Grand Total,	...	2,725 0 0	2,803 5 0	28 0 3	28 0 3	7 1 3	140 2 9	103 13 0	
			Shekhopoor,	...	499 0 0	500 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	1 4 0	25 0 0	10 8 0	The demand fixed is paid to the masafedar in money.
			Miscellaneous patches,	...	...	259 9 0	2 9 6	2 9 6	0 10 3	12 13 3	...	
Nagul,	...		Total, ...	...	499 0 0	759 9 0	7 9 6	7 9 6	1 14 3	37 15 3	10 2 0	

Statement of Maafees in Perpetuity—(concluded).

Pergunnah.	No.	Villages.	Former jumma.	Proposed jumma.	Road.	School.	Dak.	Putwaree.	Chowkedars.	REMARKS.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Nukoor,	1	Qusba Umbelita,	9 0 0	9 0 0	2 4 0	44 14 0	...	The maafedars receive the demand fixed in money.
	2	Umbeltee,	359 0 0	210 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	10 8 0	...	
	3	Baekherce,	174 0 0	119 10 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	0 5 0	6 1 0	...	
	4	Tidouli,	474 0 0	497 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	1 4 0	24 14 0	...	
	5	Julaipoora,	240 0 0	240 0 0	2 7 0	2 7 0	0 10 0	12 0 0	...	The maafedars receive 13 seers 4 chittacks per maund grain, and per pukka beegah sugarcane Rs. 3-12, cotton Rs. 2-4, churree 12 annas, and tobacco 3 annas.
	6	Chirau,	275 0 0	250 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	0 10 0	12 8 0	...	
	7	Choochukpoor,	130 0 0	120 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	6 5 0	...	
	8	Chuk Tupree,	212 0 0	186 0 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	0 8 0	9 5 0	...	
	9	Rubeepoor,	291 0 0	228 0 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	0 9 0	11 5 0	...	The maafedars receive the demand fixed in money.
	10	Deedpoorah,	637 0 0	750 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	1 12 0	37 8 0	10 4 0	
	11	Dhakce,	852 0 0	600 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	1 8 0	30 0 0	31 4 0	
	12	Doolupoor,	640 0 0	491 12 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	1 4 0	24 10 0	...	
	13	Ramsulawala,	378 0 0	378 0 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	0 15 0	18 14 0	12 0 0	The maafedars receive the demand fixed in money.
	14	Rundherce,	342 0 0	342 0 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	0 14 0	17 1 6	...	
	15	Rundoul,	366 0 0	339 4 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	0 13 0	17 0 0	...	
	16	Mooraikhere,	440 0 0	350 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	0 14 0	17 8 0	7 3 0	
	17	Meerunpoor,	176 0 0	135 0 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	0 5 0	6 12 0	...	The maafedars receive 10 seers per maund grain, and per pukka beegah sugarcane Rs. 3, cotton Rs. 2-4, and churree 12 annas.
	18	Manukpoor,	364 0 0	360 0 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	0 13 0	16 2 0	...	
	19	Nulheru,	335 0 0	250 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	0 10 0	12 8 0	...	
	20	Nagul,	225 0 0	240 0 0	2 7 0	2 7 0	0 10 0	12 0 0	1 3 0	
	21	Huzubpoor,	104 0 0	100 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	5 0 0	...	The maafedars receive the demand fixed in money.
	22	Mirzapore,	144 0 0	99 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	4 15 0	...	
		Total,	8,024 0 0	7,153 1 0	71 12 0	11 12 0	17 15 0	357 12 0	61 14 0	
		Total, excluding Umbelita maafee villages,	11,701 3 0	15,185 0 0	151 13 0	151 13 0	38 10 6	759 6 6	632 14 0	
		Total of Umbelita maafee villages,	8,024 0 0	7,153 1 0	71 12 0	71 12 0	17 15 0	357 12 0	61 14 0	Ditto
		Total,	9,725 3 0	22,337 1 0	223 9 0	223 9 0	56 9 6	1,117 2 6	694 12 0	
		Total of Miscellaneous maafee patches,	...	6,433 13 9	64 5 6	64 5 6	16 3 0	321 9 6	...	
		GRAND TOTAL,	19,725 3 0	28,770 14 9	287 14 6	287 14 6	72 12 6	1,438 12 0	694 12 0	

Tables of Mouzahs, Area, Revenue, Houses, Population, &c., in Zillah Seharmpore, excluding Kholes and Bhoor lands under the Sepalick Hills.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	
Tuhseel.	Pergunnahs and Thannahs.	Number of mouzah or township.	Area of British States, miles of 640 acres.	Area in acres.	MALGOOZARRE OR MINHAZE OR UN-ASSESSED LAND.		Lakhrai.	Barren.	Full Revenue.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rate per acre on total cultivation.	Enclosure.	Houses.	POPULATION BY CENSUS AT TIME OF SETTLEMENT.									
					Cultivated.	Culturable.									Hindoos.				Mahomedans and others, not Hindoos.					
									Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rate per acre on total cultivation.	Enclosure.	Houses.	Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
BHAHAT-PORE.	Scharunpore, ...	181	126	60,890	56,930	6,541	4,909	12,440	25,355	1 0 10	1 5 6	1 8 0	3,664	12,027	5,505	3,951	10,385	9,302	4,348	3,724	5,660	4,225	47,100	
	Huroora, ...	137	105	67,167	51,026	7,367	414	8,380	80,492	1 3 11	1 6 0	1 9 11	4,796	10,354	6,275	4,823	9,142	7,020	1,996	1,327	4,308	3,544	38,430	
	Fyzabad, ...	104	119	76,443	44,358	14,589	539	16,907	60,755	0 16 7	0 13 9	2 3 0	3,718	7,756	3,493	4,384	8,814	4,612	3,016	2,646	3,869	3,266	33,301	
	Moozuffernabad, ...	100	139	88,807	43,011	21,728	1,002	23,066	52,922	0 9 5	0 12 11	1 3 5	2,893	6,342	4,658	4,025	6,402	6,017	1,637	1,495	2,768	2,129	28,917	
	Total, ...	522	498	313,257	195,325	50,225	6,914	60,793	2,68,923	0 15 8	1 10 6	1 14 10	15,301	56,479	21,926	17,183	31,743	27,152	10,997	9,193	16,590	13,164	147,948	
DOBBY.	Deobun, ...	124	135	86,360	66,013	4,438	6,166	9,749	97,561	1 2 0	1 6 1	1 7 8	4,812	9,345	10,717	9,568	15,427	11,133	3,560	2,627	8,093	3,793	63,915	
	Rampore, ...	140	128	82,248	58,676	11,024	3,221	9,337	136,102	1 6 7	1 9 5	1 13 10	5,076	12,823	9,390	5,517	16,062	11,959	1,844	1,970	5,038	4,272	55,492	
	Nagut, ...	122	120	77,479	60,905	6,154	511	9,909	99,419	1 4 6	1 7 7	1 10 1	4,228	10,954	10,011	5,710	14,009	10,111	1,964	1,374	3,421	2,424	49,027	
	Total, ...	386	383	246,087	185,594	21,605	9,898	28,959	3,03,582	1 3 9	1 7 5	1 10 2	14,116	33,122	30,118	16,795	45,498	33,240	10,368	5,371	16,355	10,489	168,434	
	Roorkee, ...	114	142	90,740	45,781	21,146	2,742	20,071	61,622	0 9 1	0 12 2	1 1 8	8,648	10,318	4,614	3,204	10,992	8,322	3,203	2,417	4,628	3,378	40,758	
ROORKEE.	Munglour, ...	146	120	77,104	59,102	5,645	196	12,161	92,746	1 3 0	1 5 11	1 9 2	7,128	17,398	9,018	5,704	17,981	14,500	2,637	2,116	6,976	5,799	64,741	
	Jowalapore, ...	119	171	111,666	41,144	51,345	37	19,140	52,400	0 7 6	0 9 0	1 4 4	4,980	9,089	5,290	3,825	12,318	9,996	1,181	998	3,574	3,008	4,190	
	Bhugwanpore, ...	153	190	124,803	56,215	45,313	...	21,275	89,839	0 10 7	0 12 9	1 7 7	4,322	10,998	6,742	4,496	12,877	10,125	3,548	2,730	5,317	4,322	50,357	
	Total, ...	532	623	404,313	203,242	125,449	2,975	72,647	2,79,807	0 12 1	0 14 0	1 6 0	24,178	47,793	25,664	17,229	54,178	42,943	10,569	8,261	20,695	16,507	196,046	
	Nukoor, ...	136	108	69,387	44,546	10,623	6,544	7,674	62,061	0 14 1	1 2 0	1 6 3	3,057	9,899	7,134	4,497	10,407	7,973	2,097	1,634	4,701	4,182	43,225	
NUKOOR.	Sirsawah, ...	127	95	60,608	42,496	9,784	1,085	7,243	59,683	0 15 9	1 2 3	1 6 6	2,843	7,295	5,861	3,458	7,768	6,046	2,066	1,587	2,281	1,930	3,937	
	Sootanpore, ...	121	81	56,214	38,051	6,978	209	10,282	52,938	0 15 1	1 3 0	1 6 3	3,780	8,854	3,365	2,201	8,005	6,618	3,932	3,106	4,748	3,983	35,887	
	Gungoh, ...	118	130	83,280	46,165	18,479	3,864	14,772	79,402	0 15 4	1 3 8	1 11 6	5,794	11,141	5,844	3,557	10,762	7,998	3,732	2,563	5,342	4,418	44,216	
	Total, ...	502	414	269,489	171,258	45,864	11,696	40,671	2,54,084	0 15 1	1 2 6	1 7 9	15,574	37,189	22,794	13,713	36,942	25,536	11,827	8,899	17,072	14,613	154,285	
	GRAND TOTAL,	1,942	1,908	1,233,146	755,419	243,144	31,483	203,100	11,06,396	0 14 3	1 1 8	1 7 5	69,169	154,588	100,502	64,920	168,361	131,870	43,761	31,664	70,912	64,673	668,663	

Population of Qusbas and Towns in order of importance.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Towns.	Hindoos.			Mahomedans.			GRAND TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Seharunpore, ...	9,603	7,899	17,502	10,241	10,225	20,466	37,968
Deobun, ...	4,426	3,886	7,712	5,055	4,359	9,414	17,126
Jowalapore, ...	4,827	4,191	9,018	2,430	2,249	4,679	13,697
Munglour, ...	2,234	1,787	4,021	3,709	3,175	6,884	10,905
Gungoh, ...	2,658	1,990	4,648	3,078	2,464	5,542	10,190
Roorkee, ...	3,237	1,308	3,545	976	601	1,577	5,122
Rampore, ...	2,148	1,668	3,816	1,992	1,856	3,848	7,664
Umbehta, ...	1,566	1,250	2,816	1,820	1,511	3,331	6,147
Nukoor, ...	1,349	1,113	2,462	933	861	1,794	4,256
Chilkanah, ...	963	710	1,673	1,031	862	1,893	3,566
Sooltanpore, ...	954	814	1,768	454	420	874	2,642
Behut, ...	1,204	920	2,124	710	575	1,285	3,409
Birsawah, ...	811	663	1,474	796	681	1,477	2,951
Bhugwanpore, ...	1,237	991	2,228	327	306	633	2,861
Moozufferabad, ...	366	421	787	159	177	336	1,123
Kunkhui, ...	2,394	1,088	4,382	64	43	107	4,489
Total, ...	38,977	30,999	69,976	33,775	30,365	64,140	134,116

Statement showing the amounts of Extra Cesses levied in the District of Saharunpore—(concluded.)

Pergunah.	Total.			Chowkedars.			Patwarrees.			Total.		
	Maafee in perpetuity.		Total.	Maafee in perpetuity.		Total.	Maafee in perpetuity.		Total.	Maafee in perpetuity.		Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Saharunpore, ...	72 0 0	2,027 8 0	2,724 8 0	41 6 0	64 2 0	2,830 0 0	25 4 0	164 15 6	4,507 12 6	8,484 4 9	179 14 3	9,365 4 6
Huraura, ...	...	1,814 6 0	2,591 6 0	5 6 0	...	2,596 12 0	22 8 0	...	4,031 14 9	8,405 0 9	38 0 0	8,443 0 9
Fyzabad, ...	9 2 9	1,092 7 5	1,542 3 0	...	35 6 0	1,342 3 0	5 6 6	20 5 9	2,426 8 3	5,423 12 8	7 13 6	5,431 2 8
Moozuffurabad, ...	19 7 9	823 9 6	1,356 4 0	...	...	1,391 10 0	...	43 3 0	1,827 1 3	3,944 4 0	...	4,042 4 9
Total,	100 10 6	5,757 14 11	8,614 5 0	46 12 0	99 8 0	8,760 9 0	123 7 6	228 8 3	12,793 4 9	26,657 6 2	225 11 9	27,311 12 8
Roorkee, ...	31 14 0	1,005 2 0	1,557 12 0	...	62 6 0	1,620 2 0	...	71 0 0	2,236 0 0	4,697 0 0	...	4,862 4 0
Jowalapore, ...	...	778 11 3	984 13 0	...	...	984 13 0	...	...	1,721 4 6	3,484 12 9	...	3,484 12 9
Bhugwanpore, ...	...	1,751 8 0	2,499 1 0	...	...	2,499 1 0	...	...	3,890 12 0	8,141 5 0	...	8,141 5 0
Munglour, ...	...	2,085 12 9	2,606 15 0	...	...	2,606 15 0	10 7 6	...	4,624 0 6	9,301 1 3	15 11 0	9,316 12 3
Total,	31 14 0	5,622 2 0	7,648 9 0	...	62 6 0	7,710 15 0	10 7 6	71 0 0	12,472 1 0	25,624 3 0	15 11 0	25,805 2 0
Nukoor, ...	181 11 0	1,578 15 0	1,744 14 0	...	93 11 0	1,838 9 0	...	402 14 0	3,506 12 0	6,246 0 0	...	6,294 4 0
Gungoh, ...	114 4 0	1,924 5 3	1,773 7 0	...	18 0 0	1,788 7 0	28 8 0	253 14 0	4,378 12 0	7,561 15 3	41 7 0	7,596 8 3
Siraawah, ...	29 3 0	1,877 7 0	1,494 8 0	...	30 0 0	1,524 8 0	...	64 12 0	3,058 14 0	5,836 14 0	...	5,960 18 0
Sooltanpore, ...	5 8 3	1,220 8 3	1,853 6 8	25 3 4	...	1,858 10 0	28 5 4	12 4 0	2,709 14 0	5,704 15 4	66 4 8	5,789 0 3
Total,	330 10 3	6,101 3 6	6,846 3 8	25 3 4	138 11 0	7,010 2 0	56 13 4	733 12 0	13,549 4 0	25,349 12 7	107 11 8	26,550 9 6
Deobun, ...	112 15 6	2,359 13 3	2,353 15 0	...	273 1 0	2,627 0 0	92 0 9	250 15 0	5,193 8 9	9,409 12 0	133 10 6	10,180 6 0
Rampore, ...	59 5 6	2,506 14 6	2,412 0 0	45 0 0	30 0 0	2,487 0 0	276 14 0	131 12 0	5,570 11 0	9,897 0 0	446 8 0	10,564 9 6
Nagul, ...	17 1 3	2,266 14 6	2,526 15 0	...	10 2 0	2,537 1 0	...	37 15 3	5,030 7 3	9,969 4 3	...	9,934 6 9
Total,	189 6 3	7,133 10 3	7,292 14 3	45 0 0	313 3 0	7,651 1 0	368 14 9	420 10 3	15,794 11 0	29,076 0 3	580 2 6	30,579 6 3
GRAND TOTAL,	652 9 0	24,614 14 8	30,401 15 8	116 15 4	613 12 0	31,132 11 0	559 11 2	1,453 14 6	54,609 4 10	1,06,707 6 0	929 4 11	1,10,356 14 5

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease of Jummas in the Revised Settlement of the District of Scharunpore.

PRESENT JUMMA PROPOSED.																
Number.	Name of Pergunnah.	Number of Villages.	Former Jumma of 1266 Fuslee.		Former Jumma of 1267 Fuslee.		1267 Fuslee.		1268 Fuslee.		1269 Fuslee.		Highest Jumma.		Total.	
			Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
1	Seharunpore,	170	88,310	13 8	...	84,877	8 0	84,877	8 0	84,877	8 0	84,927	8 0	3,39,560	0 0	
2	Hurours, ...	136	79,215	6 3	...	80,088	0 0	80,088	0 0	80,088	0 0	80,188	0 0	3,20,452	0 0	
3	Fyzabad, ...	100	43,006	0 6	...	46,332	8 0	47,357	8 0	47,357	8 0	48,012	8 0	1,88,035	0 0	
4	Moozufferabad,	72	34,114	11 0	...	35,389	0 0	35,389	0 0	35,529	0 0	35,679	0 0	1,41,986	0 0	
	Total,	378	2,44,646	15 6	...	2,46,687	0 0	2,46,687	0 0	2,47,852	0 0	2,48,807	0 0	9,90,033	0 0	
5	Roorkhee, ...	94	...	...	40,418	4 7	...	42,801	0 0	42,901	0 0	43,301	0 0	1,29,003	0 0
6	Jowalapore,	78	...	...	27,354	13 10	...	30,988	0 0	31,188	0 0	32,118	0 0	94,294	0 0
7	Bhugwanpore,	117	...	...	78,531	14 8	...	77,812	0 0	77,812	0 0	77,812	0 0	2,33,436	0 0
8	Munglour, ...	144	...	...	93,736	9 8	...	92,306	0 0	92,306	0 0	92,306	0 0	2,76,915	0 0
	Total,	433	...	...	2,40,041	10 9	...	2,43,906	0 0	2,44,206	0 0	2,45,536	0 0	7,33,648	0 0
9	Nukoor, ...	132	...	...	63,082	6 0	...	60,240	0 0	60,465	0 0	60,465	0 0	1,81,170	0 0
10	Gungoh, ...	118	...	...	81,630	6 1	...	77,220	0 0	77,817	8 0	78,267	8 0	2,33,305	0 0
11	Sirawa, ...	124	...	...	58,853	10 6	...	59,248	3 6	59,732	3 6	59,777	3 6	1,78,757	10 6
12	Sooltanpore,	120	...	...	50,504	11 4	...	53,020	5 4	52,798	5 4	53,408	5 4	1,59,227	0 0
	Total,	494	...	...	2,54,071	1 11	...	2,49,728	8 10	2,50,813	0 10	2,51,918	0 10	7,52,459	10 6
13	Deobun, ...	117	...	...	98,685	8 1	...	96,601	0 0	97,326	0 0	98,011	0 0	2,91,947	8 0
14	Nagul, ...	122	...	...	1,10,650	3 1	...	98,855	0 0	99,385	0 0	99,969	0 0	2,98,109	0 0
15	Rampore, ...	133	...	...	96,426	3 4	...	1,02,679	0 0	1,02,679	0 0	1,03,072	0 0	3,08,430	0 0
	Total,	372	...	...	2,96,761	14 6	...	2,98,135	0 0	2,99,390	0 0	3,01,052	0 0	8,98,577	0 0
	GRAND TOTAL,	1,677	2,44,646	15 6	7,90,874	11 2	2,46,687	0 0	10,38,456	8 10	10,42,261	0 10	10,47,313	0 10	33,74,717	10 6

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease of Jummahs in the Revised Settlement of the District of Seharanpore.—(continued.)

Number.	Name of Pergunnah.	Number of Villages.	DECREASE.					INCREASE.				
			1267 Fuslee.	1268 Fuslee.	1269 Fuslee.	Highest Jumma.	Total.	1267 Fuslee.	1268 Fuslee.	1269 Fuslee.	Highest Jumma.	Total.
1	Seharanpore,	170	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2	Haroura,	136	5,992 5 0	5,992 5 0	5,992 5 0	5,942 5 0	23,919 4 0	2,558 15 4	2,558 15 4	2,558 15 4	2,558 15 4	10,235 13 4
3	Fyzabad,	100	2,724 14 1	2,724 14 1	2,724 14 1	2,724 14 1	10,899 8 4	3,597 15 10	3,597 15 10	3,597 15 10	3,597 7 10	14,491 7 4
4	Mooruffarabad,	72	1,807 0 7	1,807 0 7	2,493 0 7	2,143 0 7	8,250 2 4	6,819 12 0	6,819 12 0	6,814 12 0	7,149 8 0	27,633 12 0
	Total,	378	1,005 0 0	1,005 0 0	805 0 0	805 0 0	3,720 0 0	2,269 5 0	2,269 5 0	2,319 5 0	2,363 5 0	9,227 4 0
			11,529 3 8	11,529 3 8	12,115 3 8	11,615 3 8	46,784 14 8	15,246 0 2	15,246 0 2	15,321 0 2	15,775 4 2	61,588 4 8
5	Roorkee,	94	...	2,178 3 3	2,178 3 3	2,178 3 3	6,531 9 9	...	4,560 14 8	4,560 14 8	5,060 14 8	14,282 12 0
6	Jawalapore,	78	...	579 5 6	499 5 6	305 5 6	1,294 0 6	...	4,242 7 8	4,242 7 8	5,068 7 8	13,523 7 0
7	Bhugwanpore,	117	...	3,491 11 4	3,491 11 4	3,491 11 4	10,475 2 0	...	2,771 12 8	2,771 12 8	2,771 12 8	8,315 6 0
8	Munglour,	144	...	4,439 2 8	4,439 2 8	4,439 2 8	13,317 8 0	...	3,007 9 0	3,007 9 0	3,007 9 0	9,022 11 0
	Total,	433	...	10,688 6 9	10,518 6 9	10,414 6 9	31,621 4 3	...	14,552 12 0	14,682 12 0	15,908 12 0	45,144 4 0
9	Nukoor,	132	...	4,413 6 0	4,188 6 0	4,188 6 0	12,790 2 0	...	1,571 0 0	1,571 0 0	1,571 0 0	4,713 0 0
10	Gungoh,	118	...	5,635 12 0	5,055 12 0	4,605 12 0	15,297 4 0	...	1,225 5 11	1,242 13 11	1,242 13 11	3,711 1 9
11	Sirsawa,	124	...	2,426 7 0	2,426 7 0	2,381 7 0	7,234 5 0	...	2,821 0 0	3,305 0 0	3,315 0 0	9,431 0 0
12	Suoltanpore,	120	...	1,915 0 0	2,485 0 0	1,935 0 0	6,335 0 0	...	4,430 10 0	4,778 10 0	4,888 10 0	14,047 14 0
	Total,	494	...	14,390 9 0	14,155 9 0	13,110 9 0	41,656 11 0	...	10,047 15 11	10,897 7 11	10,957 7 11	31,902 15 9
13	Deobun,	117	...	4,719 8 0	3,994 9 0	3,294 9 0	12,008 2 0	...	2,635 0 11	2,635 0 11	2,635 0 11	7,905 2 9
14	Nagul,	122	...	4,553 15 8	4,843 15 8	3,347 15 8	11,949 15 0	...	1,760 12 7	1,780 12 7	1,839 12 7	5,581 5 9
15	Ranpore,	133	...	2,731 6 5	2,731 6 5	2,431 6 5	7,894 3 3	...	8,984 3 1	8,984 3 1	9,092 15 1	27,061 5 3
	Total,	372	...	12,066 15 1	10,771 15 1	9,073 15 1	31,852 13 3	...	13,330 0 7	13,400 0 7	13,567 12 7	40,347 13 7
	GRAND TOTAL,	1,677	11,529 3 8	48,615 2 6	47,561 2 6	44,214 2 6	1,51,919 11 2	15,246 0 2	53,226 12 8	54,301 4 8	56,209 14 9	1,78,984 0 3

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease of Jumnas in the Revised Settlement of the District of Seharunpore. — (continued.)

REALIZED UP TO DECEMBER 1862.															
Number.	Name of Pergunnah.	Number of Villages.	1267 Fuste.				1268 Fuste.				1269 Fuste.				Grand Total.
			Revenue.	Increase on account of re-vised Jumma.	Total.	Rs. a. p.	Revenue.	Increase on account of re-vised Jumma.	Total.	Rs. a. p.	Revenue.	Increase on account of re-vised Jumma.	Total.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Seharunpore,	170	84,877 8 0	2,518 15 4	87,396 7 4	84,568 12 0	2,518 15 4	87,087 11 10	82,913 13 11	2,509 2 10	85,423 0 9	85,423 0 9	2,59,907 3 11		
2	Huroun,	136	80,018 9 3	3,337 15 10	83,356 9 1	75,218 4 6	3,341 8 2	78,559 12 8	78,933 15 11	3,557 8 1	82,491 8 0	82,491 8 0	2,44,697 15 9		
3	Fyzabad,	100	46,012 6 9	6,639 0 9	52,651 6 7	46,637 7 10	6,196 12 0	46,734 3 10	46,900 14 9	6,694 13 6	53,595 12 6	53,595 12 6	1,52,971 7 10		
4	Moozufferabad,	72	35,360 14 0	2,269 5 0	37,630 3 0	35,075 11 6	2,269 5 0	37,345 6 0	35,512 11 9	2,284 2 6	37,796 14 3	37,796 14 3	1,12,772 1 9		
	Total,	378	2,46,269 6 0	15,015 4 11	2,61,284 10 11	2,35,430 4 6	14,325 8 6	2,49,756 12 10	2,44,261 8 4	15,045 11 2	2,59,307 3 6	2,59,307 3 6	7,70,348 11 3		
5	Roorkee,	94	...	...	...	42,512 1 6	4,514 7 0	47,026 8 6	42,704 8 0	4,393 14 8	47,098 6 8	47,098 6 8	94,124 15 2	
6	Jowalapore,	78	...	...	...	30,816 11 1	4,512 7 8	35,329 2 9	30,605 1 0	4,318 10 2	34,983 11 2	34,983 11 2	70,812 13 11	
7	Bugwanpore,	117	...	...	...	72,122 7 6	3,109 0 9	75,231 8 3	71,604 5 11	2,606 11 11	74,211 1 10	74,211 1 10	1,49,442 10 1	
8	Munglour,	144	...	...	...	85,817 13 7	3,022 9 0	88,840 6 7	89,635 1 9	2,983 3 1	92,668 4 10	92,668 4 10	1,81,508 11 5	
	Total,	433	...	...	...	2,31,969 1 8	15,158 8 9	2,46,727 10 1	34,665 13 5	14,362 7 10	2,49,028 5 3	2,49,028 5 3	4,95,453 15 4	
9	Nukoor,	132	...	...	...	54,466 9 0	1,334 12 0	55,791 5 0	58,678 6 3	1,553 8 0	6,023 14 3	6,023 14 3	1,16,023 3 3	
10	Gungoh,	118	...	...	...	61,281 5 2	1,310 14 0	62,592 3 2	75,445 1 7	1,241 10 0	76,686 11 7	76,686 11 7	1,39,278 14 9	
11	Sirsava,	124	...	...	...	56,167 6 9	2,654 0 3	58,821 7 0	56,387 6 0	3,361 3 6	59,748 9 6	59,748 9 6	1,18,370 0 6	
12	Sooltanpore,	120	...	...	...	47,510 15 1	4,572 8 9	52,083 7 10	47,964 9 10	4,939 12 0	52,904 5 10	52,904 5 10	1,04,987 13 8	
	Total,	494	...	...	...	2,19,436 4 0	9,862 3 0	2,29,288 7 0	2,38,475 7 8	11,096 1 6	2,49,571 9 2	2,49,571 9 2	4,78,860 0 2	
13	Deobun,	117	...	...	...	47,006 6 7	818 14 9	47,825 5 4	93,766 18 1	2,009 6 10	95,776 5 11	95,776 5 11	1,43,601 11 3	
14	Nagul,	122	...	...	...	76,079 1 0	1,383 10 8	77,462 11 8	96,271 3 5	1,832 4 10	98,103 8 3	98,103 8 3	1,73,566 3 11	
15	Ranipore,	133	...	...	...	90,241 14 3	8,506 12 10	98,748 11 1	93,249 9 3	8,829 0 7	1,02,078 10 10	1,02,078 10 10	2,01,527 14 11	
	Total,	372	...	...	...	2,14,027 5 10	10,709 6 3	2,24,736 12 1	2,33,287 11 9	12,670 12 3	2,35,958 8 0	2,35,958 8 0	5,20,696 4 1	
	GRAND TOTAL,	1,677	2,46,269 6 0	15,015 4 11	2,61,284 10 11	9,00,152 15 10	50,056 10 2	9,50,209 10	10,00,690 9 2	53,175 0 9	10,53,863 9 11	10,53,863 9 11	22,65,350 14 10		

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease of Jummas in the Revised Settlement of the District of Seharunpore - (concluded.)

BALANCE.														
Number.	Name of Pergunnah.	Number of Villages.	1267 Fuzlee.			1268 Fuzlee.			1269 Fuzlee.			Grand Total.		Surplus.
			Revenue.	Increase on account of revised Jumma.	Total.	Revenue.	Increase on account of revised Jumma.	Total.	Revenue.	Increase on account of revised Jumma.	Total.	Rs.	a. p.	
1	Seharunpore, ...	170	...	40 0 0	40 0 0	308 11 6	40 0 0	348 11 6	1,963 10 1	49 12 6	2,013 6 7	2,402 2 1	20 0 0	2,422 2 1
2	Huraura, ...	136	69 6 9	...	69 6 9	4,839 11 6	256 7 8	5,096 3 2	1,154 0 1	40 7 9	1,194 7 10	6,360 1 9	1,119 0 0	7,479 1 9
3	Fyzabad, ...	100	320 1 3	190 11 3	510 12 6	5,795 0 2	623 0 0	6,418 0 2	456 9 3	149 14 3	606 7 6	7,535 4 2	1,134 4 7	8,669 8 9
4	Moozufferabad, ...	72	28 2 0	...	28 2 0	313 4 6	...	313 4 6	16 4 3	35 2 6	51 6 9	392 13 3	246 0 0	638 13 3
	Total, ...	378	417 10 0	230 11 3	648 5 3	11,256 11 8	919 7 8	12,176 3 4	3,590 7 8	275 5 0	3,865 12 8	16,690 5 3	2,519 4 7	19,209 9 7
5	Roorkhee, ...	94	...	...	...	288 14 6	46 7 8	335 6 2	196 8 0	273 11 3	470 3 3	805 9 5	6 11 3	811 10 8
6	Jowalapore, ...	78	...	...	...	321 4 11	...	321 4 11	732 15 0	303 8 0	941 7 0	1,262 5 6	344 10 6	1,606 16 2
7	Bhugwanpore, ...	117	...	...	...	5,689 8 6	12 11 11	5,702 4 5	6,207 10 1	517 8 9	6,725 2 10	12,427 7 3	703 8 0	13,130 5 3
8	Munglour, ...	144	...	...	...	6,487 2 5	...	6,487 2 5	2,619 14 3	51 11 7	2,671 9 10	9,158 12 3	42 5 8	9,200 17 1
	Total, ...	433	...	...	...	12,786 14 4	59 3 7	12,846 1 11	9,756 15 4	1,051 7 7	10,808 6 11	23,654 8 10	1,096 3 5	24,750 11 5
9	Nukoor, ...	132	...	...	...	4,202 7 0	246 4 0	4,448 11 0	220 11 0	19 8 0	210 3 0	4,658 14 0	7 1 3	4,665 15 3
10	Gungoh, ...	118	...	...	...	14,763 0 2	6 7 11	14,769 8 1	1,367 8 6	94 0 0	1,461 8 6	16,231 0 7	472 7 4	16,703 7 1
11	Sirsawa, ...	124	...	...	...	259 12 9	217 3 9	477 1 6	39 13 6	0 14 0	40 11 6	517 12 0	107 5 6	624 17 6
12	Sooltanpore, ...	120	...	...	...	1,079 12 3	39 1 3	1,118 13 6	55 1 6	19 14 0	74 15 6	1,193 13 0	363 0 1	1,556 13 1
	Total, ...	494	...	...	...	20,305 0 2	509 0 11	20,813 1 1	1,683 2 6	134 4 0	1,817 6 6	22,631 7 7	949 14 0	23,580 11 7
13	Deobun, ...	117	...	...	...	46,959 8 6	1,866 10 2	48,826 8 8	1,460 0 0	677 9 4	2,137 9 4	50,963 12 0	638 7 3	51,601 9 3
14	Nagul, ...	122	...	...	...	21,139 5 2	701 1 11	21,840 6 1	1,514 8 0	291 10 0	1,806 2 0	23,646 9 1	972 13 0	24,618 12 1
15	Rampore, ...	133	...	...	...	2,823 9 8	602 6 3	3,425 15 11	495 3 5	280 2 6	775 6 2	4,201 6 1	370 11 0	4,571 7 1
	Total, ...	372	...	...	...	70,922 7 4	3,170 2 4	74,092 9 8	3,469 11 8	1,249 5 10	4,719 1 6	78,811 12 2	1,981 15 3	80,792 17 5
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	1,677	417 10 0	230 11 3	648 5 3	4,15,271 15 6	4,657 14 6	4,19,928 0 0	18,500 5 2	2,710 6 5	21,210 11 7	1,41,788 0 10	6,647 5 4	1,48,435 11 4

ERRATA.

Page.	Para.	Line of Para.	For	Read
78	9	2 of Sub-Division (8)	After "taken"	a dash (—)
"	"	5 of ditto (16)	in the pergunnah visited	in the pergunnahs visited
"	10	10	entered another head	entered under another head
79	11	4	compard	compared
80	14	4	to a "Hakim,"	by a "Hakim"
"	15	7	After fields (jungle).	no period
"	"	"	In the village	in the village,
"	"	8	After fact	a comma,
"	16	4	was elicited	was elicited
81	20	6 of Section 1st	items (1) and (3) bearing upon natural capability and (2) and (3)	and (2) and (4)
83	32	2 of ditto 1st	After "papers"	a comma
84	33	9	about this time of the year decided	about this time decided
87	44	7 of Section 1st,	After "tracts,"	no comma
88	49	19	grown in the Daker	grown in the Dakur
89	54	3	After "land.")	a comma
91	"	62	The stimulus	the stimulus
"	"	5 of Sub-Division (2)	After "Poor as the soil is"	a comma
92	"	4 of ditto (6)	Sirsawah	Sirsawah
"	"	65	After "about Rehmanpoor"	a semi-colon
"	"	"	After "and here."	no period
93	"	68	Wherever canal-irrigation	wherever canal-irrigation
95	77	3	sub-soil from	sub-soil firm
97	82	12	After "canal"	a comma
"	85	3	enters in this bazaar.	centres in this bazaar
98	87	10	Bangar	Bangur
99	88	7	claimant	element
"	"	19	Nakoor,	Nukoor,
"	"	25	After ("rajhuhas")	a period
"	"	"	water	Water
"	"	27	about Jandkhna	about Jandkhera
"	89	19	After "wealth"	a comma
"	90	1	" include	a comma
"	"	2	" Katak	a comma
100	92	1	After "villages" (in the marginal entry 1)	a comma
"	"	1	Ranghars (in ditto 2)	Ranghurs
101	"	57	Dooneechund	Dooneechund
"	"	63	intending colony	intruding colony
102	94	1 of Sub-Division (3)	Burkhun, Purkhun,	? Pilkhuna Pilkhune
"	99	7	in land	inland,
103	104	5	Bhymraon	Bhynsraon
105	105	5	After "Goojurs—"	No dash, but a period
"	"	"	strong	Stroug
"	"	6	After "moreover:"	no colon
"	107	3	" sub-soil	a comma
"	108	1	" Pergunnah	a comma
"	112	23	" plates	a comma
107	117	1	crops	crop
107	119	30	After "undoubted"	a period
108	"	31	there	There
"	120	3	Runkundu and Juronda	Runkundee and Juronda.
"	122	18	(all "dhanloo")	(all "dhanloo")
109	124	27	Katcha,	kutchu
110	128	13	canal irrigation—kutchu wells	canal irrigation and kutchu wells
"	131	5	After "soil"	a comma
112	132	3	" "nuddes"	a comma
"	"	"	Surface	surface
"	"	6	moisture ;	moisture
"	136	5	diluvion	diluvion
113	139	2	Jwallapoor,	Jowallapoor,
114	140	49	After "respect"	a dash
115	Foot note marked with an asterisk.			
"	"		average 11·12 feet	average 11 to 12 feet
116	144	1	After "and"	a comma
"	145	3	diluvion	diluvion.

Page.	Para.	Line of Para.	For	Read
117	147	41	Rangurh proprietors	Ranghur proprietors.
122	162	11	crops	crop
125	169	18	brigde	bridge
129	188	2	After "ono by ono"	a comma
"	"	4	" standard	a comma
"	190	7 of Section 1st	total demand	total demand
130	196	5	secnd	second
132	205	2	Busan	Bussee
"	"	1 of Section 1st	formed	farmed
"	Foot note marked with an obelisk.	2	was also formed, showing	was also farmed, showing
133	206	Heading of Statement		
134	212	14th entry of column 2 of Statement given in the margin		
142	245	2 of Section 2nd	Burkheree, Musulman	Beerkheree, Musulman
"	247	1	an audience	an advauco
"	"	"	After "Gungoh"	a comma
			Nukour	Nukoor



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